ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

Nawanagar State.

FOR THE YEAR

~~1902-03~~.

1895-96 to 1909-10

[except 1898-99 & 1907-08]

00134909

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

00134909

134969

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE NAWANAGAR STATE, FOR THE YEAR 1895-96

1909-10

(Except 1898-99 & 1907-08

—oo—

CHAPTER I-POLITICAL.

Area and Population.

The area of the State is 3791·3 square miles, and the population by last census 379611, giving a rate of 100 to the square mile, a sparse population, but the distribution is fairly equal.

Chief events of the year.

2 The year of report has been one of eventful importance in the State's history. The chief event was the deplorable death of His Highness Jam Sahib Shri Vibhaji K. C. S. I. This occurred on 28th April 1895 in his 69th year. The late Chief had ruled for 43 years, and was conspicuous for his generosity and benevolence towards those over whom he ruled. He has been succeeded by his son Jam Shri Jaswatsinghji, who is now in his 14th year, and who was installed by the Political Agent on the 10th May 1895. As the young Jam is a minor, the British Government took over the management of the State, appointing a British officer as Administrator. This appointment was made under Government Resolution No. 4319 of 8th July 1895, and under Government Resolution No. 4327 of 13th idem, I joined on 31st July 1895. Thus there was an interregnum of three months, during which the State Diwan Rao Bahadur Maganlal Bapubhai managed affairs under the Political supervision of the Kathiawad Agency. This interregnum was in many ways detrimental, as nothing definite in the way of reform could be done, action at every turn in this direction being put off, till the arrival of the Administrator. In this State of uncertainty work fell off, business matters of ordinary routine were shelved and progress checked.

3 The young Jam Sahib's entry at the Rajkumar College is the next noticeable event. He joined the college in June 1895, and has since continued his studies there and is doing well. The next important event of the year was the death in March 1896 of Bai Shri Vakhtuba, one of the late Jam Sahib's widows of whom he left nine. Among other casualties, the death of the late Jam Sahib's son-in-law Maharaja Jaswatsingji of Jodhpur deserves mention. Owing to these deaths, and one other of minor importance, in the family, considerable expenditure has had to be incurred at a time, when it could be ill afforded.

Political relations.

4 Political relations with neighbours have on the whole, been satisfactory, except perhaps over the interminable dispute

with the Baroda Government, in connection with Bhimkatta, a veritable thorn in the side of Jamnagar.

Tribute. 5 The state pays a trilute of Rupees 1,20,093, a year to Government.

Change in Personnel of Administration. Remarks.

6 By reason of the introduction of a British administration, there have necessarily been many changes in the personnel of the Administration. On arrival I found the conditions to be those of a very pronounced state of centralization of power, with a host of officials mostly with insufficient qualifications, and with very inadequate pay, so far as the responsibility of their charges went, but who at the same time had not enough to do. There was no proper distribution of work and no proper checks. Almost every thing, and certainly the most important branches of Administration, were in the hands of one particular class. This state of things required thorough over-hauling, and, if things were to be put on a better footing, infusion of new blood and the introduction of experienced men, trained in a good school. It was recognized that any change in system should be effected gradually but surely. The only way to accomplish this was by getting the loan of officers of the British Government for the higher posts of Heads of the important Departments. The local talent so to speak, was not equal to the occasion in some instances, while in others it soon became evident that it was not maleeable. Change which meant method, was repugnant to many of the old regime. In these circumstances, then, while retaining the services of the Diwan Rao Bhadur Maganlal Bapubhai for the six months, remaining to complete his pensionable service, and as he was a Government officer with considerable local knowledge which would be of great use, I proceeded to obtain the loan of experienced British officers, to take charge of the Revenue, Financial, Judicial and Customs offices. The Public Works Deprtment, Police and Medical were, I found, in competant hands. In the Revenue and Judicial Departments, I also found it necessary to import some new men for posts of secondary importance in these departments, such as Assistant Revenue Adhikaris and Nyayadhishes. But I endeavoured to find employment for as many local men and old hands as I could, and in point of fact, the rank and file of subordinate officers consist of old servants of the State, and though at first when reductions had to be made, many men's services were dispensed with, still, when the work of remodelling began, these men mostly got re-employment and in a majority of cases with slightly better salaries than they had been drawing formerly. As it is, I am conscious that there are still in the State Service men who are not as efficient as they should be, but wherever there was a doubt I gave it in favour of the old servant. Shortly then the introduction of new methods was necessary by reason of excessive centralization, and the absence practically of any method, combined with no proper distribution of work, while the changes

in personnel were the natural corollary of the above, when it was evident that the local and old material was not equal, owing to lack of training to give proper effect to the necessary reforms.

General.

7. Under this head, the chief item for report is the initiation of the Jamnagar Railway construction work. The full estimate for this is Rs. 23,61,138 and the State has borrowed 20 Lakhs from Gondal, at 5 percent interest per annum. One condition of the loan is that no part of the principal is to be paid back by Jamnagar until A. D. 1910. This is a most vexatious condition, and under it the State will have to go on paying one Lakh of rupees a year to Gondal, long after it will need to do so. This burden will for years be a mill-stone round Jamnagar's neck. The rate, too, of interest, considering the nature of the security is very high. The terms of this loan were all arranged before I came, and I could do nothing but complete the negociations, so that the work of construction which had hung fire,, might be put in train at once. The work is now going on very fast and is very forward, and reasonable hopes are entertained of completion, at the beginning of 1897.

CHAPTER II-LAND REVENUE.

System of recovery. Rent in kind and rent in cash.

8. The general system of Land Revenue is the Bhagbattai i. e. the system under which rent is levied in kind, but this is not absolutely universal. Cash or bighoti assessment is levied in certain instances, and there is a third levy called "Vero"-vero is a supercess levied on all lands whether paying under the "Bhagwattai" or "Bighoti" system, it is a light cess, and is assessed at so much per "santi" literally a plough or as much land as can be cultivated by a plough and a pair of oxen according to the nature of the soil.

9. "Bhagwattai" covers all crops other than garden produce with the exception of "chillies" in which a share in kind is taken. "Bighoti" covers all garden produce land. For the above there is one peculiar exception viz, as regards the cultivation of sugarcane on which the levy is in "gol" or molasses at a fixed rate per "Bigha", it is therefore a hybrid levy between Bhagwattai and Bighoti. The State share or "Rajbhag" varies from $\frac{1}{5}$ to 1/6 of the total yield, and depends on the nature of the crop and the quality of the land on which it is raised. Every village has its charter or lekh which indicates (i) the ruling rate of State share for that village on the various sorts of crops, (ii) the rate of "Bighoti" assessment leviable and (iii) the rate "Vero". The unit of calculation for "Bhagwattai" is of course the crop itself, for "bighoti" it is the "bigha", for "Vero" it is the santi, the last a very variable and therefore objectionable unit. In some places it runs to 100 "vighas" while in others it is 60 vighas again in

certain parts of the State this "Santi Vero" is taken actually per pair of oxen and then it is called "puchh vero" or tail tax. In this direction there is little doubt that the State revenues suffer considerably and a survey would, I am sure, show great discrepancies., against State interests and in favour of the cultivator, and the cost of such survey would soon be got back by increased assessment on accurate area measurements. These matters will be taken up and separately reported on when things are more settled, at present I mention them as explanatory of the state of existing conditions. The " Vighoti " assessment ranges from 1¼ Rs. to 6¼ Rs. per Bigha. The system under which the rent in kind income is recovered is the Khalawad or grain yard system under which the crop, as it is ready, is brought into the grain yard, there to be threshed out, and subsequently divided into heaps by the State Revenue officer, according to the prevailing rates, per charter of village. On the whole the Bhagwattai system is best for this State in my opinion, and no radical change is necessary in the direction of a change to the cash system. Close and good supervision is necessery and quite possible. On the other hand cash assessments should not be relinquished but might possibly be extended, when suitable opportunities offer. The rainfall over a large portion of the State is also very uncertain and this is an additional reason against the rigid cash system levy.

Necessity of a survey.

Grain yard system.

10 The rights of tenants are a little vague. Nominally they are tenants at will, but by practice rather recently introduced and reaffirmed in November 1895, a cultivator cannot be evicted, so long as he cultivates well; and the holding goes down to his descendants, if he is undivided from them. In case of slack cultivation by a cultivator, he is first warned that he will be evicted unless he does better, and as a further and preliminary safe guard of State interests, the Darbar has the right to take a cash rate of 1½ Koris per bigha, for the first year as a minimum when land has been neglected, and Koris 3 for a second year's neglect, in lieu of share in kind. Thus there is a crude sort of occupancy right with the cultivator, and his maintenance on the land depends on his own efforts. He cannot mortgage or sell the holding, but the cultivators of Rawal and Jamnagar are for some reason exempt from this disability. Under the Bhagwattai system full occupancy rights as under a regular Revenue Settlement under the " Vighoti system " cannot be granted. On the whole, under the present practice, the cultivator is to some extent protected in his occupancy, as far as is compatible with the interests of the State, which so largely depend on getting as much as possible out of the land.. I may add that these rules are and will be worked with fairness, allowance being made for bad seasons and other

Tenants rights.

misfortune, such as loss of cattle &c. which may overtake the cultivator. No cultivator can be evicted, without the Administrator's sanction.

Granaries.

11 In regard to granaries, it is not possible to do away with them altogether. They are unavoidable under the Bhagwattai system, for it is easily conceivable that the Darbar would hold grain for a rising market, to get as much profit as possible, while again such masses of grain may be accumulated that a complete clearance cannot be at once effected. There are points for and against the granary system. In bad years with a store at its back, the Darbar is able to keep in check the famine rates of professional dealers, and also find the necessary seed for the next year's cultivation. But with railway advancement such precautions are considerably discounted. On the other hand storage of grain means keeping money idle and then there is the loss, accruing from theft of the grain and its deterioration or destruction by vermin. Against a permanent granary system too there is the argument that establishments are necessary to keep accounts and to issue the grain. The granary or as it is called the "Vakhar" system has been abolished as a fixed arrangement and grain is kept only temporarily and partially at various mahal centres, events being watched. This modification of the system is, I think, all that is necessary, as by it the Darbar will be able to sell at profit, when it is advisable to sell all its stock, or keep something by, when indications are unfavourable. No grain so temporarily stored, is issued for State consumption, State requirements being purchased from a contractor, thus no issuing or account or establishments are necessary in connection with these stores of grain.

Revenue Management.
Territorial Divisions.

12 On arrival I found that the State was, for revenue purposes, divided into 23 mahals each mahal being under a mahalkari. These mahalkaris were in a very responsible position, as heads of Districts for considerable revenue collection, and they were miserably paid their salaries ranging from about Rs. 31 to Rs. 75 a month, no less than 10 of the 23 men being on the minimum salary of Koris 125= about Rs. 31. The charges were very uneven too and pay was not distributed, according to extent or importance of charge, but depended rather on favouritism, for example the Kalawad mahalkari holding a charge of 32 Khalsa and 23 alienated villages, total 55 villages, got only Koris 150 salary, while the Hadiana mahalkari with a charge of 9 Khalsa and 5 alienated total 14, got 200 Koris a month. Again the Khambhalia mahalkari with 36 villages all told including the second biggest place in the State, got 175 Koris while the Jodia mahalkari with a total of 15 villages got 300 Koris a month. The mahalkari was the only educated responsible officer in his mahal, the next link below him being the village Patel who held his position by purchase and then

the Revenue Havildar who was a temporary hand drawn from the Arab and Makrani sibandi force at Jamnagar. Above the mahalkari came two Assistant Revenue Adhikaris for the State, and above them two joint Revenue Commissioners. The mahalkari alone in the mahal was the weak point in the old system, for single-handed no man, with all the duties of a mamlatdar as well, could cope with the revenue collection under the Bhagwattai system of even the smallest charge punctually and promptly, and this of course meant inconvenience and loss to those whose Khalas were kept waiting with the attendant opportunities and temptations of pilfering. For instance how could one man measure up the Khalas of 34 villages which is what fell to the lot of Kandorna mahalkari without serious delay and serious inconvenience to villages which were taken last. Again in the Bhagwattai system, close, constant and intelligent supervision is absolutely essential to obtain good results and prevent peculation, and with the single State Revenue official per mahal close supervision was impossible. The general superior supervision was also inadequate, but not so markedly as in the mahal itself. Shortly then the blots of the old revenue agency were inadequate mahal supervision leading to delay; unpunctuality and so hardship to cultivators and loss to State; inadequate pay to those responsible mahalkaris, uneven charges and inadequate superior supervision. To remedy this, I have divided the State into 3 divisions and 9 mahals each division being under an Assistant Revenue Adhikari and each mahal under a Mamlatdar. Each mahal has again been divided into groups and subgroups of villages, and these have been put under Tajwijdars and Talatis respectinely. Each village has its revenue Patel, and the purchase or nuzerana system to obtain the Patelship has been done away with. A standing or permanent Revenue havaldari Corps is in the course of embodiment, and will be largely recruited from the superfluous sibandi men at Jamnagar. Above all there is a chief Revenue Adhikari. Thus there is a complete chain of intelligent and educated revenue officials, from the Chief Revenue Officer down to the Talati, and below the latter the Patel and Havildar giving close and complete supervision. The cost of this agency is greater than heretofore, especially as salaries have been raised with reference to the responsible nature of the holder's charge. The Mamlatdars now have bigger charges, but they have a full measure of intelligent subordinate assistance, and they also get better pay. The lowest paid mamlatdar gets Koris 250 and the highest 400 Koris. To take a medium case. The Khambhalia Mamlatdar gets 300 Koris a month, and has a total of 79 villages under him, viz, 48 Khalsa and 31 alienated villages; under him are 2 Tajwijdars, 16 Talatis, 48 Patels. In the smaller villages where there is only one Patel, he has police duties to perform, but where there is more than one Patel, one is a Police Patel and the other or others revenue patels. Formerly the police duties of a patel in villages were performed by a policeman of the regular Police,

who was in most cases a foreigner in the village. Shortly then the changes introduced have been in the direction of better division of labour, more and closer checks and better pay. The Talati is the collecting unit of the present system, and he is given a charge, the duties of which he can perform with punctuality and over him lie the direct checks of the Tajwijdar, the Mamlatdar and the Assistant Revenue Adhikari.

Revenue Divisions & mahals of the State.

13 As to the territorial limits of the various new Mahals and divisions, the old Mahals were taken, and a variable number of the older and smaller Mahals were included *en bloc* in the new larger Mahals. The changes coming as they did at the commencement of the Agtar crop harvest season, it was absolutely necessary for account purposes, to keep the old Mahal limits, but there will have to be a slight readjustment in the coming year, when the new Account system is brought into play, as some outlying villages of some of the old Mahals are inconveniently situated from the centres of the new Mahals, in which they are incorporated. The limits, therefore, of the new revenue Divisions and mahals of the State will need a little trimming here and there and readjustment by the process of give and take.

No. of villages

14 There are in all 431 Khalsa and 227 alienated villages in the State, details as under.

	Populated.	nes.	Islands.	unpopulated
Khalsa	409	14	2	6 = 431
Bhayati	79	"	"	4 = 83
Jivaider (to ladies of zenana & others)	89	"	"	" = 89
Dharmada	55	"	"	" = 55

15 The total area of the State in acres is 24,27,482, of this area 12,42,805, acres are culturable, 42,165, are under grass reserve (vidis) and 11,42,512, are waste lands, salt land, seashore and forests. These figures are by no means exact, as no revenue survey has been made of the State, but they may be regarded as approximately correct. Of the 12,42,805, culturable, 34033 acres are uncultivated, and the remainder were cultivated, during the year of report. Of the uncultivated acreage 11299 belong to alienated and 22,784, to Khalsa villages. Of the cultivated 4,29,479, acres belonged to alienated and 8,13,326, acres to State villages. There was a small total increase of 1610 acres under cultivation during the year as compared with the previous year. As far as I can gather from a short experience, the State has not much cultivable land lying fallow, the 22734 acres specified above being used as pastures and probably needed for the purpose. I have noticed that when steps are taken to establish new settlements on culturable waste, a great outcry is always made that some

village or villages are being deprived of their grazing grounds. I am inclined to think that very often these objections are not absolutely reasonable as they come from or are started by people other than agriculturists. It is a subject in which advance must be cautious as of course it is very necessary to make sufficient provision for pasturage. Of the acreage under grass reserves, 34103 acres belong to the State and 8062 to alienated villages. About 15 per cent of the grass reserve lands are culturable. Now that the State live stock have been largely diminished, it will be necessary to see whether so much grass reserve land should be maintained under grass, but here again looking to the precariousness of the rainfall, it is always wise to keep stocks of grass in hand. This present dry year has shown the necessity for this, the crop was poor and even with a largely diminished demand, we have run short of fodder.

Alienation.

16 This is a very important subject in this State. It is wide reaching and very confused and if it is considered necessary, during the administration to examine into it, and make some definite settlement and rules, it will require to be dealt with specially and by a specialist. Broadly there are 4 varieties of alienation (i) whole villages, (ii) parts of villages (iii) cash allowances, (iv) share in crop. The alienees may also be classified, the chief class is (a) mulgrasias and Bhayats i. e. mulgrasias those who were established before the establishment of the present ruling dynasty of Jamnagar and Bhayats the blood relatives (& their descendants) of the ruling house. For this class the settlement is nearly complete and the channels of settlement have been through the State Bhayati Court in the first instance, with right of appeal to the Rajasthanik Court attached to the Kathiawad Political Agency, and a final appeal to Government. 79 villages are held by mulgrasias and Bhayats. Next comes class (b) jivaidars or recipients of maintenance. This class is very large and confused; in it are included wives of the chief, their parents, old servants of the State, favourites and influential men, relatives by marriage. Within this class there are also special cases, e. g. men now holding villages or parts of villages, whose ancestors bought these villages or parts of villages from Girasias, these men have been considered jivaidars. The continuance of some of these jivai grants at any rate, are clearly dependent on the will and pleasure of the chief e. g. those to ladies and to relations by marriage. There are 89 villages granted in jivai viz 31 to ladies, about 12 to relations by marrige and the rest to others. The next class is (c) Dharmada or religious grants. They are grants made to temples and to individuals such as Gharans and Barots &c. There are 55 villages alienated in this way. These grants, when made to institutions, are dependent on the existence of the institutions, and on the proper use of the income to the purpose for which the grant was made. The above remarks relate to alienation of whole or parts of villages. Next come cash alienations, these are practically all in favour of

charitable institutions, or persons, such as Bawas Sadhus Joshis &c. The same too applies to the share in crop alienations, these are grants to charitable institutions. The cash allowance alienations are not heavy, but the shares in crop alienation are very numerous and extravagant. Roughly speaking the alienations represent about ⅓ of the whole possible income of the State.

17 Last year the income from so called Land Revenue was estimated to be 83 1/3 Lakhs about, actuals amounted to 87 lakhs Koris. This income is not purely land revenue, it includes all items which were collected through the Agency of the Land Revenue Department & includes land customs and even sea-customs at some ports. But the revenues of Jamnagar town of all sorts are excluded and that means the exclusion of sea customs too of the port of Jamnagar (Bedi). Thus it will be seen that the arrangement was most unmethodical, and it is impossible to say what was exactly the land revenue proper. The account system too in this directiom was so confused that as yet it has not been found possible to fully reorganize, it but work in this direction is in an advanced state and will be soon completed. Under these circamstances, the land-revenue proper cannot be stated this year, except on the lines of last year. From the old point of view, however, the land revenue of the year of report, is estimated at 90 Lakhs of Koris, the actuals will not be known till after the date of this report. One can, however, at this latter end of the State year, form some approximately correct idea of what actuals will be and seeing that the season was on the whole as good as last year, and that prices have been good too on the whole, it is safe to say that the estimate will be realized.

Income.

18 The season was a dry one on the whole, and at one time serious failure was feared, but fortunately late light rain, heavy dews and generally favourable weather intervened to revive certain crops. The staple crops are Bajro, Juwar, oilseeds (til) wheat, gram, cotton, molasses and castor-oil seeds. The Chief cereal is Bajro about a third of the whole, closely followed by Juwar. Cotton is also of considerable importance. Bajro and Juwar yields were good, about 81 & 75 percent crops respectively; cotton was but a moderate crop, while the rest were decidedly poor. The want of rain was most severely felt over the northern parts of the State, where gram, wheat and til are largely grown. The average of previous 4 years' rainfall taken all over the State, was 31-32," while for the year of report the average was only 16-86." There was marked difficieney in every district. Fortunately quantity of rainfall is not all important, a comperatively small rainfall if seasonably distributed is often good enough to produce very fair results on the whole. The northern and western portion of this State

Season & rainfall.

appear to be on the limit of the area influenced by the S. W. monsoon, and therefore the prospects of a good rainfall in those parts are always precarious. The worst effect of the late scanty rainy season has been that water supply, both tank and well fell short early in the year. On the whole the outturn of crops has been about equal to last year.

Conditions of the cultivators.

19 The position of the cultivators in this State, owing to the "Bhagwattai" system is in some respects fairly good. They have no transferable rights in their holdings, except in Rawal, Khambhalia and Jamnagar, and they are protected by a rule which leaves enough provisions (on a fixed scale) for one year, for a cultivator and his family from his heap, when a creditor comes forward to recover his dues against the cultivator's share of grain; thus the lending class is careful to lend to limited extents, and the cultivator can never be given over to him body and soul, as in the case of a land revenue system, which gives full freedom of transfer of occupancy rights. In Rawal, Khambhalia and Jamnagar, the freedom of transfer of occupancy right exists, and the result is that the holdings have all passed into the hands of the money lender. In all other parts of the State then, with the exception of these three towns, the condition of the cultivators may be looked on, protected, as they are, as fair. This does not mean that even these protected cultivators are solvent, in point of fact they are almost all deeply in debt, for they are ignorant and unthrifty, and they go on from year to year paying and borrowing as fast as they pay. The safe guards to the cultivator are first his want of credit and security in the eyes of the money lender, second State interference on his behalf, and lastly direct State aid in the way of Taggavi advances.

Village Common Fund.

20 In every village there is a common fund known as "Gam Kharach." It is subscribed to by every cultivator, and it is managed by a committee of leading men of the village. The object of the fund is to meet expenses common to the village, and these expenses are chiefly the entertainment of village guests, and Bawas and Sadhus passing through. The State interferes to the extent of examining and auditing the account, and this is done by the revenue officials. One of the charges on this common fund was, I found, a forced subscription to the State Gazette, this has been stopped absolutely and a copy of the Gazette is supplied free to each village. But the greatest drain on this fund comes from the Sadhus and Bawas. They literally extort money from the villagers, and as the State of Jamnagar is directly on the way to Dwarka, one of the most holy places of Hindu pilgrimage, and as there are several routes through the State, all converging to this one point, it can be easily understood what a constant tax and in-

fliction these Sadhus must be to the villages *en route*. Under the late *regime* Sadhus and Bawas were rather encouraged than otherwise and the villagers were proportionately helpless. The evil is a crying one, and steps are being taken to emancipate the villagers from it, and if they will but help themselves by being courageous enough to refuse extortionate demands and adhere to their refusals, I am sure, the burden will be removed.

Wells.

21 During the year of report 111 new wells were sunk, as against 69 the year before. The State expenditure in this direction was Rs. 1266-4 as against Rs. 2199-8-0 for last year. The total expenditure on sinking new wells by both State and cultivators amounted to Rs. 5739, greater activity in this direction is needed, and I hope to be able to report well in this connection next year. Wells are much needed all over the State, and especially all along the northern parts of it, where the rainfall is uncertain, fortunately water is found in abundance at small depth all along the northern districts, and therefore, there is no excuse for not providing wells, where they are most needed. The land irrigated by wells in the year of report was 1,52,462, bighas, as against 1,51,308 bighas in the previous year. State aid in constructing wells is governed by the State share, which will be leviable on the land culti vable by any particular well, and this comes out at 25 Rs. per "Kos" e. g. a two Koss well would get Rs. 50 in State aid.

Collection of arrears.

22 Formerly the practice was to recover arrears of revenue by imposing "Mohsals". This has been stopped since the incoming of this administration. In the Bhagwattai system there cannot well be much in the way of arrears of land revenue, only in regard to cash demands, which are not heavy, can there be any arrears and these are recovered by attachment, as a last resource, of moveable and immoveable property.

Veth.

23 "Veth" or forced labour has also been stopped. Whereas formerly carts and Vethias (men) could be impressed by State servants and taken to any distance without payment, there are now fixed rules as to rates and distances and every one has to pay. Potters and other village artizans used to have wholesale demands made on them, and were bound to provide every one free. This wholesale tax on these people has, with a few necessary reservations, been done away with. Only menial servants of the State such as peons get a fixed number of necessary small earthen vessels free which they have to return when done with and these they get only, if they are travelling on duty and do not belong to the place; every thing else has to be paid for by others. These potters, and village

artizans get a *quid pro quo* for their services to the villagers from the villagers themselves in the shape of grain from the Khala.

Professional Graziers.

24 This is a class about which some notice is necessary. The State is over-run by them to such an extent that they are a positive pest to the cultivator, Bharwads, Rabaris, Charans, Agarwachha and Mutwas are the principal races of professional graziers. There are rules to govern these people, but these rules have largely fallen into disuse. Large flocks enter the State without the necessary permits, and as the men who herd them are of nomadic habits, they are constantly on the move doing mischief and clearing away and evading payment. Bharwads, Rabaris and Charans are mostly men who belong to the State, and over them a closer supervision is exercised. But Agarwachhas, Mutwas and other Dhinsdharies are birds of passage. The only remedy for a mitigation of this nuisance is better supervision on the part of the Revenue officials, and this may be looked for, I hope, in the future, as there are many more revenue officials scattered all over the country now than there were formerly.

CHAPTER III PROTECTION

Legislation.

25 The principles of the British codes as embodied in local acts are practically observed in the State. These local acts have been drafted, with a view to suit local circumstances. The local acts are as per margin. Cases not met by them are governed by the principles of British laws on the subject. The local acts are not exhaustive, and are in places susceptible of improvement. It is proposed to gradually overhaul these local acts, with a view to strengthening the weak points, and clearing away ambiguity.

1 Civil procedure Code.
2 Limitation Act.
3 Registration Act.
4 Stamp Act.
5 Municipal Act.
~~6 Penal Code.~~
6 Circulars about the criminal procedure Code.

MILITARY & SIBANDI.

Imperial Lancers.

26 The Imperial Lancers have now been brought up to 100 strong. The strength was only 75 when the Administration came in, and as it was pointed out to me by the Inspecting officer, that this number was too small to be of any real use in instruction, I thought it best to bring the strength up to a point which would render the squadron efficient, and not to stop at the point just short of practical efficiency that it had reached. The squadron took part in the instruction manœuvres held at Deesa, in January last, under General Hogg C. B. and acquitted itself very well, General Hogg writing in complimentary terms about the man,

but pointing out that the horses were too small. This defect has been to some extent, if not completely, remedied, General Hogg being good enough to select 15 new horses for the State. The squadron is commanded by Jhala Shri Dadbha a Jhala Rajput related by marriage to the Jam Sahib's family. He is a keen and intelligent officer, and much interested in his profession and command. The State Imperial Lancers establisment cost Rs. 22,704 during the year of report, as against Rs. 20,040 last year. In the coming year the cost will be greater, as the strength has been raised and will have to be maintained a complete year. The amount of the lancers is according to regulations for Imperial Service Troops. The squadron is very representative, as the men are mostly local Rajputs and physically fine men.

Paltan

27. The Infantry consists of a total of 191 combatants of all ranks. It is a drilled and disciplined force. Its chief duty is to furnish jail guards., it also turns out on State ceremonial occasions to furnish guards of honour &c. The little force answers its purposes well and is well behaved and commanded by Captain Braganza who has been a long time with them. The annual cost is Rs32,690.

Artiliery.

28. There are a few artillery men whose duties are to fire the midday gun and salutes, and look after the few guns in use for these purposes. It is maintained at a cost of Rs1419 a year.

Sibandi.

29 As in all other States of any size in Kathiawad there is here a large number of sibandi, a legacy of other times in the form of the descendants of the foreign mercenaries that native rulers collected round them for offensive and defensive purposes. The force is nothing but a rabble untrained in any degree, and armed chiefly with old matchlocks, swords and daggers. The sibandi is composed of a number of "Bedas," or companies, differing in strength, each under a Jemadar. When I arrived, the strength was 1129, at present it is 1002, the reduction is due to deaths, pensions and dismissal. The men are Arabs, Makranis, Sindhis, Rajputs, Rabaris, Purbias &c. Their chief duties hitherto have been to guard the Darbargadh and its precincts, the Treasury, the Jamdarkhana, the Kotho and Lakhoto (two forts) and the gates of the city, while outside Jamnagar they took care of the old forts and Darbargadhs in the districts. In their undisciplined way they perform their duties faithfully, and former chiefs reposed much trust in them. They were (& are) far too numerous for the duties they have to perform at the capital and outside and so the superfluous men used to be sent out into the Mahals to watch the crops and Khalawads and act as revenue Havildars, returning

to Head quarter, as soon as the revenue season was over, there to laze away the time in the Huzur of the chief, till the commencement of the next harvest. All the men and most of the Jemadars are in the hands of their Vakils or money lenders, who used to draw their pay from them, dole out enough for them to live on keeping the rest, and swelling up the account against them. The difficulty here is exactly the same as it was at Cambay only more aggravated, as here the numbers are greater, and the men have been greatly indulged by their chiefs, so much so was this the case that when coming here, I found these men to be beyond the ordinary criminal procedure at any rate for more or less petty offences, they being only amenable to their own Jemadars, the Police not being allowed to interfere with them, as with ordinary citizens. This of course has been rectified. Formerly these men got very low pay, though some of the more influential Jemadars were well paid. Ordinarily the rank and file got any thing between 10 & 20 Koris a month i. e. from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 Rs. but it was made up to them by allowances of grain and free board for those who were so to speak in immediate attendance on the chief. These allowances have been calculated out and stopped, the men getting a cash increase in pay in lieu, subject to a minimum salary of 24 Koris a month. This did away with all the complications and opportunities of peculation attached to a large ration issuing and Kitchen department. A great number of the men are old and useless and they have been pensioned. Absolutely the deaf, the blind, the dumb and the lame were to be found in their ranks. Even now there are some very old men but they can hear, speak and see, and can perform their easy duties well enough. It would not be fair or possible without burdening the State, with great expenses for pensions to dispense with them at once. Change must come gradually in the natural course of time, vacancies being left unfilled. It is advisable to employ a certain number in and about the Darbargadh at Jamnagar, as also at certain places in the town; but the city gates have been given over to the regular police. An arrangement is now being made to form a permanent corps of revenue Havildars, with the surplus sibandi men, and these men will then come under the Revenue Department and remain out in the mahals. Of the men that remain at Jamnagar itself the idea is to place those who have the charge of the Darbargadh (and Chopat) under the Hazur Assistant who has the direct control of the business appertaining to the palace, while all the rest at Jamnagar who are posted outside the Darbargadh, will come under the Police superintendent for departmental management. The great stumbling block in the way of handling these men is their utter ignorance. As stated above all are deeply involved in debt, and in the hands of their Vakils. Soon after coming here, I issued a notice that every man might, if he liked, draw his pay direct himself from the

Treasury, as it became due, and that it would not be paid to a third party unless the man who had a right to the pay authorized it being so paid in writing. I learn that about 50 per cent have availed themselves of this order which is a hopeful sign

POLICE.

30. The State Police were, on my arrival, uuder C. G. O'Connor Esqr. and he is at present the Superintendent. The details of the old foot police as I found them, were as under:—

Strength of Police Force.

1. Superintendent.
2. Assistant Superintendents.
5. Inspectors.
14. Chief Constables. (3 grades nominally)
40. Jamadars (3 grades)
44. Havildars (including writing Head Constables).
51. Naiks including jailors.
544. Constables (6 grades).

total 701 of all ranks.

In addition to these there were 32 mounted police, 10 Camel Sawars and 30 Water Police. The revised and present sanctioned strength is as under.

1. Superintendent.
3. Assistant Superintendents.
3. Inspectors.
13. Chief Constables.
37. Jemadars (including 6 Police Prosecutors)
40. Havildars.
65. Naiks.
581. Constables.

Total 743 all ranks of foot police with 27 mounted policemen & 10 Camel Sawars. Formerly the Water Police employed to watch the Pearl fishery, the " Cher Jungles " on the sea shore and the bunders of the State, were under the Superintendent of Police, but they have now been transferred to the Customs Department, with which their work is more intimately connected. Formerly too, the Police Superintendent had the village Police under him, and the village Police Patel was an ordinary policeman in uniform, an alien in the village. In the revised scheme, the village Police have been transferred to the Revenue Department; village police Patels being ordinary village patels men of the villages. The State has been divided into divisions, corresponding with the Revenue Divisions; Police Stations; Police out-

posts; and chowkis; groups of villages being placed under Police Stations and Police outposts, villages being regularly visited from these small police centres, with a view to patrolling the country and inspecting the work of the village police patels. The arrangement now in vogue is in fact the method adopted in British districts. The village patel, if he is kept up to the mark and loyal assistance is given by the revenue officials to the Police, must, as being born and bred in the village, and a leader of the village community, be in a better position to give information likely to lead to detection of crime, committed in his village than any outsider who is in fact a policeman pure and simple with his badge of office, in the way of uniform in evidence, such man is never looked on by the village community, as anything but an alien. I see no reason why the new arrangements, if they are worked loyally, should not yield good results. It is of great importance to let a village community feel that thay have through their patels some responsibility and share in the well being and peace of the country side, a watchful and guiding supervision being exercised by the trained police.

Working of Police.

31. The chief work of a Police is the prevention of crime, and in this direction Mr. O'Connor reports a satisfactory improvement. There were 1,049 cognizable cases, during the year of report, as against 1,338 the year before, and 1,335 the year before that again. The work of the Police in this direction is the best, so far that they have achieved. In these 1,049 cognizable cases, 1,092 persons were arrested. The percentages of conviction to arrests and to persons sent for trial, work out at 59·89 & 62·76 respectively, as against 56·17 & 61·11 for the year before. The value of stolen property was Rs 35,398 as against Rs 31,971 the year before. The value of the property recovered was Rs 13,366 during the year of report as against Rs. 13,545 the year before,the percentages working out at 37·75 & 42·36 respectively. Police work in this direction depends mainly on the detective ability in the force & much cannot be expected in this direction in the present case. Chance too often plays a large part, one or two successes or failures in big cases making all the difference. In serious crimes of which there were 17 cases, the Police detected the offenders in 14, and 3 remained undetected.

Expenditure.

32. The expenditure for the year of report was Rs.1,32,741, and in the year before it was Rs. 1,27,320. The increase of Rs. 5,421, is due to raising the salaries of constables and some increases in the superior grades. Formerly the constables were of 6 grades and their pay varied from 20 to 36 Koris i. e. from 5 to 9 Rs. which after the inevitable cuttings left very little to the men. As in other departments the men were underpaid, and naturally

good material could not be expected at the price. In the new police, there are 3 grades of constables on 32, 36 & 40 Koris respectively. The rate too of salaries of Naiks and Havildars have been raised 4 Koris, and generally speaking where the pay was found to be poor and inadequate, a rise was given. The figure of police expenditure given above, is not a complete statement, it does not include the clothing and other items, it simply includes establishment charges. It is also impossible this year, to give a complete statement of cost, because there never was a regular budget and the old system of accounts was so confused and bad that it is impossible to make out a complete account except at the sacrifice of a great deal of time and labour. In future with a regular budget, the full and true cost of each Department will be ascertainable with ease.

Conduct and Discipline.

33 The conduct of the force appears to have been indifferent, as 36.8 were punished. In two cases the offence was the serious one of house breaking, 50 of the force were dismissed, 43 reduced, 135 fined & 9 placed before Magistrates. Eighty four men resigned. This is an unsatisfactory record, and I hope to see an improvement next year. Immediately after the late Jam sahib's death, work in every Department appears to have fallen off, a state of unsettledness existing, and during this time and until June, Mr. O'connor was away on leave, and this absence of the superintendent is probably accountable for the above unsatisfactory result, as also for the want of discipline and smartness in the force. In this direction too of smartness and discipline, there is much room for improvement, and I hope to be able to report more favourably next year.

Education.

34 It is reported that six years ago, only 1 percent of the force could read and write. At present 80 percent of the head constables are educated enough to read and write, and send in a report, and 20 percent of the constables can read & write; and some of the latter can boast of slightly better attainments. Unless for very special reasons no man is promoted to 4th class Head constable i. e. Havaldars who can not read and write. Of the total men about 32 percent can at least read and write. Educational improvement in the force has, therefore, advanced very fairly well.

General Remarks.

35 Two objectionable arrangements which I found in vogue on arrival, viz, the charge of the Jails in the districts, the Jailors being police Naikes, and the power to keep accused for 48 hours, instead of the usual 24, were altered, the Jails being taken from the Police Department, and the power of detention of accused reduced to 24 hours. The plan too of rewarding

Police by cash rewards for doing what was really only their duty, was very common; occasional rewards are necessary, and have their good effects, and so this practice has been curtailed and rewards are now given only on rare and special occasions. The Police serving in the districts require housing. In some few places, however, there are lines. In others, I think, it will be possible to utilize old Darbar buildings, without much cost. The force has now been reorganized, and pay has been increased, wherever necessary, the conditions then of the service are so far improved, and I hope, the result will be that a better stamp of men may be attracted.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

36. The criminal courts of the State were as under:

Criminal courts.

(1) Hazur Court presided over nominally by the Jam Sahib but practically by the Diwan. This court was the only appellate court and exercised the powers of the State i. e. full powers.

(2) Sir Nyayadhish Court exercised appellate criminal jurisdiction on the Magistrate's decision, and its original powers were those of a court of sessions. The Sir Nyayadhish was also sometimes a special "Magistrate". He was in fact a sessions judge and district and Divisional magistrate.

(3) Seven courts of 1st class-magistrates with similar powers to First Class magistrates in British Districts.

(4) Two courts of 2nd Class magistrates with usual powers.

(5) Four courts of 3rd class magistrates with usual powers.

(6) Besides the above, there were 26 revenue courts which took cognizance of petty thefts and misappropriation of grains by cultivators and others; some of them exercised 2nd and some 3rd class magisterial powers.

The great fault of the above arrangement was that every appeal case had to be dealt with in Jamnagar, for there only were the appellate courts established, this caused a great deal of inconvenience, as the State is a large one, and Jamnagar is by no means centrally situated. The concentration too of all appeals against magisterial decisions into one court, threw work into serious arrears. In some cases there were delays in disposing of criminal cases, extending over months and even years. It was evident to me that there was too much centralization, too few facilities to those living at distances from Jamnagar, and practically no checks or method in the working of the Department, all this resulting in the accumulation of arrears and slipshod work. In the reorganization the following arrangements have been made:

(1) Hazur Court presided over by the Administrator, having appellate, extraordinary and revisionary jurisdiction with powers limited by Government Resolution No. 1459 of 22 nd. February 1896.

(2) Court of the Chief Judicial officer with powers of a District Magistrate, according to the Criminal Procedure Code, and of a Sessions Judge in original cases. Appellate powers to hear appeals, against the decisions of the Nyayadhishes and First-class Magistrates.

(3) Three Nyayadhish Courts, one in each Division of the State with powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge, according to the Criminal Procedure Code, and to hear appeals against decisions of the 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates.

(4) 9 First class Magistrates, one at each Mahal Head Quarter, with the usual powers.

(5) The 9 Mamlatdars of the State are invested with 2nd class powers, with reference to offences, under a few special local acts, and with 3rd class powers with reference to offences under the Indian Penal Code.

The Judicial territorial Division of the State corresponds with the Revenue and Police divisions, and each division has its Nyayadhish, and complement of Magistrates, with the chief Judicial officer over all, at the Head quarter of the State. Thus the work that was formerly done by one man, the Sar Nyayadhish at Jamnagar, is now distributed between 4 men, and by establishing Nyayadhishes in the Mahals, facilities are provided for prompter disposal of criminal work. The rules of appeal are those, laid down in the British code of criminal procedure, and second appeals are not allowed as a matter of course, though in the Hazur court I am careful not to reject application for revision summarily. The Chief Judicial Officer and two of the Nyayadhishes are B. A. L. L. B. men, and the third Nyayadhish is a passed District Pleader with some former practice. They are all new men and capable. In respect of its higher offices, the Judicial Department is, I think, the best equipped in the State.

37 Besides the above regular State courts, there is the Taluka of Amran, which belongs to a Jivaidar, who exercises State delegated jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters. In this Taluka there is a Nyayadhish who exercises criminal powers to the extent of one year's imprisonment and Koris 600 fine. His decisions are appealable to the Chief Judicial Officer.

38. In the year of report, 3,841 offences were reported, against 3,902; for the previous year–a slight diminution. Of these

No. of offences.

3,737, were brought to trial. Of these again 3461 were against the Indian Penal Code & 276 against special and local acts. Of lesser offences thefts have dropped from 665 to 580 but hurt has risen from 692 to 727.

Serious offences.

39. In this direction, there were 4 murders in the year of report, against the same number the year before; 1 dacoity against nil, 32 cases of grievous hurt, as against the same number the year before, 28 robberies as against 36. The above comparative statistics call for no particular remarks. One of the murder cases arose out of the superstitious ignorance of the people. It occurred at Balambha, where Cholera was rather severe last September and October. The people believe that the " Bhangis " bring cholera and can stop it, and pay money to the latter to stop the scourge, the " Bhangis " who are poor, take the money and foster the belief. In the Balambha Case it happened, as often must be the case, that the disease did not abate, and so those who paid, got enraged against the " Bhangis, " attacked them, and burnt them out of house and home and one man was killed. The whole village was in it, and it was difficult to get evidence at all, and actually impossible to convict any one of murder, but 11 were tried and three of the villagers were punished, for being members of an unlawful assembly. There were again symptoms of these very same villagers, breaking out in the same way, and I sent for the headmen and warned them that the whole village would be severely dealt with if such a thing happened again, and at the same time tried to disabuse them of their ideas on the subject. The other murder cases were one of poisoning, one of stabbing and the third was drowning a child. The last case is still under trial, the poisoning case was brought to trial, but failed on evidence, while in the stabbing case the accused absconded and has not been traced . The one dacoity case was rather serious being a planned affair, 7 persons were involved and arrested, and 6 were punished. There were 12 highway robberies, in 6 cases, the offenders have been convicted, while 4 of the cases occurred only in March last, one in February and one in January; of these last six cases, one is committed for trial and the others were under investigation , at the close of the year.

Cognizable and noncognizable.

40. There were 1,049 cognizable cases reported to the Police, against 1338 last year. There were 141 persons in cognizable and noncognizable cases, awaiting trial at the end of the year 1894-95 and 4,063 more were sent up, during the year of report, out of the total of 4,204 prisoners, 2,543 were discharged, 142 were acquitted, 1325 convicted, 6 either died; escaped or were made over to other States, and 188 in 90 cases

were awaiting trial, at the end of the year. The percentageof convictions in both cognizable and noncognizable cases was 31. Of the 1,325 persons convicted, 98 were sentenced to imprisonment above 6 months, 450 under 6 months, 768 to fines only, and 9 with whipping only. The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 18,203-9-10 of which Rs. 10264-12-4 were recovered; these figures show a decrease of Rs. 5936-5-9, and Rs. 6901-11-10 respectively.

Criminal appellate work.

41. The following table shows the result of the appellate work done during the year:—

Names of Courts.	Number of persons who appealed	Appeals rejected.	Number of persons.			Referred	Pending
			Sentences.				
			Confirmed.	Modified	Reversed.		
Administrator's Court.	14	0	10	2	0	0	2
Hazur Court.	29	0	19	3	7	0	0
Chief Judicial Officer.	219	1	101	50	66	1	0
Central Division Nyapadhish.	8	0	1	5	2	0	0
Western Division Nyayadhish.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern Division Nyayadhish.	7	0	2	2	1	0	2
Revenue Commissioner.	12	0	6	4	2	0	0
Total.	289	1	139	66	78	1	4

Out of 289 persons who appealed, one appeal was summarily rejected, in 78 cases decisions were reversed, in 66 cases sentences were modified, and in 139 cases they were confirmed. Going further into details, the reversals of decisions passed by 1st class magistrates were 66 out of 219 i. e. 30.1 percent. Out of 15 cases of appeal, against 2nd and 3rd class magistrates, 3 were reversed i. e. 20 percent. This is not a satisfactory result, though comparatively speaking, I am agreeably surprised at it; judging from what I have seen of the calibre of some of the old hands who have been retained to see if any thing can be made of them. The mamlatdars who exercise 2nd and 3rd class magisterial powers, constitute the weak point, and it is in contemplation to divest them of all magisterial powers, and to reinforce the present staff of munsiffs to some extent by appointing two extra magistrates in places where magistrates are

at present most inaccessible.

Extradition.

42. During the year 35 persons in 19 cases were extradited oy the State, and 44 persons were handed over to this State in 29 cases.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Constitution of Civil Courts.

43. At the beginning of the year the Civil courts were:-

(1) Huzoor court.
(2) Small Cause Court.
(3) Sir Nyayadhish Court.
(4) Seven Munsiff's Court.
(5) Three Asstt. Munsiff's court.
(6) Three Nyayadhish's court, one being the Amran Nyayadish.

With the exception of the Amran Nyayadhish, the two Nyayadhishes and the 3 Assistant munsiffs had power to hear and decide original cases upto 500 Ks. only. The Amran Nyayadhish had powers to decide upto 5000 Koris, in the limits of the Amran Mahal, which is alienated to a Jivaidar.

44. The seven munsiffs had power to hear suits upto 10,000 Koris. The Sir Nyayadhish had original jursdiction throughout the State beyond 10,000 Koris, and also in cases over 5000, arising in the Amran Mahal. He also heard first appeals from all the above courts of subordinate rank to him.

45. The Small Cause Court Judge had jurisdiction within the limits of the town of Jamnagar upto 500 Koris.

46. The Huzur court exercised no original jurisdiction but had appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of the Sir Nyayadish, both in original and appeal cases, and also under its powers of extraordinary jurisdiction to revise and control the decisions of the Small Cause Court. The court of the Sir Nyayadhish was distinctly overburdened with work, as also the Huzur Court which was presided over by the Divan, who had ample work in many other directions to fully occupy him and who, therefore, had to call in the aid of the Naib Divan, to do the work of the Huzur Court as his proxy. The civil appellate work, therefore, fell into great arrears, and on the 20th November 1895, the date on which the reorganized Judicial arrangements first came into practical, though partial, effect under the new Administration, there were 221 appeals in arrears in the Huzur Court, and many of them had been lying for years, 1 over 12 years, 5 over 7 years, 4 over 6 years, 13 over 5 years, 12 over 4 years, 22 over 3 years, 17 over two years, and 47 over 1 year. During the closing 4 months of the official year, 83 of these old appeals have been disposed of, and 57 of the above 121 of more than 1 year old, are included in these 83 cases.

47. The balance of civil appeals at the end of the official year in the Huzur court was 138, of which 64 are over 1 year's standing, the details being, 1 over 12 years, 3 over 7 years, 3 over 6 years, 4 over 5 years, 10 over 4 years, 19 over 3 years, 8 over 2 years, and 16 over 1 year. As regards the Sir Nyayadhish Court the appeal work showed arrears of 47 cases, on the 20th November 1895, 1 being over 11 years, 1 over 10, 1 over 9, 1 over 8, 2 over 6 years, 1 over 4 years, 4 over 3 years, 4 over 2 years, and 10 over 1 year. Of these 47 cases, 7 have been disposed of upto end of this official year, five of the seven being of the older cases. This excessive centralization of work especially in the Huzur court, led not only to accumulation of arrears, but to the serious irregularity of the presiding officers not writing their judgments themselves. The late Diwan seldom wrote his own judgments and so with the late Sir Nyayadhish, his judgments were partly written by him, partly by some clerk. I can only suppose that pressure of work led to this irregularity, and this pressure of work was due to too much centralization, a want of supervision and check and faulty distribution of work. In the reorganization of the Judicial Department on the civil side, the following courts exist:—

(1) Court of the Administrator.
(2) Court of Chief Judicial Officer.
(3) Courts of 3 Nyayadhishes.
(4) Courts of 8 Munsiffs.
(5) Small Cause Court.
(6) Court of Amran Nyayadhish.

The Administrtor's Court exercises all the powers of a High court for appeal, reference and revision. The court of the Chief Judicial Officer exercises only appellate powers i. e. first appeals against original decisions of Nyayadhishes, including the Amran Nyayadhish, and second appeals against their appellate decisions. The courts of Nyayadhishes, of which there is one in each of the 3 divisions of the State, have original jurisdiction in cases above 10,000 Koris, and appellate jurisdction against the decisions of the munsiffs. The courts of the munsiffs have original power to hear civil suits upto 10,000 Koris, and no appellate jurisdiction. The Small Cause Court has powers to hear Small Cause Court cases in the town of Jamnagar upto 1000 Koris, and this court is presided over by the Chief Judicial Officer. The Amran Nyayadhish has original powers upto 5000 Koris, within the limits of the Taluka of Amran. Under the new arrangements there is a second appeal in every case where formerly there was only one appeal in suits of over 10,000 Koris, but second appeals are only allowed in such cases as they are permissible, under the British Civil Procedure Code, and not indiscriminately,

on matters of fact as well as law, as was the former custom.

48 In addition to the above purely civil courts there are:—

(1) The Bhayati court.

(2) The Rajwadi court.

The Bhayati Court is presided over by the Hazur Assistant Administrator, who inquires into all claims between Bhayats or Mulgrassias on the one hand, and the State on the other, appeal lying to the Rajasthanik Court. The Rajwadi court hears political cases, between the Darbar on the one hand, and all others who are not Bhayats or Mulgrassias. It is presided over by the Chief Revenue Adhikari.

49. In addition to these two courts, there existed a "Panch Court" which solely took cognizance of easement cases in Jamnagar town. It was composed of 5 Hazuris, appeal lay to the late Jam saheb personally. This court has been done away with as its work was such as appertained purely to ordinary civil tribunals. It was in fact entirely unnecessary and why such undue importance should have been given to ordinary easement cases, such as the opening of windows or doors &c. is difficult to understand.

50 There were in all 6,335 civil suits for disposal, during the year, 1,487 being arrears from the previous year. Of the total of 6,335, the courts disposed of 4,711, leaving a balance of 1,624, at the close of the year. The arrears have increased and the reasons for this are (i) that nothing was done, after the late Jam sahib's death and until the Administration started, (ii) even then no headway could be made, as the new Judicial Department was in course of formation, much difficulty and many delays being experienced, in getting it together; in point of fact, the department was not completed, till quite the close of this official year. First Rao Bahadur Maneklal Narotamdass was appointed Chief Judicial Officer and on him fell the burden of reorganizing the Department. He was only in this appointment for 3 months when he was appointed Hazur Assistant, his place being taken by Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji B. A. L. L. B. The appointments to the 3 posts of Nyayadhish had to be carefully considered and the last of them was not filled up till March 1896. Thus the new Judicial Department was always under strength and so at a disadvantage, the original work therefore suffered. The value of the 4,711 suits decided, during the year was Rs. 5,62,222, as compared with Rs. 4,53,397. The suits decided during the year were of the undermentioned nature

No. of original civil suits.

4,396 money claims.

217 land disputes.

98 miscellaneous suits.

51. In the year of report 4,331 applications were presented and the arrears of the previous year were 1,348. Out of the total of 5,679, the number disposed of was 4,033, leaving a balance of 1,646. The same remarks apply here for short work as in para 50 above in respect of civil suits.

Applications for execution of decrees.

52. The balance of undisposed of appeals at close of previous year was 196, and 407 more were filed during the year. Out of this total of 603 appeals, 408 were decided, leaving a balance of 195 at close of year. Here too the unsettled condition of things in consequence of a complete change, in the Administration of the State, is answerable for somewhat unsatisfactory results. Of the 408 appeals decided, 143 related to land disputes, 231 to money claims and 34 were of a miscellaneous nature.

Civil appeals

53. There are 1 central, 2 divisional, and 7 mahal jails in the State. Only prisoners sentenced to less than one month, are confined in the mahal jails; prisoners over one and upto six months, are confined in the divisional Jails, the rest going to the central Jail at Jamnagar.

Prisons.

54 At the end of last year, 257 prisoners were undergoing imprisonment in the various Jails in the State, and there were 1458 new admissions, total 1715. Of this number 1475 were either released, died or made over to other States, and 240 remained in confinement, at the close of the year. The daily average of convicts in all the Jails was 249·38, against 274·53 for 1894-95. As in other Departments, I found the greatest laxity prevailing in Jail management; at the central Jail cells were left unlocked all day long, and prisoners wandered about as they liked in the inner prison and paid each other visits in their cells. Beyond a little weaving work, cane work, and the usual grinding of food stuff, for prison consumption, with occasional water drawing, the prisoners were unemployed. This has now been changed, and all prisoners are given something to do, except those who are sick or excused by the doctor's order and any who may be in on simple imprisonment. Very little extra-mural labour is given, the guarding of extra mural gangs being the difficulty in this direction. Stricter discipline prevails. It is also in contemplation to introdnce the mark system. The central Jail is inside the townwalls, and is a fairly convenient building, though by no means upto date. The chief Medical officer is the superintendent of the whole department, having been recently made so. The Magistrates in the districts are practically his Assistants for the Mahal and divisional Jails. I can only give statistics for the central Jail, but taking them as a guide, it would

appear that 21 per cent of the prisoners were agriculturists, 23 per cent labourers, 24 per cent Merchants, Brahmins &ca and 32 per cent Arabs, Makranis, Sindhis and Waghers. There were no escapes from the Jail. The health of the prison population was, on the whole, good but during the cholera epidemic at Jamnagar, in August and September, 2 prisoners died of that disease. The conduct of the prisoners has been good. The cost of maintaining all the Jails was Rs. 15,657, as against Rs. 16,718, the year before. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 9–2–0 per month, with very little to set off as earnings.

Registration.

55. There are two distinct branches under this head, one is the ordinary registration, according to British lines, and the other is called the " Chhapa " or registration of title deeds.

56. The " Chhapa " system is extremely good as it goes deeper into the matter, and no Chhapa or title deed is granted without a thorough local enquiry, made by an officer, in the presence of neighbours and all persons concerned, thus all the recitals in any document are verified before registration, whereas under ordinary registration no particular care is taken in this direction. The completeness of the " Chhapa " system checks litigation very largely, and it also safeguards State interests by checking encroachments. The " Chhapa " system is to be maintained as supplementing the registration Department, in cases of sales & gifts of immoveable property, and intangible rights therein. Hitherto it has been customary to charge both registration and " Chhapa " fees in certain cases, but under the new arrangements, those documents which are dealt with in the " Chhapa " department will not require registration of the ordinary sort.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipality.

56. There are municipalities at Jamnagar, Khambhalia, Bhanwad, Lalpur, Jodhpur, Jodia, Atkot, Kandorna, and Kalawad. But excepting Jamnagar all these are merely conservancy Establishments. The expenses in connection with these institutions are defrayed by the State. There is no independent municipality anywhere in the State. The Jamnagar municipality is the only institution, calling for detailed remarks. There was practically nothing done in the way of attending to municipal needs, and I found the town very filthy with next to no latrine accommodation. The streets were freely used as latrines. There was rather a severe outbreak of cholera last August and September, and the measures taken to cope with the epidemic, brought the filthiness of the place into evidence at once. Formerly the town was practically looked after by one man, and that man, the secretary was also employed in the

State Engineer's Office, under this arrangement results could hardly be happy. Now there is a Municipal Officer assisted by Municipal Secretary, and Engineer & a Bazar Master. The town is divided into 4 wards, with sufficient equipment, in the shape of ward officers, sweepers &c. Necessary clerical Establishment being provided for the administrative Officers.

Income.

57. The income of the Jamnagar Municipality is derived from the following sources, (1) shop tax (2) door, window and drain tax (3) sale proceeds of town refuse, (4) wheel tax, (5) sale of land within Municipal limits, (6) fines (7) miscellaneous, and they brought in Rs. 2630 during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 30046. This expenditure is a good deal heavier than in former years, by reason of the strengthening of the municipality staff all round, a strengthening which was absolutely needed, if municipal management was to be anything but a farce. Even now the arrangements are very far from being upto date, but something has been done. There is some method in organization, and in a short time, when things are more settled and finances better, improvements and conveniences in the shape of markets will be added.

58. The sanitary arrangements have been improved, and the town has now been provided with public latrines, both outside and inside, masonry privies outside and iron ones inside the town. This latrine accommodation has been provided at a cost of Rs. 11,875, which is over and above the sum of Rs. 30,047 before mentioned. Twenty night soil carts, 8 of bullock draft and 12 hand carts have also been provided & are included in the above Rs. 11,875.

Road watering.

59. Upto this time there were no arrangements for watering the roads. Now the 5 main roads of the town are being regularly watered.

Lighting.

60. There is very little done in this direction and attention will next be given to this subject. It was more important to cleanse the town first and provide better sanitary arrangements.

Survey of city.

61 For general usefulness and particularly to guard against encroach ments on public roads, by private persons a skeleton survey of all the streets and gullies of the city is being made, this survey will first show on a large scale all the streets and all State buildings in outline, it can be elaborated afterwards. During this survey levels too are being taken with a view to future systematic drainage of the town a thing that is much needed.

62. A slaughter house in a suitable locality outside the town has

Slaugher house.

been provided for the butchers and has superseded the former slipshod and unsanitary arrangements. It cost Rs. 1692.

Tanning.

63 The tanners of the town who previously carried on their business, and had their tanning pits inside the town have been removed outside.

Water works.

64 There are two water works supplying the town with water laid on by pipes. The State water works are established in the south of the town, the supply coming from a splendid well, which is fed by a constant and very abundant stream of water. A steam pump works on this well for 15 hours out of the 24 and this exhaust makes no practical impression on the water supply in the well. In fact in the driest year, the yield from this well has never been known to fail or even to show any at all serious signs of giving out. The daily consumption of water from this well is 2 Lakhs of gallons. The state water works supply water to all Darbari buildings, and to many private houses. There are besides stand pipes open to the public free. The charges made for water supply is 5 Koris per $\frac{1}{4}$ inch pipe and 5 Koris per every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, the state paying all costs of laying down the pipes. The cost of maintaining the water works is about Rs. 6.884 and the income for the year was Rs. 8,328. There are also wells dotted about the town and a fine tank which in a year of good rainfall is in itself almost sufficient for the needs of the people. An aquiduct connecting this tank with a natural supply of running water a few miles off exists: it gets silted up, but can be cleared out easily and in dry years this auxiliary supply is brought under requisition. In addition to the water supplies above mentioned, there is a private enterprize in this direction. A Borah was given concessions by the late Jam Saheb, and has started a small water work, by means of which he is able to supply a small section of the town and chiefly to the Borah community. This water supply was found to be very impure last year, when the cholera broke out and steps were at once taken to purify it and to impose condition on the proprietor to see that he kept the water pure; periodical inspections by the Chief Medical Officer have been ordered.

Road sweeping.

65. This is done ward by ward, by the Halalkhor establishment, the sweepings being carried away under a contract.

Fire Engines.

66. There are only two manuals for the whole town. But as the houses are built mostly of stone, fires are not common.

Vegitable Market.

67. This is much needed; at present vegetable sellers squat on the road side in the centre of the Bazar and are them-

Slaugher house.

been provided for the butchers and has superseded the former slipshod and unsanitary arrangements. It cost Rs. 1692.

Tanning.

63 The tanners of the town who previously carried on their business, and had their tanning pits inside the town have been removed outside.

Water works.

64 There are two water works supplying the town with water laid on by pipes. The State water works are established in the south of the town, the supply coming from a splendid well, which is fed by a constant and very abundant stream of water. A steam pump works on this well for 15 hours out of the 24 and this exhaust makes no practical impression on the water supply in the well. In fact in the driest year, the yield from this well has never been known to fail or even to show any at all serious signs of giving out. The daily consumption of water from this well is 2 Lakhs of gallons. The state water works supply water to all Darbari buildings, and to many private houses. There are besides stand pipes open to the public free. The charges made for water supply is 5 Koris per $\frac{1}{4}$ inch pipe and 5 Koris per every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, the state paying all costs of laying down the pipes. The cost of maintaining the water works is about Rs. 6,884 and the income for the year was Rs. 8,328. There are also wells dotted about the town and a fine tank which in a year of good rainfall is in itself almost sufficient for the needs of the people. An aquiduct connecting this tank with a natural supply of running water a few miles off exists: it gets silted up, but can be cleared out easily and in dry years this auxiliary supply is brought under requisition. In addition to the water supplies above mentioned, there is a private enterprize in this direction. A Borah was given concessions by the late Jam Saheb, and has started a small water work, by means of which he is able to supply a small section of the town and chiefly to the Borah community. This water supply was found to be very impure last year, when the cholera broke out and steps were at once taken to purify it and to impose condition on the proprietor to see that he kept the water pure; periodical inspections by the Chief Medical Officer have been ordered.

Road sweeping.

65. This is done ward by ward, by the Halalkhor establishment, the sweepings being carried away under a contract.

Fire Engines.

66. There are only two manuals for the whole town. But as the houses are built mostly of stone, fires are not common.

Vegitable Market.

67. This is much needed; at present vegetable sellers squat on the road side in the centre of the Bazar and are them-

selves much inconvenienced and the cause of inconvenience to others.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Agricultural stock.

68. I regret my inability to furnish any information this year under this head, but hope to do so next year. Information in this direction is always likely to be doubtful and unreliable but even approximate information is of some use.

Prices and Wages.

69. Food grains bajri and jowar were decidedly cheaper during the year of report, wheat was much the same; cotton was dearer. Ordinary labour is plentiful in the State, a man commands 4 annas and a woman 2 annas per day as wages. Wages for skilled labour vary from 8 annas to 12 annas a day.

Prade and manufacture.

70. The chief articles of export are cotton, wheat, til, wool, caster oil-seeds, ghi, and hides. Chief imports are sugar, rice, kerosine oil, cloth, metals, timber and silk. In the way of manufacture, Jamnagar is chiefly famous for its weaving, gold and silk embroidery work and the manufacture of Kincob and Bàndhni work.

CUSTOM'S DEPARTNENT.

71. This department has only just been reorganized and it includes

(1) Customs on sea borne trade.

(2) Salt.

(3) Cher plantation (growing along the northern sea board of the State and the principal source of fire wood supply in the State.

(4) Pearl fishery.

72. There was great confusion in this department under the old *regime*. For instance the sea borne trade customs of the ports of Salaya, Jodia and Jamnagar were under an Officer called Joint Revenue Commissioner. The cher plantations and the pearl fishery were under the Wazir; Salt and Bunder Departments under the Account Officer and the water police under the Police Superintendent. Under the new arrangements all have been brought into one Department, under one controlling officer.

73. The following statement shows the increase or decrease of ships owned by subjects of this State, in the year of report;—

Last year's balance.	Decreased.	Remainder.	New additions.
218	8	210	12
		Total.	222

selves much inconvenienced and the cause of inconvenience to others.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Agricultural stock.

68. I regret my inability to furnish any information this year under this head, but hope to do so next year. Information in this direction is always likely to be doubtful and unreliable but even approximate information is of some use.

Prices and Wages.

69. Food grains bajri and jowar were decidedly cheaper during the year of report, wheat was much the same; cotton was dearer. Ordinary labour is plentiful in the State, a man commands 4 annas and a woman 2 annas per day as wages. Wages for skilled labour vary from 8 annas to 12 annas a day.

Trade and manufacture.

70. The chief articles of export are cotton, wheat, til, wool, caster oil-seeds, ghi, and hides. Chief imports are sugar, rice, kerosine oil, cloth, metals, timber and silk. In the way of manufacture, Jamnagar is chiefly famous for its weaving, gold and silk embroidery work and the manufacture of Kincob and Bandhni work.

CUSTOM'S DEPARTMENT.

71. This department has only just been reorganized and it includes

(1) Customs on sea borne trade.

(2) Salt.

(3) Cher plantation (growing along the northern sea board of the State and the principal source of fire wood supply in the State.

(4) Pearl fishery.

72. There was great confusion in this department under the old *regime*. For instance the sea borne trade customs of the ports of Salaya, Jodia and Jamnagar were under an Officer called Joint Revenue Commissioner. The cher plantations and the pearl fishery were under the Wazir; Salt and Bunder Departments under the Account Officer and the water police under the Police Superintendent. Under the new arrangements all have been brought into the Department under one controlling officer.

73. The following statement shows the increase or decrease of ships owned by subjects of this State, in the year of report;—

Last year's balance.	Decreased.	Remainder.	New additions.
210	8	210	12
		Total.	222

74. The following Statement shows the number and capacity of the ships, whether loaded or empty which left the ports of the Nawanagar State, during the year 1895-96 as contrasted with 1894-95:—

Year.	Loaded vessels.	Emply vessels.	Total.	Capacity in candies.
1894-95	324	714	1,038	9,900
1895-96	333	863	1,196	10,400
Increase.	9	149	158	500
Decrease.	"	"	"	"

Of the no. 1196 of ships noted above, 809 belonged to this state and 387 to foreign ports, as compared with 752 and 286 respectively last year. The increase in the number of empty vessels is due to the fact that freight was not obtainable at this State's ports for all the foreign return ships which had to seek for it elsewhere. Besides the above number of ships part of the export trade of this ~~trade~~ State was carried on by means of the Shepherd Company's weekly steamer, which calls at the ports of this State. These steamers made 34 calls during the year of report as against 37 in the previous year.

75. The following table is a comparative statement showing the value of imports in the present and past years,

Goods.	1894-95	1895-96	Increase.	Decrease
Food grain.	Rs. 5,10,418	7,41,884	2,31,466	"
Cloth.	5,63821	5,29,541	"	34,280
Metals.	1,45,004	1,34,506	"	10,498
Timber.	2,98,534	3,42,356	43,822	"
Sugar & sugarcandy.	2,15,051	2,03,960	"	11,091
Jagry.	2,40,763	1,93,069	"	47,694
Betelnuts.	58,121	56,689	"	1,432
Oil of all sorts.	22,581	36,210	13,629	"
Ivory.	7,730	9,086	1,356	"
Cocoanuts.	69,466	49,792	"	19,674

Yarn.	93,542	1,05,533	11,991	"
Twine (coir)	26,312	20,430	"	5,882
Dates (wet & dry)	1,77,270	1,32,222	"	45,048
Cotton seeds.	3,05,012	5,82,923	2,77,911	"
Tobacco.	12,151	25,381	13,230	"
Spices.	1,36,669	1,11,907	"	24,762
Coal.	23,729	21,836	"	1,893
Gold silver and cash.	6,66,587	3,97,320	"	2,69,267
Sessamum.	20,284	35,141	14,857	"
Miscellaneous.	97,297	46,444	"	50,853
Total.	36,90,342	37,76,230	6,08,262	5,22,374

Imports. The net result is an increase in import to the extent of about 76,000 Rs, The principal increases are to be found in food grains and cotton seeds, the reason being that the local yield in these articles the year before was poor. Other increases are observable in timber, oil, tobacco, yarn and sessamum. Probably the increase in timber is due to increased activity in building at or in the neighbourhoed of Rajkot as well as in Jamnagar. Timber for Rajkot and its neighbonrhood comes through the port of Jodia. The other items call for no special remarks. Decreases are chiefly observable under the heads of Jaggri dates wet and dry, spices, bullion and cash, cocoanuts and cloth. In regard to Jaggri, dates, spices and cocoanuts, it is probable that the late Jam saheb's death had an appreciable effect on marriages and festivities & so checked imports in these things. The decrease in the importation of bullion and cash is due somewhat to the closing of the State mint, also to the importation of cash by land, or by means of hundies.

Exports. 76. The following table gives information in detail about the export-trade.

Goods.	1894-95	1895-96	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton.	4,35,643	2,93,000	"	1,42,643
Cereals.	1,86,390	1,11,347	"	75,043
Wool.	4,17,401	3,61,246	"	56,155
Ghee.	10,378	21,675	11,297	"

Caster & linseed.	1,42,727	86,481	"	56,246
Hydes & Horns.	3,947	1,385	"	2,562
Cash.	33,466	47,052	13,586	"
Miscellaneous.	9,917	12,455	2,534	"
	12,39,869	9,34,641	27,421	3,32,649

The net result is a decrease in value of exports to the extent in round numbers of Rs 3,05,000, The heaviest decrease is noticeable under cotton and this is due to larger exportation of our cotton by land to mills at Ahmedabad, Viramgam and mills in Kathiawad. The decrease in cereals is due chiefly to a poor season necessitating imports rather than exports. Wool and caster oil and linseed exports show a decrease and a poor yield of these crops is answerable for that. On the increase side except under "miscellaneous" ghee is the only article showing very considerable increase. Ghi commanded a good price in Bombay, hence the increase in exportation.

Light houses and beacons.

77. There are two recognized light-houses, all along the northern seaboard. They are at Rozi and Kalumbhar. The Rozi light is a very poor one, and is a guide to the entrance of the creek, leading to Bedi, the port for Jamnagar. The Kalumbhar light is also a very poor affair. It is on the island of Kalumbhar and is the guide into the port of Salaya. I was at this light house in March last, and was told by the local sailors, that it was wrongly placed and was misleading, they all said the light should be moved across to Dhani Head. So far as I could judge, it seemed to me that they were right, as the light as it now is, stands on the mainland of the island, at the high water mark, and stretching away to the westward, and all round is a bad reef which is just covered at high tides; either the light house ought to be on the edge of the reef itself, or on the opposite side of the deep channel on Dhani Head, the latter for choice. The whole subject of lighting the coast on the Jamnagar side of the gulf, needs attention, as also marking it by means of beacons. The navigation of the gulf is almost entirely confined to native craft, and they are coasters. At present on this side of the gulf there are some unsubstantial marks and beacons, long poles with chattis on the top and these serve as guides to the local sailors; in places too clumps of cher trees are allowed to grow, and they stand up and make good marks to those who are intimate with the coast. Arrangements have been made and estimates have been passed for the erection of ordinary beacons of a more substantial sort than the existing marks.

78. There are three so called forests within State limits viz in the

Barda hills; in the Alech Hills and the Gurgadh forest. Of these the Barda forests are the most important and best, but even here the growth is small and spare in the sense of a forest. There has never been any definite forest policy and forest conservancy has been neglected. The Bardas might, with care and time be made productive. I think that something might be attempted in the Bardas and possibly too in the Alech hills, the next best forest land. I was in the Alech hills this year, and found them very bare. I have not seen the Gurgadh forest but its extent is only 12 square miles, and I hear it is not of any account in the proper sense of a forest. The income from forest produce was Rs. 7977 against Rs. 8250 the year before. Most of this income is derived from sale of bamboos and grass , fruit trees and palm trees, the latter being nowhere near the forests proper. The Bardas produce good bamboos. The State forest Department consists of one Inspector, 12 forest guards and 3 Karkuns in charge of 3 depots at Ghumli, Ranpur and Modpur respectively in the Barda hills. These depots are the centres to which the forest produce is brought and then sold.

Forests.

PUBLIC WORKS.

79. Purposely very little has been done during the year in the direction of Public works. The State is in debt and it was first necessary to reorganize departments, settle a scheme for the liquidation of liabilities, before thinking of spending money in any direction. The total expenditure in the Public works Department was Rs. 1,16,386, including establishment charges which came to Rs. 15,444. Thus there was an expenditure of 1,00,942 for works. Communications absorbed Rs. 14,318, chiefly as under.

Road from Jamngar to Falla Rs.	5,581
Bedi Road	2,834
Pardhari road Rs.	2,224
Bhanwad Balwa road	983
Khambhalia Salaya road	924
Atkot road	831
	13,377

80. Original works cost Rs. 65,766, the chief details being:–

On Jodia Bunder quay	21,386
Rozi Bund	9,729
Public Latrines	11,875
Imperial Lancer's work shop	4,429
Addition to Jubilee Hospital	3,466
Additions to Guest house.	6,468

School at Pardhari.	4,544
Slanghter house.	1,692
New cemetry.	1,060

Under the head of repairs and miscellaneous, a sum of Rs. 20,855 was spent chiefly in the following way:—

Repairs to State buildings and State property.	16,260
" Irrigation bunds.	1,123
" to Temples.	1,752
" to Wells.	9,24
Expenses in connection with gardens	7,94

81. Mr. W. S. Mc. Clelland C. E. whs had been State Engineer for many years, retired at the end of February 1896, on a pension and has been succeeded by Mr. C. M. Sykes C. E. There are many directions in which money could be well spent in Public works. The State is badly off for suitable dispensaries both at Jamnagar and in the districts. Jails and Treasury buildings and school houses are also needed at nearly every place of importance in the State and road communication too is a crying want especially from Jamnagar to Khambhalia; but it would be better in every way to continue the Railway in that direction, running the metre guage to Khambhalia and a 2-6" line on towards Dwarka for the passengers and pilgrim traffic which is heavy and constant.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Income and expenditure.

82. It is impossible to give accurate information in this direction, because the account system that prevailed, was very defective, and bristled with anomalies. For example what is represented as income of a particular year is not in fact the actual received income; to give an example, an occupancy right in a certain village is sold for Rs. 5,000, which according to the conditions of the sale, is to be recovered by 5 equal yearly instalments; instead of criditing only 1,000 for the first year, and successively at this rate for the next 4 years, the whole 5,000 is shown as receipts of the year, whereas in fact only 1,000 is taken. The next difficulty is met with in the difference of the financial and State years, the former closing on 31st March of every year, and the latter on 30th June of every year, and even this certain date of 30th June of each year is a new thing, formerly Asad sud 2nd of each year was the closing day of the State year and this last date was awkward when compared with the English calender, as it practically never coincides with the completion of an English calender month. This discrepancy

renders accurate calculation impossible. A third difficulty is, that as the State never before had to render accounts to any one, the classification of heads of revenue was highly irregular, and based simply on convenience and the exigencies of the times. For example under the head of *Mandvi* or land customs, all receipts under the head should be classified under " land customs ", but as a matter of fact the *Mandvi* receipts for Jamnagar, Salaya, Khambhalia and Jodia were credited under and merged into Sea Customs while for the rest of the State these *Mandvi* receipts were merged into land revenue, there was thus no uniformity in this important head of revenue. Again for various veros Jamnagar itself was treated separately from the rest of the State. In Jamnagar these veros were taken direct by the account officer and credited separately under each particular head as for example " Patelai Vero ". But outside Jamnagar the " Patelai Vero " was recovered by the Revenue officials and merged all into land revenue and when it came to the account officer finally, there was no distinguishing it at a glance from any other source of revenue. For these reasons the figures that follow, must only be taken as approximately correct. But it is hoped that next year the information will be more accurate.

Item.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Land revenue.	77,68,764	6,61,576
Forests.	31,910	10,501
Jail.	9,794	60,916
Opium, Liquor & Ganja.	89,187	0
Customs Land and Sea (Jodia Khambhalia & Nawanagar.)	7,57,487	1,05,357
Girasia Jivaidar	2,38,036	1,50,568
Stamps.	3,07,554	5,631
Pearls.	16,294	8,700
Cher wood.	36,345	0
Justice Civil & Criminal including cattle pound.	1,25,492	1,48,640
Salt	1,24,837	33,728
School fees &c.	15,733	2,27,222
Press	11,419	3,003
Mint	15,072	7,194

Tax on gold threads &c.	21,016	0
Water works of Nawanagar	35,536	95,607
Telegraphs	5,675	0
Tax on tobacco	512	0
Revenue from the tax on Pindara Kund	3,718	0
Miscellaneous	5,44,877	10,70,210
Railway	0	2,55,163
I. Lancers	.....	1,50,280
Palton	.....	1,28,231
Police	.....	5,84,196
Sibandi	.....	4,29,761
Municipality	.....	67,628
Dharmada	.....	2,71,433
Tribute	.....	4,63,172
Medical Department	.....	2,00,262
Vaccination	.....	16,828
Public works	.....	7,51,555
Rayasat	.....	6,42,221
Gardens	.....	31,332
Pension	.....	39,714
Royal Family	.....	18,31,101
Establishment of the Diwan, Hazur Account, State record, Vakeels Rajasthanic Court	.....	2,36,513
1895-96	1,01,59,258	86,88,233
Estimated	1,01,47,062	66,74,162

From the above table it will be seen that the expenditure for the year of report will be Ks. 66,74,000 and the income Ks. 1,01,47,000 as against Ks. 86,88,000 and Ks. 1,01,59,200 the year before. The above are round figures. It is profitless to discuss reasons of increase and decrease, as the figures for the year of report are estimated aod those for the previous year are actuals and moreover as already pointed out the information on

which these figures are based is incorrect and inapt; I may however describe some of the heads in more detail to shew the sources of revenue of the various heads. Land Revenue receipts include State share of crops, Cash assessments, mandvi, Bham, grazing fees, sale of wood &c, of these it will at once be obvious that "Mandvi" and "Bham" have nothing to do with land revenue, the one is land customs and the other an income from hides of dead animals.

83. Customs – In this head are included duties on sea borne trade, as well as land customs from the 4 chief places of the State also are included port dues, sales of the shells, fishing licenses, and other minor heads, more or less appropriate.

84. *Girassias and Jivaidars.* The receipts under this head are from Vero, Sudhara Warad, Badshai Jama and bandhri i. e. guarantee, the expenditure being that which is paid to Girassias for their share in State villages.

85. *Tax on gold threads* is a tax levied on gold embroidery work and on the material used in the manufacture of gold threads.

Pindara tax. It is small but as it does not explain itself I may say that, it is a bathing and oblation tax, at a place called Pindara, where there is a kund, held sacred by Hindoos, fees are levied for bathing and for oblations separately, or for both together. It is just off the road to Dwarka and ought to be more productive than it is but for the fact that Sadhus, Brahmins, ascetics, charans are exempt.

86. *Miscellaneous* is a big item. It includes "bhad Vero" i.e. a tax on non agriculturists, as also a tax on graziers, shepherds &c, and on sale of animals &c. The rest of the items in the table explain themselves.

Improvements in Account system.

87. This work is in hand. It has been a very difficult task to reduce things into order, for the old system was eminently one to defy ready inspection. The first step has been in the direction of a better classification of heads of account. Proper forms according to British methods with necessary modifications to meet local requirements are being adopted and this will make examination of accounts easier. State sub-Treasuries at each Mahal Head quarters under state officials will replace the old "Parekhs" or money dealers, who hitherto held the public balances in their private custody and in fact were sub-Treasury officers but non-officials.

88. The chithi system has been abolished, and the regular bill system substituted for it. Under the former system, there was no check at all on any one, there was only the one signature and no check as to the payee having got payment and no departmental safe guards.

89. The State currency is chiefly in Koris, a small silver coin worth about 4 As. of British currency. Most of the collections are in Koris, but some of the Mahals to the south do not know the Kori and deal in nothing but rupees. Such are the Atkot, Bhadla and Barwala districts, and also Kandorna to a great extent. The Kori is objectionable and the sooner it can be done away with, the better. The railway will, as bringing us in close and frequent contact with our neighbours, who only understand the rupee, deal it a severe blow. The Kori only benefits the money-lenders and bankers who rule the rate of exchange, between it and the rupee, of course always to their own advantage. To show how variable the rate is, I may say that durnig the last 11 months, the rate has varied between 396 and 430 Koris to 100 Rupees. The Kori is, I think, doomed and will be replaced by the rupee in the course of a few years by natural processes and the force of circumstances, it is so to speak, being cornered all around us, are States dealing in rupees and the rupee tide is advancing, the necessity for paying a great portion of the Administrative expenses in rupees is a blow to the Kori; merchants too will have to keep rupees in large quantities to pay railway freights and there are other circumstances all tending in the same direction. The worst of this is that it will depreciate the Kori and the masses who only have Koris and have hitherto dealt only in Koris, will find it hard, when they have to change their Koris into rupees. The whole subject is rather diffcult and delicate to deal with; and the situation must be allowed to develope a little more.

The Kori currency.

90 There are three kinds of liabilities on the State. The first consists of Sowkar's claims on money borrowed at 6 per cent, this has been *ascertained* exactly and at the end of last Official year stood at Koris 28,47,095, plus Rs. 26,400. One of my first objects was to liquidate this interest bearing debt and as soon as the assistance of a trained Account officer, (Rao Bahadur Gopalshanker) was obtained, the matter was taken in hand, and by end of December 1895, the liabilities in this particular direction had been scrutinized and verified and a scheme was submitted to Government in my no. 714 of 2nd January 1896; whereby a portion of the Gondal loan which had per force to lie idle for some months, could be utilized to pay off the debt. The scheme was not approved of and returned with directions to see what could be done towards liquidation, from current revenues. At this time as reported in my letter no. 794, the debt stood at Koris 30,25,373 plus 28754 Rs, the interest having been stopped since 24th July 1895. An arrangement was then come to with the creditors whereby it was settled to pay them a fourth of the debt at once, another half by 30th June 1896 if possible, paying as much as was

Liabilities of the State.

sparable month by month and the balance by 31st October 1896, under the same conditions. At the same time, there was no absolute promise to pay, the arrangement was conditional on ability to do so, having in view all other state interests. If however payment was not made, the creditors were at liberty to make a representation about their interest. As a matter of fact, I have been able to fulfill the promise so far and at time of writing $\frac{5}{8}$ of the debt i. e. 18,90,858 and 17,971 Rs. of the total debt of Koris 30,25,373 + Rs. 28,754 have been paid up, and now the old interest bearing debt is reduced to Koris 11,34,515+ Rs 10,787; and at the end of this month of June, will be further reduced to Koris 7,56,344+Rs. 7,188; and there is little doubt that the close of October will see it completely settled. In the above I have left out fractions of a kori & rupee. There will then remain the second liability viz the accounts and bills of various persons and traders, against the Jamdarkhana. In regard to this a notification has long since been issued to call in claims, and the *claimed* amount of the dues has been ascertained to be Koris 5,69,090+Rs. 7,089, in round numbers. As the liability bore no interest and as there was no shadow of doubt that the suppliers had charged exorbitant prices, and realized enormons profits already, there was no immediate hurry in the straitened financial condition of the state to do any thing in the direction of settling this account especially as a cursory examination into these claims, showed it to be most necessary that a keen and close scrutiny of accounts should be taken, before any payment was made, this liability therefore stands as it is at present, and awaits the complete liquidation of the larger and old interest bearing debt. The second or Jamdarkhana debt as claimed, is not very heavy and it is quite likely that it will be largely reduced on closer examination. The only other liability is the 20 Lakhs loan, recently borrowed under sanction of Government from Gondal for Railway construction. I found the terms of this loan settled, when I came and the Railway hanging fire merely for the final formality in the shape of drawing up an agreement between the states. In my opinion, the loan is hard measure to Jamnagar. The security is excellent consisting as it does of the income of a district of the state, comprising 44 villages, and the profits (if any) of the railway with power to evoke the aid of the Political Agent, to take over the villages, forming the security in case of failure to pay. Yet with this excellent security, the state has to pay 5 p.c. for the accommodation and worse than all, it cannot even, if it wishes to do so, repay any part of the principal for 15 years, it must go on paying 5 pc. on 20 Lakhs i.e. 1 Lakh of rupees a year for 15 years. The arrangements had however progressed too far, for any alteration and so by 3rd. December last the final agreement was signed and the loan received.

91. The financial condition of the State is sound. The Budget statement and report, which are being prepared, will give details, and it is only here necessary to broadly state what is expected. Of course much depends on the agricultural season, but given an average year, the income from all sources ought to realize fully one crore of Koris, while the expenditure will be some 66,00,000 giving a surplus of 34 lakhs of Koris, equal to about $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, taking 4 Koris as the equivalent of 1 rupee. There is no reason with average years, why there should not always be at least this much surplus, while there is probability of even more as the Administration gets more settled.

Financial condition.

ABKARI.

92. There is really no abkari Department at present in the State. The right to sell liquor in the State is farmed out and the period of the last farm is 7 years. It will expire in Samvat 1956 i. e. in A. D. 1900. The farm is given for the absurdly low figure of Rs. 4,329 a year. So far there has been no supervision at all, and the contractors have had absolutely no checks over them, beyond occasional inspection of the shops, at the hands of district officers and the Police. No accounts have ever been kept. Steps are now being taken to bring the concractors into line with the practice in British Districts.

There are four kind
(1) Mowhra.
(2) Date.
(3) Jaggri.
(4) Anniseed.

The Mowhra is imported from Dhrol and sells in Jamnagar at $2\frac{1}{2}$ Koris a bottle, equal to about 10 annas of a rupee, and at 2 Koris in the Districts. The Date, Jaggri and Anniseed liquors are prepared by the farmer himself and they sell at 4 Koris per bottle for the Date and Anniseed and Jaggri at 7 Koris per bottle. There are no rules to regulate the selling price or the strength. For the Districts the farm is sublet, but in Jamnagar the principal farmer has his own shops.

93. Under the old regime, this and other similar contracts were purely by favour. European liquors can also be sold under this contract. The present contractor is Mr. Temulji Mayarji who was once and for a long while in State service.

OPIUM.

94. The right to sell opium in the state, is also farmed out. The

present contract is a 3 year's contract, and will expire about 1st July next. It brings in Rs 38,251 a year. The state gets the opium from the Political Agent for the farmer. There is a little more supervision in regard to opium than is the case with liquor, but it is not adequate. Licenses to sell opium by retail are issued by the state. The retail price per lb of opium is fixed in rupees by the state every year and as the state currency is Koris, there is a further fixing every month of the Kori rate per lb; this rate being governed by the market rate of Koris calculated on 13½ for the current year that being the retail price per lb fixed by the state.

95 In the year of report the quantity of opium sold was lbs 3,811, as against lbs 4,031 in the previous year, giving a decrease of 220 lbs. The decrease is explained by the fact that since the late Jamsaheb's death, the distribution of opium to the Huzurees has been stopped. There were 28 shops doing businss during the year, as against 28 the year before.

Stamps

96. There are 3 sorts of stamps in use:—

Stamps.

(1) Court fee.

(2) Nonjudicial.

(3) Hundi.

Court fee range in value from 1/16 of a Kori to 200 Koris.

Nonjudicial stamps from 1/4 of a Kori to 50 Koris.

Hundi stamps are of only one denomination viz 1/4 of a Kori.

The value of court fee stamps amounted to Ks. 1,90,000 as against Ks. 2,21270 last year. The decrease is due to a smaller number of suits being filed during the year of report. the value of nonjudicial stamps, sold during the year of report was 45,000, as against 55958 Ks. the year before. It is not easy to account for the decrease, it may be that the people had no need to go to the sawkars, it is also probable that the death of the late Jamsaheb unsettled business all round for a time.

97. The value of Hundi stamps sold was Ks. 62,25 as against Ks. 5,364 showing an increase of Ks. 861.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICES.

98. The medical Institutions in the State are:-

The Jubilee Hospital at Jamnagar, Town dispensary at

Jamnagar.

6 District Dispensaries.

3 Minor & Special Dispensaries.

(*a*) for Imperial Lancers.

(*b*) Infantry.

(*c*) Jail.

In addition to the above there are 13 Vaids or native Doctors in State pay, who dispense native medicines in the Mahals. No new dispensaries were opened, during the year, it has been necessary to see how finances stand, and how the state liabilities can best be met before launching out into expenditure. But there is no doubt that there is need of extension in the direction of medical relief, as in others, and the year's budget contains provision for this.

99. The medical Department is under Mr. Dadabhai K. Revitna, assisted by Mr. Narsidas S. Mehta both L. M. &. S. men. The latter is especially in charge of the Jubilee Hospital, a very useful institution, which is more than fully taken advantage of, by the public, so much so, that it has been found necessary to add accommodation to it, and 11 new rooms for opthelmic cases chiefly were built in the compound. The main building has accommodation for 24 male & 16 female in-patients and, the accommodation is fully used. The building is well situated, substantial & well found. There were 1041 indoor patients treated at this Hospital and 740 were discharged as cured. 209 absented themselves, 20 died, and 72 remained under treatment, at the end of the year. The total expenditure for the Hospital was Rs. 6,646. Daily average of attendance of patients was 65·4. The total number of surgical operations performed at the Hospital was 382, of which 91 were major, and 261 minor operations, as against 76 and 152 for last year respectively. Among the major operations 47 were of the eye. 24 for stone. Of the minor operations 89 were of the eye. There were 86 medical legal cases 8 post mortem and 23 only trivial. Mr. Narshidas Trikamji Mehta, the house surgeon, has been indefatigable in his duties, and continues to command the confidence of the people.

100. In regard to dispensaries, the following table shows the work in these institutions in detail.

Place.	Number of patients treated.		Results.			Remained under treatment.	Expenditure	Daily average.
	Indoor	outdoor.	Discharged cured.	absented.	Died			
							Rs. a.p.	
Jamnagar Hospital	1041	0	740	209	20	72	6,646-2-4	65·4
Do. dispensary.	0	52,037	48,147	3,267	48	575	12,894-4-7	540.4
Imperial Lancers Dispensary.	0	1,297	1,243	42	0	12	589-14-0	3·5
Jail dispensary	0	654	636	0	3	15	56-3-10	29·0
Military Dispensary	0	1,635	1,488	123	3	21	37-9-3	30·1
Khambhalia Dispensary,	0	7,666	5,657	1,907	10	92	2,177-6-4	78.8
Jodia Dispensary	0	12,450	11,818	527	3	102	1,956-3-6	99.
Atkot Dispensary	0	3,786	3,189	525	4	68	1,271-11-6	47·2
Bhanwad Dispensary	0	5,116	4,805	216	12	83	1,420-13-2	42·7
Lalpur Dispensary	0	4,227	3,589	589	0	49	1,171-3-7	34·8
Kandorna Dispensary	0	5,342	4,195	1,072	6	69	1,296-7-10	38·1
13 Deshi Dispensaries	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2,376-0-0	,,
Chief Medical officer	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5,356-6-9	,,
Total Indoor & outdoor, 95,251.	1041	94,210	85,507	8,477	109	1158	37250-8-8	1,009

The town Dispensary of Jamnagar has heavy work in it and a branch is much needed to share the work and lessen the inconvenience to the public who happen to live a long way from the present dispensary. There are two Hospital Assistants under Mr. Narsidas Trikamji Mehta who also attends to do the work of the Dispensary. There is a native midwife and female dresser attached to this Dispensary. The Dispensaries at Jodia and Khambhalia are the next most important, but their work calls for no detailed report. Taken altogether throughout the State, the number of patients treated in the Hospital and Dispensaries, were 95,251, as against 91358 last year. The chief Medical officer reports that the Native Vaid work was fairly good and

they are no doubt useful in ordinary cases of illness such as fever &c. Many people of the country here have greater confidence in native remedies, than European and faith is unquestionably a great healer. The Status of the official Vaids in this State, might with advantage, be bettered. No register of what work they do is kept but in future, arrangements in this direction will be made.

101 The year except for a rather severe epidemic of cholera and some small pox, was healthy. A severe epidemic of cholera broke out in August, and continued till October in Jamnagar, active sanitary and disinfectant measures were taken to cope with, it and met with considerable success. The medical Department were energetically assisted by the Police, Municipality, the direction of affairs in regard to sanitary precautions was under Mr. C. G. O'conner, supt. of Police. Cholera was also more or less severe in Khambhalia, Jodia, Bhanwad and Kandorna Mahals. Small pox appeared during the last 3 months of the year of report. It was reported to have been imported into this State from Kutch. Energetic measures were taken to stamp out the disease, & with success.

102. The total number of births recorded, was 8,844 & deaths 7,445. The figures are for the whole State, the population of which is 3,79,611. The birth rate according to these figures, is 23·3 per milli and the death rate 19·6. In the District the revenue Departmental officials report the information, while in Jamnagar itself, the work is done by the municipality assisted by the Police.

Births & deaths.

103. Vaccination operations of the State were entrusted in 1891 to the State officials, and they are under the direct supervision, of the chief medical officer, who is assisted by 1 Inspector and 7 vaccinators, the State being divided into 7 parts. During the year, there were 13,580 primary vaccinations & 221 revaccinations, as against 12,902 and 159 respectively for last year. Out of the 13,580 primary vaccinations 13,053 were successful giving a percentage of 96·11 of successful cases. Of the 221 revaccinations 197 were successful, giving a percentage of 89·14. The total expenditure for vaccination was 4,325 Rs, each case costing 0–15–2 which is, I imagine rather a heavy cost per head.

Vaccination.

104. There is a Veterinary Hospital at Jamnagar, managed by a qualified Veterinary surgeon. A Veterinary surgeon was also attached to the squadron of Imperial service Lancers, for most of the year, but he deserted and so now there is only the State Veterinary surgeon, the lancer man's place being taken by

Veterinary.

a pensioned Farrier Major; from a British Native cavalry Regiment. The following table gives the details of the work of this Department for the year:--

Name of Hospital.	No. of animals treated.	Recoverd.	Absented.	Died.	Under treatment.
State Veterinary Hospital.	300	240	22	11	27
Imperial Lancers Hospital.	179	162	0	6	11
	479	402	22	17	38

The total cost of the Department was Rs. 3,532.

105. The Chief medical officer has now to tour through the Districts both for vaccination and dispensary inspection work, he takes with him a compounder and stock of medicines and treats cases as he proceeds. On the whole, this Department is well managed, but better dispensary accommodation and one or two more centres of relief are needed. These wants will be supplied when funds are available

Jeneral

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

106 There has been no change in the number of schools in the State. Their number is 122, comprising 5 English, 102 vernacular boy schools, 11 vernacular girl schools, 3 vernacular aided schools and 1 Urdu school. One of the 5 English schools is a night school, and as included in the 102 vernacular schools, there is 1 Sanscrit school.

Schools.

107. The number of pupils who attended the above schools was 8,995 children, consisting of 7865 boys and 1130 girls. Last year the figure was 9196 made up of 7990 boys and 1206 girls. These figures show a slight decrease of 201. The rate of daily attendance for all the schools was 6,919·76 as against 6840·22 for the year before, showing a slightly better attendance.

108 The full collections of all the schools amounted to Rs 9,312 against Rs. 9,063 the year before. The expenditure was Rs. 32,533 against Rs. 79.026 the year before, decrease is due to non-construction of school buildings. In regard to female education, the cause has lost a most energetic

and valuable worker in Mrs. Mc'Clelland, who has in the course of the year left Jamnagar. It is to be hoped that the impetus that Mrs. Mc'Clelland gave to female education in Jamnagar will not be checked. With the life that has been infused locally, into the particular branch of education the cause ought to survive and thrive. There was no addition to the number of girl schools in the State. There are 3 girl schools in Jamnagar, and 8 in the districts. The only institution maintained by the state, imparting a full English school education, is the High school. In it there are 344 pupils, and the daily attendance was 289·45, as against 349 and 272·76 respectively, the year before. The amount of fees realized during the year, was Rs. 4,188 against Rs. 3,937 the year before. For most part of the year, this school was in the charge of Mr. Khandubhai I. D. who now holds the post of tutor to the young Jam saheb. He was succeeded by Mr. Pranjiwandass N. D. in February last.

109 There is also a private English school opened by some Nagar gentlemen in 1893-94. It teaches the same course, as the High school and competes keenly with the High school. Attached to the State High school there is a gymnasium and report shows that physical education in this institution is becoming more popular. There is a cricket club in the school aided since this year, by a state present grant of Rs. 250. The school sent a team last year to Rajkot, and were able to beat the Rajkumar college. A drawing class has been added to the school. As an experiment 52 students have joined this class, an encouraging start. There is also a scientific laboratory and a night school for adults attached to the High school. This night school has been handed over to the Kathiawad Educational Fund from 1st april 1896.

110. The following scholarships exsisted last year. (*a*) One for the L. L. B. course held by Mr. Venishankar Manshanker that expired in November last when Mr. Venishanker passed. Mr. Venishanker has been employed in the Judicial Department. (b) One for Law class held by a Khavas, it expired in November last the recipient failed to pass and as he had held it for 3 years, and did not make use of his opportunities, it was stopped. (c) Scholarship of Rs. 45 a month to the son of the Dhrol Karbhari for studying at Cambridge. This had been enjoyed for 3 years in May 1896, the recipient has no claims on the State as a native, but the aid, as it has been given, is being continued for 1 year more to complete the course of study. (d) Scholarship of Rs. 40 to A. C, Braganza son of the commandant of the local Paltan. It ceases in September 1896, when its period of 3 years will be up. The recipient studies in Goa. (e) Scholarship in the

Scholarships.

Barton Female Training College at Rajkot continued. The scholarships at time of writing are, two for study in England, one being an extra one recently granted to a native of this State, who shows good promise.

Two Medical Scholarships, one Art scholarship and one for Technical Eduction all in Bombay.

One scholarship in the Barton Female Training College, and the scholarship held by captain Braganza's son in Goa.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

111. The town of Jamnagar is badly off in this direction and much needs a public park or garden. The embankment of the large tank on the edge of the town, would lend itself admirably, for laying out a public garden, and the subject has already been mooted by me, possibly the proposed memorial to the late Jam Saheb will take this form, but I am sorry to see that though the subscription list for this very proper object was opened with a great flourish of trumpets, the movement very soon fell very flat. The only State gardens are in fact gardens round State houses and are not open to the public in any way.

State gardens.

112. There is a central record office at Jamnagar, where all the State records are kept, with a regular record Establishment to look after the work. The classification of the records is progressing satisfactorily. Every officer has to furnish a quarterly statement of progress of classification work, done in that office. There are no rules for the periodical destruction of records.

Records.

113. There are British post offices all over the State, and in addition to these, there is a Darbari postal Department, for purely official communication. The Darbari post is certainly useful for state official work, and in a great many cases more expeditious, when compared with the Government Postal arrangements. With the completion of the Railway, much of the utility of the Darbari official postal arrangements will go, and arrangements have been made to do away with the Darbari postal system, permission having been obtained to use Government service stamps on official correspondence. There are 28 post offices in the State of all classes. There are 11 telegraph offices in the State, four of these being on the B. G. J. P. Ry.

Post andTelegraph.

There are Government offices at Khambhalia, Salaya, Bhanwad and Atkot and the offices at Jamnagar, Jodia and Pardhari are maintained at State expense.

114. There was only a hand printing press last year, and it was in charge of the Supt· of Police. It did no State work,

Printing Press.

except for the Police Department, that work being done by private printing presses in the town.

A fresh Department has now been organized and placed under the Hazur Account Officer, and new plant is being purchased. The new Department will be able to cope with all State work. There are two private printing presses in the town.

Library

115. There is a very fair public Library in the town. It is largely aided by the State. It is a free library to any, who may wish to read there or who may wish to refer to books.

116. New works to the value of Rs. 278 have been added to the Library. The State supplies the following periodicals.

3 English Dailies.
1 Gujrati Daily.
1 Gujrati monthly.
1 Bi-lingval bi-weekly.

General remarkes.

117 This is the first report of this Administration and I have been in charge 8 months of the 12 of official report. The first thing that occupied attention was taking over the Jamdarkhana. In this work I had to associate with me, the late Diwan ond other heads of departments, who had acted on the preliminary Committees, when the contents of the Jamdarkhana were catalogued. My next step was to curtail the expenditure wherever possible and generally to take in the situation; this meant personal examination into almost endless lists of claimants, employes and claims and the personal interviewing of hundreds of people to ascertain who they were, what they did and of what they were capable, all this took time. In the meantime it was necessary to collect a good staff of officials, for it was very evident that if there was to be any real reform, it could only be effected by the infusion of new blood and men trained in a good school; these had to be got from Government and the process took time. In point of fact I did not get my Senior staff together till November and even then it was not complete in regard to officers of secondary importance, such as Assistant Revenue Adhikaris and Nyayadhishes. Thus practically the whole of the last 8 months of this official year of report have been ocoupied in merely putting the house in order, and the period has been one of transition from the old order to a new order of things. Even this time has not been enough to complete the work of reo rganization, for some departments still remained incomplete at the close of the year, As regards the 4 months of the official year before I came, His Highness the Jam Sahib was moribund during April and after his death during the months of

a pensioned Farrier Major, from a British Native cavalry Regiment. The following table gives the details of the work of this Department for the year:--

Name of Hospital.	No. of animals treated.	Recoverd.	Absented.	Died.	Under treatment.
State Veterinary Hospital.	300	240	22	11	27
Imperial Lancers Hospital.	179	162	0	6	11
	479	402	22	17	38

The total cost of the Department was Rs. 3,532.

105. The Chief medical officer has now to tour through the Districts both for vaccination and dispensary inspection work, he takes with him a compounder and stock of medicines and treats cases as he proceeds. On the whole, this Department is well managed, but better dispensary accommodation and one or two more centres of relief are needed. These wants will be supplied when funds are available

Jeneral

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

106 There has been no change in the number of schools in the State. Their number is 122, comprising 5 English, 102 vernacular boy schools, 11 vernacular girl schools, 3 vernacular aided schools and 1 Urdu school. One of the 5 English schools is a night school, and as included in the 102 vernacular schools, there is 1 Sanscrit school.

Schools.

107. The number of pupils who attended the above schools was 8,995 children, consisting of 7865 boys and 1130 girls. Last year the figure was 9196 made up of 7990 boys and 1206 girls. These figures show a slight decrease of 201. The rate of daily attendance for all the schools was 6,919·76 as against 6840·22 for the year before, showing a slightly better attendance.

108 The full collections of all the schools amounted to Rs 9,312 against Rs. 9,063 the year before. The expenditure was Rs. 32,533 against Rs. 79.026 the year before, decrease is due to non-construction of school buildings. In regard to female education, the cause has lost a most energetic

and valuable worker in Mrs. Mc'Clelland, who has in the course of the year left Jamnagar. It is to be hoped that the impetus that Mrs. Mc'Clelland gave to female education in Jamnagar will not be checked. With the life that has been infused locally, into the particular branch of education the cause ought to survive and thrive. There was no addition to the number of girl schools in the State. There are 3 girl schools in Jamnagar, and 8 in the districts. The only institution maintained by the state, imparting a full English school education, is the High school. In it there are 344 pupils, and the daily attendance was 289·45, as against 349 and 272·76 respectively, the year before. The amount of fees realized during the year, was Rs. 4,188 against Rs. 3,937 the year before. For most part of the year, this school was in the charge of Mr. Khandubhai I. D. who now holds the post of tutor to the young Jam saheb. He was succeeded by Mr. Pranjiwandass N. D. in February last.

109 There is also a private English school opened by some Nagar gentlemen in 1893–94. It teaches the same course, as the High school and competes keenly with the High school. Attached to the State High school there is a gymnasium and report shows that physical education in this institution is becoming more popular. There is a cricket club in the school aided since this year, by a state present grant of Rs. 250. The school sent a team last year to Rajkot, and were able to beat the Rajkumar college. A drawing class has been added to the school. As an experiment 52 students have joined this class, an encouraging start. There is also a scientific laboratory and a night school for adults attached to the High school. This night school has been handed over to the Kathiawad Educational Fund from 1st april 1896.

Scholarships.

110. The following scholarships exsisted last year. (*a*) One for the L. L. B. course held by Mr. Venishankar Manshanker that expired in November last when Mr. Venishanker passed. Mr. Venishanker has been employed in the Judicial Department. (b) One for Law class held by a Khavas, it expired in November last the recipient failed to pass and as he had held it for 3 years, and did not make use of his opportunities, it was stopped. (c) Scholarship of Rs. 45 a month to the son of the Dhrol Karbhari for studying at Cambridge. This had been enjoyed for 3 years in May 1896, the recipient has no claims on the State as a native, but the aid, as it has been given, is being continued for 1 year more to complete the course of study. (d) Scholarship of Rs. 40 to A. C, Braganza son of the commandant of the local Paltan. It ceases in September 1896, when its period of 3 years will be up. The recipient studies in Goa. (e) Scholarship in the

Barton Female Training College at Rajkot continued. The scholarships at time of writing are, two for study in England, one being an extra one recently granted to a native of this State, who shows good promise.

Two Medical Scholarships, one Art scholarship and one for Technical Eduction all in Bombay.

One scholarship in the Barton Female Training College, and the scholarship held by captain Braganza's son in Goa.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

111. The town of Jamnagar is badly off in this direction and much needs a public park or garden. The embankment of the large tank on the edge of the town, would lend itself admirably, for laying out a public garden, and the subject has already been mooted by me, possibly the proposed memorial to the late Jam Saheb will take this form, but I am sorry to see that though the subscription list for this very proper object was opened with a great flourish of trumpets, the movement very soon fell very flat. The only State gardens are in fact gardens round State houses and are not open to the public in any way.

State gardens.

112. There is a central record office at Jamnagar, where all the State records are kept, with a regular record Establishment to look after the work. The classification of the records is progressing satisfactorily. Every officer has to furnish a quarterly statement of progress of classification work, done in that office. There are no rules for the periodical destruction of records.

Records.

113. There are British post offices all over the State, and in addition to these, there is a Darbari postal Department, for purely official communication. The Darbari post is certainly useful for state official work, and in a great many cases more expeditious, when compared with the Government Postal arrangements. With the completion of the Railway, much of the utility of the Darbari official postal arrangements will go, and arrangements have been made to do away with the Darbari postal system, permission having been obtained to use Government service stamps on official correspondence. There are 28 post offices in the State of all classes. There are 11 telegraph offices in the State, four of these being on the B. G. J. P. Ry.

Post and Telegraph.

* There are Government offices at Khambhalia, Salaya, Bhanwad and Atkot and the offices at Jamnagar, Jodia and Pardhari are maintained at State expense.

114. There was only a hand printing press last year, and it was in charge of the Supt of Police. It did no State work,

Printing Press.

except for the Police Department, that work being done by private printing presses in the town.

A fresh Department has now been organized and placed under the Hazur Account Officer, and new plant is being purchased. The new Department will be able to cope with all State work. There are two private printing presses in the town.

Library

115. There is a very fair public Library in the town. It is largely aided by the State. It is a free library to any, who may wish to read there or who may wish to refer to books.

116. New works to the value of Rs. 278 have been added to the Library. The State supplies the following periodicals.

3 English Dailies.
1 Gujrati Daily.
1 Gujrati monthly.
1 Bi-lingval bi-weekly.

General remarkes.

117 This is the first report of this Administration and I have been in charge 8 months of the 12 of official report. The first thing that occupied attention was taking over the Jamdarkhana. In this work I had to associate with me, the late Diwan ond other heads of departments, who had acted on the preliminary Committees, when the contents of the Jamdarkhana were catalogued. My next step was to curtail the expenditure wherever possible and generally to take in the situation; this meant personal examination into almost endless lists of claimants, employes and claims and the personal interviewing of hundreds of people to ascertain who they were, what they did and of what they were capable, all this took time. In the meantime it was necessary to collect a good staff of officials, for it was very evident that if there was to be any real reform, it could only be effected by the infusion of new blood and men trained in a good school; these had to be got from Government and the process took time. In point of fact I did not get my Senior staff together till November and even then it was not complete in regard to officers of secondary importance, such as Assistant Revenue Adhikaris and Nyayadhishes. Thus practically the whole of the last 8 months of this official year of report have been occupied in merely putting the house in order, and the period has been one of transition from the old order to a new order of things. Even this time has not been enough to complete the work of reorganization, for some departments still remained incomplete at the close of the year. As regards the 4 months of the official year before I came, His Highness the Jam Sahib was moribund during April and after his death during the months of

May, June and July every thing was unsettled, no one knew what was going to happen or how long any one might remain at his post, much petty intrigue went on to secure the future and in short it was a period during which every one in the State was thinking of himself rather than the State and its interests. In these circumstances it was not to be expected that the year would be one of much progress. Two or three years must pass before the effects of reorganization and reform fully develope. The late Diwan Rao Bahadur Maganlal Bapubhai retired on pension in February 1896, and Rao Bahadur Maneklal Narotamdas, the chief Judicial officer was appointed Hazur Assistant, the move necessitated further changes in the Judicial Department, throwing the work of that Department back. Satisfactory progress has been made in the liquidation of liabilities. Reform which ought to yield good results, has been made in the Financial, Revenue and Judicial Departments, three departments which with the Customs most stood in need of reform. Some changes have been made in the Police and that department too was reorganized before the close of the year. The Medical Department required but little attention. Municipality and Jails have been put on a better footing. The numerous miscellaneous departments appertaining more particulary to the Palace and Riasat or entertainment branch, have also been settled and everywhere expenditure in the way of ration allowance altered to a cash equivalent; the large number of useless animals which were doing nothing in particular, and costing the State a great deal, have been reduced. The Customs Department quite one of the most important in the administration has been left to the last; it was in a most confused state, and required careful scrutiny, and I was not able to get a head for this Department till January 1896. Since the close of the year, the department has been reorganized and will begin the new state year under new arrangements.

Jamnagar.
6 July, 1896.

W. P. Kennedy, Lt. Colonel.
Administrator.
Nawanagar state

APPENDIX III.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE

FOR 1896-97.

NAWANAGAR.

Printed at the Nawanagar State Press.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

Area & Population.

1. The area of the State is 3,791·3 square miles and the population by last census 3,79,611, giving a rate of 100 to the square mile. The distribution is fairly equal.

Chief events of the year. A-Casualties.

2. The chief event under this head has been the death of Bai Shri Mehrambai a Rani of H. H. the late Jam Sahib. The village and other lands which were assigned to her for maintenance, were resumed.

B- H. H. the young Jam Sahib.

3. The young Jam Sahib, Jam Shri Jaswatsinghji entered upon his fifteenth year on the 4th September 1896. His progress in the Rajkumar College which he joined in June 1895 has been satisfactory. He is well up in English & history, is naturally shrewd and of an enquiring turn of mind.

4. The Hazur Assistant is in charge of the Darbar and its inmates. The relations with the members of the Darbar continue satisfactory. The total expenditure incurred by the State on H. H. the Jam Sahib and his family including the ladies of the Jenana has been Rs. 96,293.

Other events of the year.

5. The opening of the Jamnagar Railway though falling just beyond the strict chronological limits of this report may be mentioned here. The Railway was opened by the Political Agent on the 8th April 1897. Construction work is not yet quite complete but for all practical working purposes it has been passed by the Government representative and is working. It is too early to say how it will turn out.

6. Though not directly suffering from either of these calamities the effects of the existence of both in other parts of India have been felt here. In the case of famine the effect has been to raise prices here to almost famine rates and this in spite of the agricultural season having been a good one with good crops all round. The Bubonic Plague has imposed on the State the duty of protecting itself and the parts of the province likely to be reached through the State ports from the disease, and this has meant not a little expenditure which was unforeseen and has constituted a check to advancement in improvement by diverting funds for the emergency. The State is largely connected commercially with Bombay and Karachi and the dead lock in trade and business at these two important centres caused by the plague has naturally affected State trade.

Bubonic Plague and Famine.

7. Political relations with neighbours have been satisfactory. The old disputes with the Baroda Government in connection with Bhimkatta still continue, though fortunately no new dispute has been added to the list during the year under report.

Political Relations.

8. I took the opportunity of exchanging visits during the touring season when near Jasdan, with the Chief of Jasdan and am glad to say that the feeling between the two States has since improved. I could wish for a similar result with Morvi on the small length of mutual frontier line, in petty matters.

Tribute.

9. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 a year to Government.

Change in the personel of Administration.

10. There has been no change since the last year.

General Remarks.

11. The year has been one of steady progress. In spite of the effects of the Bubonic plague and the high prices ruling in the grain market, the prosperity of the people has increased as indicated by activity in building operations in Jamnagar. A ginning factory is being built at Atkot by an enterprizing citizen. The Railway may be expected to yet further increase the prosperity of the country. As the people begin to recognize that they will not be interfered with and are assured reasonable freedom of action, capital will no doubt be invested in various directions throughout the State. The Hazur Assistant who was in general charge of Palace Department has fulfilled his multifarious duties with great tact and judiciousness.

CHAPTER II.

LAND REVENUE.

12. The general system of land Revenue is the Bhagbatai, as reported last year. No change has been introduced in the system or the method of recovery since last year. The only point worth noting is that a survey of land is likely to be taken up next year when the rent in cash and the super cess called " Vero. " will be more definitely and accurately ascertained. The grain yard system continues as reported last year.

System of recovery. Rent in Kind & Cash.

13. No change has been made during the year under report in the status of the tenants and none seems necessary provided the present practice is enforced with liberality.

Tenants' rights.

14. As anticipated last year, the modified granary system has proved beneficial this year. On account of famine prices elsewhere, the merchants of the place either disposed of their stocks at a great profit, to merchants of other States or exported to foreign countries or stored up grain, with a view to create an artificial scarcity and to realise high prices. This speculation was kept in some check by storing some portion of the State share of grain at certain centres and though prices ruled very high, still there was a certain measure of confidence imparted to the people that the Darbar was prepared and in a position to step in if things got too bad.

Granaries.

15. For the purposes of Revenue Management, the Tâlûkàs as reported last year, remain practically the same with the exception of a little regrouping of villages for the convenience of the people. Two new subordinate Mahals have however been created, one Paddhari, the other Jodhpur, each is put under a Mahalkari who is subordinate for revenue purposes to the Assistant Revenue Officer in charge of the Division, and for account purposes under the Mamlatdàrs of Jodia and Bhanwad respectively. The Paddhari Mahal has 24 villages including 6 alienated villages and the Jodhpur Mahal has 22 of which 7 are alienated. The Jodhpur Mahal is now put under the Bhanwad Taluka while last year it was under the Lalpur Taluka. These subordinate Mahals especially the Jodhpur Mahal have proved that their creation was a necessity. Jodhpur is a town of commercial importance and the merchants of that place are wholesale dealers, and have agencies of merchants belonging to Gondal-Dhoraji, Mahuwa, Porbandar &c. They therefore purchase grain in large quantities for sale and exportation. In fact Jodhpur is the most important grain market in the State, Jodia coming next, Jamnagar in

Revenue Management and Territorial Divisions.

this respect is inferior to these two though now that the Railway has reached it, it may advance. The importance of Jodhpur as a grain Market justified the appoint ment of a higher official than a Talàti to take charge of it.

16. The changes introduced in the direction of better division of labour, more, and closer checks and better pay in the Reorganization of the Revenue Department as reported last year have been beneficial to the State interests. I may give an instance. In Kalyanpur Taluka the Assistant Revenue Adhikari of that division tested the tenant's share of the produce in a grain yard, after separation of the State share and found that about 16 Maunds of oil seeds had been overpaid to the tenant of the value of about Rs. 50. This is only one instance out of many. The Taláti is now the village unit and the cultivators and others appreciate the benefit of having to pay their cesses to an official on the spot, without any commission &c., which used to be paid before to the Bania, a private person who used to collect such cesses on behalf of the State.

Number of villages.

17 The total number of villages is 658 of which 435 are State and 223 alienated. Details are as under:–

	Populated.	Nes or hamlets.	Islands.	Unpopulated.	
Khalsa.....	410	19	2	4	= 435.
Bhayati	78	0	0	2	= 80.
Jivaidars.....	88	0	0	0	= 88.
Dharmada	55	0	0	0	= 55.
	631	19	2	6	658.

The increase by one in the Khalsa villages and the decrease by one in the number of Jivaidar villages is due to the reversion of one village to the State on the death of Bai Shri Merambai a Ràni of H. H. the late Jam Sahib. The decrease in the number of Bhayati villages by one and increase in Jivaidar villages is due to a mistake having crept into last year's report under these heads. The total number remains the same as before.

Area of the State in acres, culturable and nonculturable areas.

18 The total area of the State in acres is 24,27,482. There has been no survey and hence this figure is only approximate. Of this area 12,42,809 acres are culturable, 4 acres having been brought under cultivation, out of the area under grass reserves which now is 42,161. The waste land, salt land &c. remain the same as last year. Of the 12,42,809 culturable 33,533 acres are uncultivated showing a decrease of 500 acres which were newly brought into cultivation during the year under report. As there is not much culturable land lying fallow, there is not much scope to increase the area of cultivated lands.

19 Nothing has actually been done during the year under report in the

Alienations.

way of settlement of the Alienations, but preliminary enquiries are being made and information collected, and I have great hopes of making a definite and practical advance in this direction during next year. It is in contemplation to appoint a special officer to do the settlement under rules which will be drafted. I have no further remarks to make about alienation beyond those made last year.

Income.

20 In 1895–96 the income from Land Revenue which formerly included all items collected through the Agency of the Revenue Department was estimated at 90 lacs of Korees which is equal to 22½ lacs of Rupees. This amount included sea customs revenue also. The actual revenue for 1895–96 was 88 lacs Koris or 22 lacs Rupees but this sum was realized exclusive of sea customs. The Revenue year begins on 1st July and ends on 30th June, so exact figures cannot be given in this report. During the Revenue year 1896–97, the revenue will, it is estimated, after a careful study of the whole situation, be as follows.

Items of Revenue.	Koris.	Rupees.
1. Land Revenue proper, inclusive of State share of produce, cash assessment, sale proceeds of grass, fruits &c., Sudhara varad & other cash levies on land	1,08,45,481	27,11,370
2. Land Customs, sale of hides &c.....	9,79,358	2,44,839
3. Forests.....	33,593	8,398
4. Chhapa fees i.e. land sales fees for title deeds &c.	80,386	20,096
5. Cattle pound receipts.....	32,874	8,218
6. Miscellaneous.....	29,601	7,400
Total...	1,20,01,293	30,00,321

It will thus be seen that the land Revenue for 1896–97 will exceed that of the previous year by some 32 lacs Koris or 8 lacs Rupees i. e. the difference between 88 lacs & 120 lacs. This result is eminently satisfactory and is due to larger yield in most crops; to complete supervision with careful and punctual division of crops; and also to good market prices.

21 The following table gives comparative outturns of crops:—

Name of article.	Last Year's Yield Kalsis.	Yield in the Year under report.	Increase or decrease.
1. Oilseed.....	1,224	1,296	+ 72 Kalsis.
2. Pulses.....	256	1,504	+ 1,248
3. Rice.....	685	786	+ 101
4. Wheat.....	2153	3379	+ 1,226
5. Gram.....	356	915	+ 559
6. Sundries.....	620	952	+ 332
	Bundles.	Bundles.	Bundles
7. Tobacco.....	76,567	2,34,677	+ 1,58,110
	Kalsis.	Kalsis.	Kalsis.
8. Juri.....	7,774	7,518	— 256
9. Bajro (Millet)	10,108	9,600	— 508

The above table shows that there has been an increase of yield in most of the crops, while the decrease which is not great is only in Bajro and Jowari. The rain in November 1896 proved very beneficial to the winter crops and especially to wheat and gram; it did slight injury to Kálà and Kapás which was a great pity as a special effort had been made during the year to encourage and increase Kapàs cultivation, but the increase in the other crops more than counterbalances the loss in these two articles. The yield of Kálá and Kapàs were respectively as follows:—

	1895-96.	1896-97.
Kálà	2,876 Bhars.	2,130 Bhars.
Kapàs	1,630 Do.	1,896 Do.

This result shows an increase in the outturn of Kapás but it is to be explained by the fact that Kapás was ordered to be grown on greater areas than last year in the place of Kálà an inferior product, and yet the outturn has shown only a trifling increase. The cyclonic storm in November 1896 did considerable harm to the Kapàs, otherwise results would assuredly have been better.

22. The supervision by the Revenue officials has been closer and the amplified system of revenue collection has no doubt materially helped to the improved result by reducing possibilities of fraud. The Talàti being on the spot, supervises the grain yards at all times and unless there is elaborate collusion between him, the Havaldar and the Ryot, fraud by the latter becomes difficult; and

then there are the higher Revenue officers from the Tajwijdàr to the chief Revenue Adhikàri to be counted with. Great credit is due to the chief Revenue Adhikàri Rao Bahadur Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel and to his divisional assistants for their active supervision. Rào Bahadur Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel is indefatigable and so sets a good example besides being constantly in a position to personally see that his officers are moving about. The energy and interest which the chief Revenue Adhikàri gives to getting good markets and collecting buyers and advertising sales has also done much to help the increase and he has been well backed by the Assistants in this respect.

23. In former times there was no real auction or competition; the procedure was for a Mamlatdar to take a local offer, then to circulate it to other Mamlatdars, and then whether or not there was a higher offer the matter went to Head-quarters for the Diwan's sanction which was accorded or withheld after consulting the Jàmnagar market which was by no means a representative market, or the most important in such matters in the State. This was palpably an inert and inexhaustive procedure and further more much time was lost in getting through it. The merchants of Bombay, Ràjkot and other important markets are now given notices of sales and send up bidders and as far as possible competition both local and outside is invited and secured.

Season & Rainfall.

24. The season promised to be a very, in fact an exceptionally, favourable one, upto nearly the end of Monsoon the rain was abundent and opportune but unfortunately held off provokingly in September and October and thus Til, Bajri and Juwari suffered. Fortunately in November a heavy rain storm of cyclonic character was experienced throughout the State and though by its violence it did a good deal of harm to standing crops and Kàlàwáds, still in the long run it proved a boon as it immensely improved the cold weather crops. In fact this late rain saved the year from being a very bad one. The damage to Kapas by this late rain is especially to be regretted. The average rainfall for the year of report was 29·60 as against 16·86 in the previous year.

Condition of the cultivators.

25. The condition of the cultivators has been good during this year on account of good outturn of crops and high prices of grain. These conditions have enabled some of the more thrifty to clear themselves of debts. Their position with regard to the State remains the same as reported last year.

Improvement and progress in Agriculture.

26. The following experimental measures were tried during the year under report.

A. Cultivation of tobacco of the Nadiad taluka. The tobacco of Charotar in Kaira District is well known for its superior narcotic properties. This tobacco was tried here in Khambhalia Màhàl and proved a success. Two

cultivators from Charotar were obtained to teach the method of curing the tobacco, for it is not so much the tobacco itself as the manner of its curing that makes it so valuable and desirable. There was a marked increase in the yield of tobacco.

B. SPICE SEEDS were imported and tried for the first time in the State with success. It is hoped there will be extended cultivation of these things next year, as the cultivators have got confidence that they do well.

C. RICE OF SUPERIOR SORT was sown in Rawal Mahal; the seed was imported from Ahmedabad and the process of transplantation taught to the people. The outturn is kept in reserve for use as seed next year.

D. KANVERO KAPAS-COTTON. The seed of this sort of cotton was sown in Panchkoshi, Jodia, Lalpur, Khambhalia, Kalyanpur Bhanwad &c. Hitherto this sort of cotton used to be sown only in Atkot Mahal and partially in Kandorna and Jodhpur Mahals. The people opposed the cultivation at first, but they were ultimately prevailed upon to try it. The outturn in Panchkoshi and other Mahals on the north and east was not good on account of the violence of the cyclonic rain in November but proved good in the Western Mahals.

E. WINTER MAG. This is a sort of pulse. It was tried in Rawal Mahal in the low lands which grew rice in abundance in the rainy season. The cultivators refused to sow this second crop, partly on account of ignorance, partly on account of indolence. They even left the Village in a body and threatened to leave the State but were ultimately brought round by the Chief Revenue Adhikari and have raised crops of Barley & Mag, both of which are in good condition.

Village Common fund.

27. The common fund has been stopped, that is, there are now no obligatory subscriptions to the fund. The Sadhus' and Bawas' extortions have also been stopped and the people freed from the exactions of these professional mendicants.

Wells.

28. During the year under report 138 new wells were sunk as against 111 last year, showing an increase of 27. The total cost of the 138 wells has been ~~Rs~~ 18,952 against ~~Rs~~ 5,739, of which the State paid ~~Rs~~ 1,871–8–0 as against ~~Rs~~ 1,266–4–0 last year. Though there is not much advance over last year in the number of new wells sunk, the expenditure on wells is more than three times as much as in the previous year and is indicative of the wells built during the year of report having been more substantially built. The land irrigated by wells was 1,53,858 Bighas, as against 1,52,462 Bighas of last year.

Professional Graziers. Revenue offences.

29. The power to fine these people for mischief &c. is now given to the Revenue officers. The Tajwijdars, Aval Karkuns and Mamlatdars have powers to punish by fine only in cases of mischief &c. by cattle. The power was given during the year under report to protect the people from the depredations of stray cattle.

Cultivators do not care to go to a Magistrate and file a regular complaint, as it takes much time at a time too when their presence is required in their fields; and and as the Revenue officers have to tour about in villages constantly, redress is more quickly obtainable from the Revenue officials who can safely be entrusted with limited powers in such matters under fixed rules. 77 complaints of msichief were lodged before the Revenue officials, during the year and resulted in fines amounting to 1,687 Korees or Rs 421. 8 persons were discharged, 17 remained to be tried at the close of the year, and 60 were convicted and fined as stated. The rules have done much to stop mischief by professional graziers.

Taccavi.

30. Grain worth Koris 26,424 = Rs 6,606 was given in Taccavi during the year under report. The grain was given for food to poor cultivators and has since been recovered from the crops. 2400 Koris i. e. Rs 600 were *advanced* for the building of wells.

General.

31 There has been marked progress in the Revenue Administration. Village and Taluka account forms have been introduced based on British forms with modifications to suit the Bhagwatai system. The forms &c. were drafted by a Committee composed of Rao Sahib Manilal Ajitrai Personal Assistant Administator, Rào Sáhib Chunilal Hakumatrai, Ráo Sáhib Lalbhai Assistant Revenue Adhikaris and Mr. Savji Ranchhod to assist with local experience. The work of the Committee was very satisfactory and there is now a complete Revenue Code of Forms &. Rules. The Revenue Department throughout worked well and industriously and it was well administered by Rao Bahadur Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel. Talátis and Tajwijdars have done well and it is creditable to them that they have so readily acquired a good grasp of the new system and its forms. Energetic and close supervision, good outturn of crops, good markets and the introduction of regular Revenue Forms and Rules are the salient features of the year as regards Revenue administration.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

32 With the exception of the Vaccination Act based on the British Act no important Acts were passed during the year. Minor amendments were made however in the Local Stamp and Limitation Acts and the Court Fees Act. The Local Civil Procedure Code was also amended so as to bring it more into conformity with the British Code.

33 Chhápá and Municipal Rules were for the first time systematically formulated. Rules to regulate making and carrying Tájiàs were also introduced.

MILITARY & SIBANDI.

Imperial Lancers.

34 The sanctioned strength of the lancers was 102 against 101 in the previous year. The actual strength was however 95 only. It has not been possible to make up the full complement for want of eligible recruits, the aim being to enlist men belonging to the State, thus making the Nawanagar squadron as truly and fully representative as possible. The sanctioned strength of horses and ponies was 103 horses and 62 ponies against 102 and 50 respectively last year. The existing strength was however 97 horses and 45 ponies against 98 & 49 respectively during last year. The squadron consisted of 82 local men and 13 from upper India. 74 of the men are Hindus and 21 Mahomedans. Rajputs contribute 51 of the total 95.

35 The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 51,986 as against Rs. 37,570 in the year before. The figure given last year viz Rs. 22,704 was the amount expended for establishment only and did not include charges of feed of animals &c. The commanding officer and 3 noncommissioned officers were attached during the year for a period of 3 months to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers at Mathura for instruction in Equitation. The squadron as usual did well in musketry. A team of 1 officer and 8 noncommissioned officers and men competed at Meerat, at the annual Rifle Meeting Imperial Service Troops for the first time. The squadron maintains a satisfactory standard of efficiency, under its Commander Jhála Shri Dadbha Moolooji who is as keen as ever.

Palton.

36 The strength of the Paltan at the beginning of the year under report was 191, of whom 13 were dismissed during the year and 10 men were newly enlisted leaving a total of 188 at the close of the year. The actual cost during the year has been Rs. 31,951 as against 32,690 of last year. The Pultan is recruited principally from upper India. The small force is commanded by Captain Braganza. It performs few military duties and is used chiefly to furnish guards of honour when occassion demands and the Jail guard as a regular duty. Captain Braganza takes interest in his men and has performed his duties satisfactorily.

Artillery.

37 There are 11 men in this corps. Its duties are to fire the midday gun and salutes and look after the few guns in use for these purposes. The cost during the year has been Rs. 1,959 against Rs. 1,419 a year.

Sibandi.

38 The sibandi force has been thoroughly reorganized this year. For reasons given last year it is inadvisable to do without them altogether or at once. They are useful in watching the Darbargadh, escorting treasure and travellers and furnishing guards at Treasuries, especially the Arabs. The strength of the Sibandi corps at the close

of last year was 1,002. On 1st July 1896 orders were passed to distribute the force which by then had dropped to 983 in the following way.

346 were retained at Jamnagar under the Hazur Assistant's charge for the guarding of fixed posts in the Darbargadh, and other places, and for general duty. The remaining 637 have been permanently transferred to the Revenue Department to serve as Havaldars at each village. These latter owe no allegiance to their old Jamadars now, and are put for all disciplinary purposes under the Revenue Departmental officers under whom they serve. Persons transferred to the Revenue Havaldari force can no longer be called sibandi men as they have nothing in common either in point of duty or supervision with the regular sibandi who now number 346.

39 The salary of persons employed as sibandi at the Head-quarters is fixed at 7 Rs. and that of persons transferred to serve as Havaldars at 8 Rs. to attract the best men among the lot to the latter duty. The minimum pay of the Jamadar is made Rs. 10 and an increase of 25 per cent on their former pay all round has also been given. This body of men have however no work left; their men are gone, they are no longer the Jamádárs of a Bedà because there is now no Bedá and vacancies created in their ranks, are not filled up. Increases have been given to Cháus and Darakhdárs also. These increases to Jamádárs, Chaus &c. were granted to compensate them for loss of perquisites which they received from their men under one name or another. This measure and the formation of a Revenue Havaldari Corps are the chief and most effective measures taken in modifying the old Sibandi Force and the system under which it flourished. The rank and file of the old Sibandi force on the one hand get better pay all in cash, they are independent of their old Jamádàrs and not liable to contributions from their pay, while on the other hand the Jamádàrs have been compensated by suitable increases to their pay.

40 The strength of the sibandi at the close of the year was 347, 346 of which were the men of the Sibandi and one man Musa Chaus was added to it by transfer from the Rayasat department where the post he was filling was abolished. The total cost of the Sibandi Corps during the year has been Rs. 42,577 against Rs. 56,318 of last year, the decrease is due to the transfer of 637 men to the Revenue Department.

41 The disintegration of the Sibandi force has been a very important feature of this year's administration, and was brought about with no small difficulty.

POLICE.

Strength of Police.

42. The strength of the Police is as under:

1. Superintendent.

3. Assistant Superintendents.
3. Inspectors.
13. Chief Constables.
9. Prosecutors (Police).
31. Jamadars.
40. Havildars.
65. Naiks.
581. Constables.
25. Mounted Police.
10. Camel Sawars.

This is practically the same as last year. A Sawar's place has been absorbed and 3 Police Prosecutors newly appointed. The total expenditure on account of the regular Police during the year ending 31st March 1897 has been Rs 1,35,830 made up of 1,28,524 Rs for pay and permanent allowances, Rs 4,500 clothing grant, Rs 1,110 contingences and the remainder Miscellaneous. Last year it was Rs 1,32,741. The increase of Rs 3,089 is due to the fact that the increased salary has been charged for the whole of the year under report while it was debited only for a part of the last year.

Working of Police and number of cognizable offences.

43. There were 1,287 congnizable offences *reported* to the Police during the year, against 1,049 last year, showing an increase of 238; of the 1,287 offences reported to the Police, 1,072 cognizable offences were tried by the Magistrates, others having been struck off. The increase of 238 cases reported to the Police is accounted for by the fact that there were more offences under the Heads of House-breaking, cattle lifting, coinage and offences against local Acts. The presence, too, of Miana gangs on the Railway works helped to swell the returns in some of these offences.

Percentages of arrests convictions, stolen property &c.

44. 1,382 persons were arrested by the Police of whom 1,324 were sent for trial, as against 1,092 and 1,042 respectively last year. The percentage of persons convicted to those arrested by the Police is 64·18, as against 59·8 last year; that of persons convicted to those sent for trial is 66·99 against 62·7 last year. These figures indicate more careful work. The amount of property reported as stolen during the year under report is Rs 39,618 against 35,398 of last year, showing an increase by Rs 4,220. The value of the property recovered was Rs 23,448 against Rs 13,366 i. e. a percentage of 59·18 and 37·75 respectively. Here again is an improvement and the figures are, I hope, indicative of a gradual improvement in the detective abilities of the Force. Mr. O'Connor the State Police Superintendent attributes the improved results to the advice and assistanee given to the Police by the judiciary by bringing to notice irregularties

and illegalities on the part of the Police. This is as it should be as showing a sound state of official co-operation, between the Police and the judiciary. It is I believe rather a rare state of things but there is no reason why it should not always exist if both these branches of an Administration work with tact.

Work of Police in the matter of some serious crimes.

45 Of the serious crimes the police work in connection with the Meghpur dacoity deserves to be mentioned on account of the importance of the offence, and the detective skill, displayed by the Police. Meghpûr is a small village of the Atkot Mâhâl, situated on the boundary of this State. A band of dacoits whose number is supposed to have been 9, attacked the the village and robbed it of property worth Rs. 1,313. The nearst police station was 8 miles distant. The dacoits belonged to other States and yet four of the gang have been arrested and the names of others have been ascertained, though their whereabouts are not known. In tracing the offenders in this case, the Police of the State succeeded in arresting some of the dacoits concerned in the Boghravadar dacoity in Agency jurisdiction, and recovering some property robbed on that occasion. In this manner some of the dacoits in the latter case were brought to book by the Agency.

46. Another noticeable event in connection with the working of the Police is the detective skill displayed by Mr. Ranchhoddas Assistant Police Superintendent and his men in detecting the Tebhda highway robbery of last year wherein property worth Rs 4,728 was robbed. The offence had remained undetected last year but was detected during the year under report; Mr. Ranchhoddas is reported to have shown great tenacity of purpose, zeal and intelligence in this case. The property was disposed of in Junagadh State villages and the culprits were also arrested there. Most of the property was recovered.

47. One serious case of theft and house-breaking was committed on 31st December last from the tent of Mr. Lalbhai Assistant Revenue Adhikari and property worth Rs 3,570 was stolen. So far the Police have not been able to trace the offenders but Mr. C. G. O'Connor has still hopes. In this case the Police did badly and mismanaged it.

Coinage & cruelty to animals.

48. The Police have done good work also in regard to offences against coinage this year: 14 cases were detected against one last year, as also with reference to offences under the Cruelty to Animals Act, 71 cases having been prosecuted as against 34 the year before.

Punitive Posts.

49. A punitive post was placed for one year in Charan villages in Khambhalia, Bhatia & Kalyanpur Mahals in order to check the continued misconduct and serious crimes committed by the Charan population there. It has been withdrawn but it is probable that

it will have to be replaced for these men are incorrigible and have been pampered and dealt with too leniently hitherto.

Couduct of Police & Discipline.

50. The conduct of the force appears to have been better than last year, though there is much room for improvnment. 29·2 percent were punished as against 36·8 last year. The total number of persons punished was 224 against 238 last year, of whom 47 were dismissed, as against 50 last year, 121 fined as against 135, 1 was reduced as against 43, 18 placed before Magistrates, as against 9 last year. 35 were punished with extra drill, 2 deserted the service, 40 resigned against 84. The drilling of the Force is deficient and the men not smart. But much cannot be expected in this direction for the material is not good and the Force is kept hard at work, the State being extensive and much interlaced with other jurisdictions while there are many rough and lawless people to cope with in the limits of the State itself.

Rewards for good Service.

51. 120 members of the force were awarded good service tickets or promoted for good service and 10 men received monetary reward.

Education.

52. The following table shows the percentage of education in the Force:—

Year.	Percentage of Head constables educated.	Percentage of constables educated.
1895–96	80	20
1896–97	81·21	22·20

The superior officers are all educated.

The Village Police.

53. The strength of the Village Police and the cost under that head is as under, for the year under report.

	Number.	Expenditure in cash.
Police Patels who are also Revenue Patels.	417	Rs. 12,402
Pasaetàs.	566	Rs 12,136

Of the 566 pasaetás (inferior Village Police) 228 are paid in cash, 338 are land-holders. The amount of Rs 12,136 is the expenditure for Pasaetas paid in cash only. The pasaetás who hold land on service tenure are probably better off than the salaried men but there are no data to calculate their earnings. The total

expenditure for all pasáetàs may therefore be roughly put at 30,000 Rupees. As reported last year, the control over the Village Police has been transferred to the Revenue Department which has much more work to take from the Village police than the regular police. In the case of alienated villages this rule does not apply, the Village police of alienated villages has, therefore, been put under the Superintendent of Police, because the Revenue Department has no concern with such villages.

General.

54. The working of the Police has been on the whole satisfactory, and Mr. O'Connor deserves credit for it and especially for his ready co-operation with the Magistracy and openness to correction when his men were at fault. New uniform has recently been issued to the Police and in this respect they present a better appearance than before, the uniform is good enough but the men are mostly slovenly and do not know how to put it on. Police Stations and Lines are being built as finances permit.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Criminal Courts.

55. The number of Criminal Courts during the year was as follows:—

(1) The Hazur Court presided over by the Administrator, and the Hazur Assistant's Court with delegated powers.

(2) The Chief Judicial Officer's Court with the same powers as last year.

(3) Three Nyaydhish Courts.

(4) Nine first class Magistrates one at each Mahal Head quarter.

(5) The Nyayadhish Court at Amran.

(6) Two second class Magistrates Courts, one at Paddhari, the other at Jodhpur.

The nine Mamlatdars of the State who exercised 2nd class Magisterial powers last year have been divested of them because experience showed that they had too much of revenue work to perform to spare time for criminal work & (2) having no experience of judicial matters and law were not, most of them, as competent to dispose of such work as was desirable. Their work is transferred to the 1st class Magistrates. Two new Courts have been added this year the Courts of the second class Magistrates at Paddhari and Jodhpur, because the two places are rather important centres, especially Jodhpur, the people of which place earnestly asked for a Court.

Territorial Jurisdiction.

56. The territorial jurisdictions are the same as the civil jurisdictions and with the exception of some regrouping of villages, it remains the same as last year.

57. There are special rules under which Revenue Mamlatdars and other

Powers of Revenue Department Officers.

officers of the Revenue Department enjoy certain restricted criminal powers of fine only in cases of thefts of crops belonging to the State and the ryots jointly in Khalawads and fields; mischief by professional graziers &c. The powers can scarcely be called criminal, they are more of a revenue character and are necessary to maintain discipline in Khalawads and secure the protection of State grain and crops. Offences against such rules are punishable with fine only.

'Amran Nyayadhish.

58. The Amran Nyayadhish enjoys the same powers as last year.

Number of Offences.

59. In the year under report 3,848 offences were reported, against 3,841 for the previous year, a trifling increase calling for no remarks. Of these, 3,469 were under the Penal Code, 1 under the Abkari Act, 21 under the Opium Act and the rest 357 under local and special Acts, of the total number reported. The details as compared with last year are as under:—

	1896–97	1895–96
Murders	6	4
Grievous hurt...	35	32
Hurt	695	727
Dacoity	1	1
Robberies	36	28
House-breaking	302	245
Thefts...	716	580
Minor offences	2,057	2,224
	3,848.	3,841.

The figures show an increase under the heads of " murder, grievous hurt, robberies, house-breaking and theft, " and decrease under the heads of " hurt and other minor offences. " The increase in the heads " robberies, theft and house-breaking " are due to the prevalence of high prices of all kinds of edible grain on account of famine elsewhere and also to the presence of large number of foreigners largely composed of the notorious Mianas on Railway Construction Work. These people furnished labourers to the Railway and lived in gangs. The Mianas contributed largely to the increase of this sort of crime occupying their leisure moments by looting. The increase is also partly due to the fact that for about six months of the year under report, Police men had to be called off from ordinary Police duties to assist in plague preventive operations and thus made it easier for criminals to work.

60. As detailed above there were 6 murder cases as against 4 last year.

Serious offence. (A) Murders.

In two cases convictions were had, in one there was acquittal & 3 were pending at close of year. In three cases out of the six recorded, the cause of murder was jealousy, in two it was cupidity, in one enmity.

There is one case against one of the last year. The case of the year

(B) Dacoity.

under report was rather more serious than that of the previous year, a whole village, Meghpur in Atkot Mahal, having been looted by about 9 men and property worth Rs. 1,313 robbed. Five persons have been arrested but the case was pending at the close of the year for want of one man who is to be made over to this State. The accused belong to other States.

There is an increase of 8 over the last year's figure. The increase

C. Robberies.

does not afford any reason to believe that there are any organized gangs of robbers in the State; the offences committed under this Head being of the most ordinary kind. The reason for the increase is found in the fact of high prices of food grains. Though the number of robberies has increased, the property robbed this year was worth only Rs. 1,336 as against Rs. 6,791 last year.

61. There were 41 persons in cognizable cases and 147 in noncogniza-

Working of Criminal Courts.

ble cases awaiting trial at the end of the preceding year, and 4,597 (being 1,568 persons in cognizable cases and 3,029 in noncognizable cases) more were received during the year under report for trial. Out of the total number of 4,785 accused persons, 3,037 were discharged, 124 acquitted, 1,581 convicted, 5 either died, escaped or were made over to other States, 28 persons in 18 cognizable cases and 10 in 7 noncognizable cases were awaiting trial at the end of the year of report.

The balance of criminal cases at the end of the year was 25 as against 90 of last year, and the persons remaining under trial at the end of the year was 38 as against 188 of the last year.

The following table gives the percentage for the year 1896-97 as compared with the year 1895-96.

	1895-96	1896-97
1 Acquitted and discharged.	31·51	66
2 Convicted.	64·02	33
3 Remaining under trial	4·47	1

The high percentage of acquittals and discharges for the year 1896–97 when compared with the previous year gives ground for belief that the Magistrates take up complaints without taking care to see that they are not obviously wrong. The provisions of section 202 Criminal Procedure Code if carefully observed would show far more satisfactory results . The attention of the Judicial officers will be drawn to this fact for future guidance.

The percentage of arrears of work shows a creditable amount of work done. Of the convicted persons 87 were sentenced to imprisonment above 6 months as against 98 in the last year, 454 to imprisonment under 6 months as against 450, 1,030 to fines only as against 768 in the previous year and 10 to whipping only as against 9. The comparison shows that the courts have been lenient in punishing.

62. The fines inflicted amounted to ~~Rs~~. 19,557 as against ~~Rs~~. 18,203, and the amounts recovered are 13,353 as against ~~Rs~~. 10,264.

Criminal Appellate work.

63. The following table shows the result of the appellate work done during the year.

Names of Courts.	Balance of last year.	No. of persons who appealed.	No. of persons whose appeals rejected.	Number of persons sentenced.			Referred.	Pending.
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.		
1 Administrater's court.	2	16 in 14appeals	0	10	4	4	"	"
2 Chief Judicial Officer's court.	0	175 in 129 appeals	2	52	55	66	"	"
3 C. D. Nyayadhish	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4 W. D. Do.	"	11	"	1	9	1	"	"
5 E. D. Do.	"	8	"	5	1	2	"	"
6 Revenue Department.	"	2	"	1	"	1	"	"
Totals	2	212	2	69	69	74	"	"

The percentage of reversals to the total number of appeals is 35 percent, of full confirmaton to the same is 32·5, of partial confirmation 32·5. The reversals of decisions of 1st class magistrates were 66 out of 175 i. e. 37·7 per cent a worse

result than last year which came to 30·1 per cent. The reversals of the decisions of 2nd class magistrates show a percentage of 15·8 to the total. This is better than last year's result which was 20 percent.

Extradition.

64. During the year under report, 33 persons in 22 cases were extradited by this State, out of whom 21 persons were convicted, and 10 acquitted and discharged, leaving two awaiting trial at the end of the year; while 22 persons in 17 cases were handed over to this State, out of whom 15 were convicted and 7 acquitted or dischargad.

General Remarks

65. The arrears have been satisfactorily decreased and on the whole the Courts have worked diligently.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number & designation of Civil Courts.

66. The number of Civil Courts remains the same as last year. They are:—

(1) The Court of the Administrator (including the Court of the Hazur Assistant.)
(2) The Court of the Chief Judicial Officer Nawanagar.
(3) Court of the Judge Small Cause Court Nawanagar.
(4) Courts of the Nyayadhish Central, Eastern & Western Divisions. (3 in number.)
(5) Court of the Assistant Nyayadhish Jamnagar Town.
(6) Court of the Nyayadhish Amran.
(7) Courts of eight Munsiffs.

Territorial Jurisdiction of Courts.

67. Since July last there has been a regrouping of some of the villages of some Mahals for greater convenience in respect of Revenue and Judicial work; there has thus been some slight change in the territorial jurisdiction of some of the Courts. The territorial Jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes has been extended since 1st August 1896 to include the Panchkoshi Mahal; last year it was restricted to the town of Jamnagar. The changes arising from regrouping of villages have affected the territorial jurisdiction of Munsiffs in particular.

Pecuniary jurisdiction of Courts.

68. In this direction a considerable alteration has been effected. Munsiffs' powers have been reduced from 10,000, Koris to 2,000 Koris. The Assistant Nyayadhish at Jamnagar being a better qualified officer than the Munsiffs has been allowed to hear suits up to 3,000 Koris. All original suits above these reduced amounts are now taken by the Nyayadhishes. To facilitate the despatch

of work the Eastern and Western Division Nyayadhishes have also been empowered as Small Cause Court Judges to hear suits of the nature of Small Cause Court cases up to Koris 300 arising in the Mahals to which their Head-quarter station belongs. Thus the Eastern Division Nyayadhish has the Paddhari Mahal and the Western Division Nyayadhish the Khambhalia Mahal. Experience has shown at the close of the year that as at present arranged the Central Division Nyayadhish is overworked while the Eastern Division Nyayadhish is rather underworked, to rectify this and to obtain a better distribution of work, it is in contemplation to change the Head quarter of the Eastern Division Nyayadhish and extend his territorial jurisdiction, at the same time lessening that of the Central Division Nyayadhish. The great bulk of the work comes in from Jamnagar Town.

The modification in the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Munsiffs is an improvement and beneficial to the people. The Munsiffs are mostly men of the old school of little or no educational qualifications, though of long experience and so it was deemed advisable to transfer the more important portion of their work to the Nyayadhishes two of whom are B. A. L.L. B.s while the third is a qualified pleader of long standing.

The constitution of the Bhayat and Rajwadi Courts remains the same as last year.

There has also been no change in regard to the Nyayadhish of Amran.

Number of original Civil suits.

69. The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year amounted to 6,887 as against 4,848 the year before showing an increase of 2,039. The balance of arrears from last year was 1,624, thus giving a total of 8,511 for disposal in the year of report. Of this considerable total 7,674 have been disposed of leaving a balance of 837 at close of year as against a balance of 1,624 at close of last year. Again of the old balance of 1,624 suits, 1,367 have been disposed of during the year leaving a balance of only 257 of the older suits that is 84 per cent of the old cases have been disposed of. This result is I think very satisfactory and creditable to the Judicial Department. The following table gives details of suits disposed of during the year under report.

Description of suits disposed of.	Disposal of suits.			
		1896-97.		
	1895-96.	Out of arrears of last Year.	Out of suits filed during the Year.	Total number of suits decided.
Disposed of without trial:	404	78	273	351

Decreed exparte	1,090	296	1,677	1,973
Compromised after framing issues	1,137	230	1,264	1,494
Decreed on admission.	1,201	176	1,509	1,685
By arbitration.....	16	4	7	11
Contested	863	583	1,577	,2160
Total...	4,711	1,367	6,307	7,674

70. The value of the 7,674 suits decided during the year was Rs. 18,50,893, as against Rs. 5,62,222, in the preceding year, giving an increase of Rs. 12,88,670. The suits decided during the year were of the subjoined nature.

Value of suits disposed of.

7,372 Money claims.
211 Land disputes.
91 Other suits.
7674.

71. The following table shows the average duration of suits. The average duration of cases in the Nyayadhish's Courts is large but this is due distinctly to these officers having had to deal with old cases, legacies of the late regime which were years old before the present officers dealt with them. In a lesser degree this remark is also applicable to cases before the Munsiffs.

Average duration of suits disposed of.

Class of Courts.	Average duration 1896–97.
Small Cause Court	20· 3 days.
Courts of Nyayadhishes.....	362· 8 days.
„ „ Munsiffs.....	104· 9 days.

72. Besides the regular civil suits the Civil Courts disposed of the following work. 459 suits restored to file and Hak cases, *i. e.* cases shown as decided in the previous year & readmitted in present year & cases opposing attachment of property, 13 cases of application for grant of certificates of heirship and probate of wills and 187 other miscellaneous applications.

Suits other than regular Civil Suits.

73. This Court is presided over by the Chief Revenue Adhikari, it had

The Rajwadi Court.

6 cases in balance at the commencement of the year and 5 cases were added during the year. No case was however disposed of during the year and the balance is therefore 11. It is to be regretted that the Chief Revenue Officer could dispose of no work in this direction. He is not however so much to blame as would at first appear. His revenue work especially under the Bhagwatai system is enough to occupy his or any man's time fully. He has to be constantly travelling (practically the whole year round) all over the State looking after the very important work of collection and realization of the land revenue and the improvement of agriculture besides having a good deal of clerical work to look after. I am now considering the advisability of transferring the Rajwadi Court work to an officer who will be more free to give time to the work.

Exceution of decrees.

74. The total number of all applications for execution of decrees amounted to 6,642 as against 5,679 in the previous year. Of these 5,652 were disposed of leaving a balance of 990 as compared with an arrear balance of 1,646 at the commencememt of the year of report. Out of the 5,652 applications disposed of satisfaction in full was obtained in 1,255; in 2,059 applications satisfaction in part was obtained, while 2,235 applications were wholly unfruitful, in 22 applications judgment debtors were arrested; and in 81 excution was effected otherwise than by the preceding methods.

The total amount recovered in execution proceedings was Rs. 1,26,747 as against Rs. 97,503 in the preceding year.

Civil appeals.

75. The balance of undisposed of appeals at close of last year was 195 and 373 were filed during the year. Of this total of 568 appeals 541 were disposed of leaving the small balance of 27 at close of the year of report. Again out of the 195 old appeals 191 were disposed of leaving only 4 of the former years in balance.

The appellate work done by each Court is shown below.

Name of Court.	Balance of appeals at close of last year.	Appeals filed during the year.	Total number of appeals for disposal in 1896–97.	Number disposed of in 1896–97.	Balance at close of 1896–97.
1 Hazur Court.					
(*a*) Court of Administrator.	14	20	34	29	5

(b) Court of Hazur Assistant.	125	"	125	121	4
(c) Court of Chief Judicial Officer transferred cases. ...	25	"	25	25	"
2 Court of Chief Judicial Officer.	14	115	129	127	2
3 Courts of Nyayadhishes.	17	238	255	239	16
Total.	195	373	568	541	27

The above table exhibits satisfactory results. There are only 4 old appeals, all the rest are less than a year old. The 150 cases disposed of between the Hazur Assistant and the Chief Judicial officer are old cases which had been previously filed before the late Diwan during the former regime. The Hazur Assistant, the Chief Judicial Officer and the Nyayadhishes have all done admirably in this branch of civil justice. The following table shows the nature of the suits disposed of in appeal during the year of report and the preceding year:—

Nature of Appeal.	1895-96	1896-97
1 Money suits.....	231	346
2 Suits about immovable property.	143	145
3 Other Appeals.....	34	50
Total. ...	408	541

Besides regular appeals the Administrator's Court decided 36 applications under its revisional jurisdiction.

76. The aggregate value of the subject matter of appeals disposed of during the year was Rs 2,33,605 as against Rs 62,802 in preceding year.

General remarks.

77. Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji B. A. L. L. B. has been at the head of the Judicial Department throughout the year and has worked hard and proved himself an able Head of Department. The result of the year's work shows this conclusively. The Nyayadhishes and Munsiffs too have worked hard and done well as shown by the returns of their work. The result of the year's civil jurisdictional work epitomized is as follows. 2,039 more suits were filed during the year than in the preceding year. 2,963 more suits were disposed of comparatively for the same periods, of which moreover 2,160 were contested cases; as to arrears of work at

close of year the figures have dropped from 1,624 to 837 showing a decrease of 787. In appellate work 133 more appeals were disposed of than in the previous year and arrears were reduced by 168 leaving only 27 in balance. In execution work 1,619 more applications were disposed of and arrears were appreciably reduced to the extent of 656 applications.

MUNICIPALITY.

Municipalities.

78. As reported last year, there is only one Municipality properly so called in the State viz the Municipality of Jàmnagar Town. There are conservancy establishments at Khambhàlià, Bhànwad, Lalpur, Jodhpur, Jodiya, Atkot, Kandorna and Kàláwad; but they are not deserving of any detailed remarks. The State mostly pays the maintenance charges.

Jamnagar Municipality.

79. The Jamnagar Municipality is the only institution deserving that appellation. The Municipal establishment consists of one Municipal officer, assisted by a Secretary, Engineer and a Bazar Master with 4 ward inspectors to look after each ward of the town and a sufficient number of subordinates, both clerical and executive.

Constitution of a Municipal Board.

80. The most important feature of the year's administration with reference to the Municipality has been the creation of a Municipal Board consisting of six official and four nonofficial members to supervise the Municipal executive. The executive work is left entirely to the Municipal officer to avoid delay in the disposal of municipal matters. The Board has been brought into existence only recently (since October 1896) with a view to interest citizens in Municipal government and to educate them. The Board being still in a crude stage of existence has been invested with the powers of general supervision and control only; the Municipal officer and the Hazur Assistant who is the President of the Municipal Board have been allowed full freedom of action in executive matters subject to an appeal to tho Board. The four nonofficial members are so selected that they may represent important sections of the community, two of them are Mahomedans and two Hindoos. The Board has held four meetings since its constitution and is reported to be working well. The nonofficial members are reported to have taken intelligent interest in the deliberations.

Rules appertaining to Municipal Administration.

81. The following rules were passed in connection with Municipal Administration, during the year under report:—

A. RULES FOR THE CLOSING OF PUBLIC ROADS AND THE CLEANSING OF PRIVATE

BUILDINGS WHEN USED ON FESTIVE OCCASIONS. A fee is levied in respect of licenses to use Public roads and thorough fares for holding feasts thereon, in order to cover the charges of putting them into order by cleaning them, and also to prevent people from unnecessarily and on trifling occasions blocking the streets and thorough fares. The Rules were introduced in October last and are understood.

B. RULES REGULATING THE ERECTION OF BALCONIES AND OTHER PROJECTIONS OVER PUBLIC STREETS. These rules were necessary to prevent overhanging encroachments on public streets &c. They are based on the rules in force in Municipalities in the British Districts with certain modifications to suit local peculiarities.

C. RULES FOR THE SALE OF PATCHES OF STATE LAND. These rules owe their origin to the absence of privies in the town and the consequent defiling of public streets by the people. It was found absolutely necessary to sell small plots of land to encourage construction of privies to persons whose houses were situated favourably, at a fair price fixed by State officers, without holding ap ublic auction which only gave rise to unfriendly and captious opposition by neighbours.

Income.

82. The income of the Jamnagar Municipality is derived, as reported last year, from shop-tax, sale proceeds of town refuse, wheel-tax, fines &c. It was Rs 2,277 during the year and the expenditure was Rs. 37,059 as compared with Rs 2,630 and Rs 30,046 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 353 in income and an increase of Rs. 7,013 in expenditure. The decrease in income is due to the fact that the income of last year included sale proceeds of State lands in it while during the year under report, such proceeds are entered under the " Chhàpá " section of the Municipal Department. The increase in expenditure is due to the fact that the increased establishment had been engaged for the whole of the year under report, while for the last year it was not so. This difference comes to Rs. 365. It is also due to increase in expenditure under "Conservancy" of Rs. 6,438, "Lighting" of Rs. 850. There is a decrease under the Head "Miscellaneous" giving a net increase of Rs. 7,13. The increase has been for the benefit of the town and is likely to grow in future years, if finances permit, as much has yet to be done.

Scavenging of streets.

83. The streets are regularly swept every day. There were 100 dust-bins placed in different parts of the town to collect the rubbish. One hundered more bins are going to be constructed at the cost of Rs. 1,000. The sweeping work is done by contract.

Watering.

84. The watering of roads is done departmentally, the contract system having failed. The five main roads of the town are watered daily. Four more water carts are being made

as the present stock is insufficient.

Lighting.

85. There are 410 lanterns of the Municipality at present, 199 of which are lighted for the whole night and 211 for the dark portions of nights only. The lanterns are not sufficiently numerous, some of these lanterns are put up in State buildings and are not strictly speaking Municipal lights. Arrangements are being made to increase the number from next year.

Metalling of Roads.

86. The roads of the town are generally narrow and crooked with the exception of a few and cannot with advantage be metalled, there being no arrangement for drainage. The main roads are of Morum and are repaired every year and are in fair condition. Unless they are broadened or made straight it is next to useless to spend money on metalling them.

City Survey.

87. The skeleton survey undertaken last year has progressed well during the year and will be completed in a short time. The survey is restricted to roads, streets, gullies, State buildings, public wells, temples and musjids.

Privies.

88. Public privies have been erected at convenient places for the people since last year. They are cleaned twice a day and the night soil is removed to a distant place where it is emptied into shallow pits of small depths and covered over with earth. Each shallow excavation is made of such an area (16'×5) that it efficiently accomodates the contents of one night soil cart, the secret of success is to see that the floor of the excavation is well pulverised to the depth of a foot. The system is one devised I believe, by Conductor Meagher at Allahabad, it is an improvement in the old narrow and deeper trench system and has several advantages to recommend it.

Vegetable and Fruit Market.

89. This long felt want is in the course of being supplied. The vendors of those things used to squat on the roadside in the centre of the Bazar where the roads are narrow and the traffic most conjested, causing and being caused much inconvenience to others and to themselves. A site for a Market has been selected and the foundation stone was laid by the Political Agent Kathiawar. In the meantime to minimize inconvenience all round, the fruit and vegetable sellers have been ordered to sit in a place which is rather less inconvenient than the central Bazar Road.

Fire.

90. There was only one fire in the town throughout the year. It destroyed some buudles of grass only and did not do much damage.

Water Works.

91. The two waterworks reported last year, one belonging to the State, and the other to a Borah of the place, have supplied water to the town during the year. The Revenue from the State Water Works has been as follows:—

1895-96 ..... Rs. 8,329.

1896-97 ..... Rs. 8,152.

There has been a decrease of Rs. 177 due chiefly to the fact that some State buildings have been deprived of water cocks which they had before and for which they paid the monthly charges. The fact that $\frac{1}{8}$ " diameter pipe has been added to the sort of pipes in use for the purpose of supplying water, has also led to some decrease, some people having substituted that size pipe for the $\frac{1}{4}$" diameter pipe. This sized pipe was introduced for the first time, during the year under report to assist small consumers and the poorer inhabitants.

91. A. The following table will show the expenditure under Water-Works:—

1895-96 ..... Rs. 6,884.

1896-97 ..... Rs. 7,915.

There is an increase of Rs. 1,031 in the expenditure due to the fact that upto the year under report the Water-Works Department got the fuel for the Engine at special and cheap rates. This year it had to pay the full value to the Customs Department. On the whole there is an income of Rs. 8,152 and an expenditure of Rs. 7,915, during the year under report resulting in a net income of Rs. 237. As a matter of fact, however, this department is not a paying one to the State on the whole. The purchase of one single pump or boiler every fifth or sixth year absorbs all the income of the intervening years and something over. As the supply of a sufficient and good water is so necessary to the public health, it is incumbent on the State to see to it apart from any considerations of pecuniary gain, and even although the supply may be worked at a slight loss.

91. B. Rules to regulate punctual payment of water-fees have been passed during the year and it has been ordered to levy 25 % more from persons who fail to pay within the prescribed time.

91. C. A new main pipe has been laid during the year of 1,732 length; and orders have been given for the purchase of a new boiler and pump to ensure a proper supply of water.

General.

92. A good deal has been done in the year of report in the Jamnagar Municipality in the way of improvement. Conservancy and scavenging Departments have been strengthened and improved. The Muuicipal Account forms have been newly drafted and introduced. The Public health is closely watched. It is largely due to a better organization of the executive that the town has been so healthy this year and in

its Municipal Officer Khan Sahib Ardershir Temulji Mirza the State is fortunate in possessing an intelligent, zealous and conscientious officer.

93. The Municipal officer is in charge of the electric lighting arrangements, telephone and State clocks, in addition to his other duties. The electric light is installed in the new Palace and was worked twice during the year. Sanction having been received from Government the alteration of the existing telephone line was in progress at close of year.

Municipal Cases.

94. There were 552 offences against the Municipal rules, such as nuisance, obstructions &c. There were convictions in all resulting in a fine of Rs. 156 in all.

REGISTRATION.

Registration.

95. The following comparative table shows the work of the several registration offices in the State for the year of report and the preceding year.

Registration of documents.	1895–96.	1896–97.
(1) Documents presented for registration	960	1,160
(2) Documents registered	803	1,043
(3) Documents registration of which was refused.	41	66
(4) Documents pending enquiry.	116	51
(5) Value of documents registered	Rs. 1,10,696	Rs. 6,50,260
(6) Net Revenue.....	Rs. 2,073	Rs. 5,427

The increase in documents presented for registration was 200 i. e. above 21 % but this is chiefly due to the fact that the people were formerly under the idea that registration was not compulsory when the document was accompanied by delivery of possession, this belief was dispelled by a competent Judicial Ruling. Possibly too the high prices prevailing during the year may also have had some slight effect in this direction.

Chhápá.

96. Analogous with Registration Rules and supplementing them to some degree, there are what are technically called Chhàpà Rules i. e. rules to govern the grant of title deeds by the State. These rules make it obligatory on the people to take out a title deed in all cases of transfers by sale or gift. Every sale or gift deed has to be produced before the proper authority within a certain time from date of execution. The Chhápá officers make local enquiry as to the correctness of the recitals in the deeds and hear

the neighbours recording their statements, and if then the recitals in the deed are correct, a title deed is prepared and signed by the Head of the State and granted to the vendee or donee; the fee for such a title deed is $6\frac{1}{4}$ percent *ad valorem* it used to be 15 percent under the late regime. In cases where the proprietary right of the vendor or donor is doubtful, or there is no previous title deed to support title, and if there is long undisturbed prescription and enjoyment an additional fee of $9\frac{3}{8}$ percent *ad valorem* is charged, formerly such additional fee used to be 15 percent. The old charges were unquestionably heavy and so were reduced, moreover the levy was marked by uncertainty; influential men got off scot-free; others had to pay; now the fees are taken from all, exception being made only in cases of property which must eventually come back to the State or which are quasi-State property.

97. There were no definite rules about "Chhàpà" formerly; circulars bearing on the subject had at times been issued but no attempt to codify them had been made. This has now been done and new rules have been framed and published for general information. In Jamnagar the work is done by a separate establishment supervised by the Municipal Officer. Outside Jamnagar town the Revenue Department looks after this work. Since the 1st September 1896 the date on which the new rules came into operation. it has been ordered that in cases covered by a "Chhápà" registration is optional. The Chhápá ensures correctness of recitals and tends to check litigation, and protect State property from encroachment and to some extent serves the purposes of a city survey. There were heavy arrears especially in Jamnagar town. In Jamnagar the old and new cases amounted, to 1,000 of which 163 have been granted title deeds, so much headway has not been made but this is due to the rules & department being new. For Jamnagar Town the revenue for chhàpà for the year has been as under:—

Chápà fees	Rs. 20,663.
Sale of land	Rs. 6,447.
Door and window fees	Rs. 1,699.
Miscellaneous	Rs. 1,319,
	30,128.

The item sale of land above indicates price recovered for old encroachments in the town. Door and window fees indicate a small tax levied on opening new doors and windows, and it has existed from old times. The cost of the Department was Rs. 732. For other parts of the State the revenue under Chhàpà fees, door and window fees &c. has been Rs. 10,696, upto the end of March 1897. The revenue from this source for Jamnagar alone is about double that of the rest of the State, this is no doubt due to the people in the districts not being so alive to the advantages secured by getting title deeds.

PRISONS.

98. There is a central Jail at Jàmnagar with divisional jails at Khambhàlià and Kàlàwad and six Mahal Jails with two lock-ups one each at Pardhari and Jam Jodhpur. The two lock-ups are for prisoners sentenced to 8 days or under; the Màhàl Jails accommodate prisoners sentenced to one month or under, except Atkot and Kandorna which are treated as Divisional Jails, the former because it is a long way from its divisional Jail and the latter in order to develop the garden which there has potentialities of yielding productively. The two Divisional Jails are for prisoners sentenced to 6 months & under while all other prisoners not included in above go to the central Jail at Jamnagar. At the end of last year there were 240 convicts remaining in Jail throughout the State and during the year there were 1,408 admissions, total 1,648. There is very little variation in these figures as compared with similar statistics of last year, what little there is, is in favour of the year of report. 1,398 of the total of 1,648 were released, died or made over to other States and 250 remained in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average Jail population throughout the State was 238·33 for the year of report as compared with 249·38 last year. There were 32 prisoners awaiting trial at the close of the year as against 47 last year.

Jail Statistics. Convict population.

Of the total number of prisoners confined in the different Jails,

14 percent were cultivators.
18 percent ,, labourers.
3 percent ,, servants.
11 percent ,, Kolis and Bhils.
5 percent ,, Brahmins.
6 percent ,, traders.
7 percent ,, Rajputs and

34 percent Mahomedans consisting of Arabs, Makranis, Sindhis, Waghers &c. There were 140 female convicts incarcerated during the year. Of re-convictions there were 55. There were three escapes during the year, two of the prisoners were recaptured, the third is still at large; he is a Jat of Sindh by caste and effected his escape by deceiving the Police.

All these escapes were effected when parties were at work, outside the Jail, there was no case of Jail breaking actually.

99. The conduct of the prisoners was good. There were only 11 offences against Jail discipline. The mark system has been introduced for the first time in the State and that probably has had some effect in improving the behaviour of prisoners in Jail. The mark system needs no description here, it is the same practically as that obtaining in British Districts.

Discipline.

Gross and net expenditure.

100. The following table shows the gross and net expenditure in lump and per prisoner for the year of report and for the previous year. The cost per prisoner is worked out by dividing the cost by the number of average attendances:—

Year.	Gross Expenditure.		Net earnings deducted.	
	Total.	Per Prisoner.	Total.	Per Prisoner.
1895–96	15,657	104–6–0	13,317	88–11–0
1896–97	18,227	110–0–0	14,723	89–0–0

The increase in cost is due to the high rates of rations, owing to famine in other parts of India, and so in spite of better earnings the net expenditure per prisoner has increased by five annas while the gross expenditure shows a difference of Rs. 5–10–0; thus each prisoner earned Rs. 5–5–0 more on an average than last year. The credit for the earnings is however exclusively due to the central Jail, no other Jail having any earnings worth the name. The details for the central Jail at Jamnagar are as follows:—

Year.	Gross expenditure.	Earnings.	Net expenditure.	Average attendance of prisoners.	Cost per prisoner.
1895–96	10,277	2,306	7,971	150	53. 2
1896–97	11,528	3,464	8,064	165	48.13

Thus though the expenditure at the central Jail increased by 1,251 Rupees, the earnings also increased by 1158 and thus kept pace with the increase in expenditure. In spite of the high prices of food grains the net expenditure per prisoner has been less at the central Jail by Rs. 4–5–0, during the year under report, than the last year. This is due to the interest taken in this branch of his duties by the Jailor Mr. Shivram Govind who has taken a good deal of trouble in this direction and who may be expected to still further increase the Jail earnings.

Health of Prisoners.

101. The health of the Jail population was on the whole fair but there were 7 fatal cholera cases.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

102. A complete census of the agricultural stock of the State was taken during the year under report, with the followiag result.

Agricultural stock.

Oxen.	Ploughs.	Carts.
63,099	24,366	10,232

103. Owing to famine in the North-west and other parts of India the prices of staple food grains, Bajri, Juvar and wheat &c. began to rise in October last and a regular panic was created in the grain market and among the people. People could not get food grain even for a price. A famine relief committee was formed at Jamnagar which collected some subscriptions for the relief of the poor and opened a shop for retailing food-grains at slightly lower rates than the market rates. The committee is still doing good work and deserves the thanks of the State and the public.

Prices & Wages.

The people of this State have been accustomed to receive State help at every turn and have no idea of self help. They will not work for wages but expect the State to help them by selling grain and under selling the Market a policy which is objectionable. Test relief works were opened in the Eastesn and Western Divisions but hardly any one came to them. This showed that either there was no real want or that the people were thoroughly indolent. Rates of wages were same practically as last year.

FORESTS.

104. The number of forests is the same as last year viz the Barda, Alech and Gurgadh forests. The state of the forests remains the same as last year. The income for the forests was Rs 8,398 as against Rs. 7,977 last year. The forest department consists of the same numbers of officers as last year, viz one Inspector, 12 forest guards and 3 Karkuns in charge of three depôts at Ghumli, Ranpur, and Modpur respectively. The forests cannot be taken up for development just at present for want of means and other more important matters.

Forests.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

105. The Department as a whole is composed as under:—

What it includes.

(*a*) Customs proper including sea customs at all the Bunders in the State, and land customs at the Bunders of Jamnagar,

Jodiá, Salaya with Khambhalia.

(*b*) Cherwood plantation.

(c) Chilo and Pindara Kund levies.

(*d*) Water Police.

(*e*) Salt.

(*f*) Pearl Fishery.

106. Formerly there were 11 Bunders open for traffic one of which Jhinjhuda was and is managed by the Agency pending decision of a dispute with Kutch. The remaining ten are—

Ports or Bunders.

Bedi or Jamnagar.
Jodia.
Salaya the port for Khambhalia.
Navabunder.
Bed.
Pindárà.
Lamba.
Bhogat.
Navadra.
Ghandhvi.

Of the above the three chief ports of Bedi, Jodia and Saláya have been kept open, but as the absolute closing of all the others would have seriously inconvenienced the public, the minor ports of Navabunder and Bed have been kept open as dependant ports of Jamnagar (Bedi) and Lamba as a dependant port of Salaya. Ghandvi has been retained as before and the remainder have been closed. Customs-houses have been located at Jamnagar, Jodia and Salaya and there is one also at Khambhalia for land customs and certain work in connection with the Salaya Customs House with regard to goods imported by Khambhalia merchants through Saláyá.

107. Under the former regime the management and procedure of levy of customs and other duties was most confused and unfair; rates of levy were different in different places and there was no uniformity of system.

This has been remedied as far as possible and in point of fact with the exception of a slight difference in the export on one article at Jodia uniformity has been established. There were many petty and obnoxious imposts which have been abolished. Considerable reductions in rates of customs export levy have been granted to encourage trade.

108. The following imposts have been abolished:—

(1) Tarifo or a duty levied on passengers travelling by sea, in fact a poll tax on such passengers.

(2) Duty on sale of vessels.
(3) Parkhamni.
(4) Begar from sailors.
(5) Watching fees.
(6) Wharfage at Bedi Furda.
(7) Export by land.
(8) Flower and fruit tax at Jodia.
(9) Sudharo at Jodia.

The above imposts used to bring in about Rs 7,000 annually to the State but they were very vexatious and objectionable.

109. The rates of customs export duties have been reduced as under:—
Export by sea—Wool from 3 to $1\frac{9}{16}$ percent. Cotton fron $1\frac{9}{16}$ to 1 percent, and at Jodia from 1 to $\frac{3}{4}$ percent, Alsi (linseed) Ghi, garlic, til (sessamum) Erdi (castor seed) and sarsav (Rapeseed) from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{8}$ precent. Grain from 4 to $3\frac{1}{8}$ p. c. Generally all other kinds of goods from 4 to $3\frac{1}{8}$ percent.
Weighing fee from 2 dokras per parcel to 1 Dokra, a dokra is worth $\frac{1}{2}$ pice of British currency.
Mango fees from 50 % to $1\frac{9}{16}$ percent.

110. These reductions represent about Rs 8,000 a year. Other levies have been systematically arranged and a change has also been made in the procedure of levying duty. Formerly duty was levied on some articles on value shown in invoices; in some cases on arbitrary values which were liable to change every month; on some on the value realized on sale. It is now taken on actual value. Again the value shown in the invoices which was generally in rupees was changed into Koris, (the State currency) for the purpose of levying import duties *ad valorem*; this would have been reasonable and proper, had a fixed and correct rate of exchange been always adopted but this was not the case, various rates of exchange were fixed for various articles and the difference ranged from $4\frac{1}{4}$ Koris to 9 Koris to the rupee, the latter figure being more than double the corrcct rate of exchange e. g. formerly a shipper importing say Rs 200 worth of timber into Jamnagar would ordinarily have had to pay Rs 6–4 A., but according to the arbitrary method then in vogue the rupee was held for this sort of goods to be worth 9 Koris thus the 200 Rs were converted into 1,800 Koris and the man had to pay Koris 56–4 A. which at a reasonable liberal computation was equal to Rs 13–3 A. at $4\frac{1}{4}$ Koris to the rupee. These arbitrary rates of conversions were simply fixed to recover more duty. It was so obviously unreasonable that it was done away with and now duty is levied according to the fixed rate *ad valorem* as shown in the manifest. Another change introduced is the levy of import duty before the goods are taken away. Formerly traders took away these goods and warehoused them and examination of the goods was made by

the Costoms officials at their leisure at the merchants' houses, a bill was then prepared and paid after a month. This system was objectionable and open to fraud, it was inconvenient to traders who of course were unable to sell their goods as bales and parcels had to remain intact till examined, where-as under the old system merchants were sometimes kept 8 and 10 days waiting, they can now sell off in 24 hours. Abolitions of minor cesses such as charge for water at Bedi Bunder have been effected aud water is supplied free at the Bunder. Another very important change introduced is the abolition of most of the exemptions granted formerly and the regulation of those which had to be continued on principles of justice, equality and uniformity. Under the old system the Mandvi Wahiwatdárs, practically Sir Karkuns of the Customs Department were empowered to exempt people and in point of fact it was the rich, and influential shroffs traders &c. who benefitted under these promiscuous exemptions, and the poor and uninfluential who had to pay. This has been set right and only those with good titles such as religious and charitable institutions chiefly are exempted, and in their cases the concessions have been regulated and limited.

111. There has in fact been a thorough reorganization of the Customs Department during the year of report. Duties have been reduced and made uniform, procedure has been regulated and facilities given to encourage trade which hitherto had been strangled, and but for the appearance of Bubonic Plague at Bombay and Karachi the two great trading centres for this State the surrender of the high rates and objectionable practices would have more than repaid the State in an increased volume of trade. But signs of increase of trade are not wanting now, that the plague shows signs of abatement, and as a matter of fact the loss has been smaller than anticipated. The duties must I think in justice to the State be still considerably lowered if Nawanagar is to compete successfully with other maritime States of Káthiawàr, but it appeared inexpedient at the outset to do more than tentatively reduce duties to the extent they have been reduced.

112. The number of ships owned by subjects of the State in the year of report was, including 37 additions, 259, of these 4 were wrecked and so 255 remained at close of year. Of the 37 additions, 2 were newly built and 35 were registered for the first time.

113. The following table shows the number and capacity of the ships loaded and empty which left the ports of this State during the year of report as compared with last year:—

Year.	Loaded.	Empty.	Total.
1895–96	333	863	1,196
1896–97	503	1,416	1,919

Increase.	170	553	723
Decrease.	0	0	0

Of the 1,919 vessels 1,301 belonged to this State and 618 to foreign ports as compared with 809 and 387 respectively last year. In addition to native craft a steamer of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company calls at Salaya and Bedi weekly during the fair season and made 31 calls during the year as against 34 in the previous year. Since 1st February 1897 the same company has started another steamer service for the gulf ports and calls by this steamer are made thrice a week at Saláyá and Bedi.

Imports.

114. The following comparative statement shows the value of imports by sea for this and the preceding year.

Goods.	1895–96	1896–97	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Food grain	7,44,884	6,11,492	0	1,30,392
Cloth	5,29,541	4,12,060	0	1,17,481
Metals	1,34,506	83,971	0	50,535
Timber	3,42,356	2,89,914	0	52,442
Suger & suger-candy	2,03,960	1,82,256	0	21,704
Jagry	1,93,069	1,39,873	0	53,196
Betelnuts	56,689	33,898	0	22,791
Oil of all sorts	36,210	8,542	0	27,668
Ivory	9,086	390	0	8,696
Cocoanuts	49,792	35,432	0	14,360
Yarn	1,05,533	92,088	0	13,445
Twine (Coir)	20,430	15,897	0	4,533
Dates (wet & dry)	1,32,222	92,990	0	39,232
Cotton seeds	5,82,923	4,05,693	0	1,77,230
Tobacco	25,381	7,340	0	18,041
Spices	1,11,907	71,493	0	40,414
Coal	21,836	18,038	0	3,798
Gold silver & cash	95,470	2,66,495	1,71,025	0

Sessamum	35,141	40,712	5,571	0
Miscellaneous	4,28,394	4,20,564	0	7,830
Total.	38,56,330	32,29,138	1,76,596	8,03,788

The decrease in imports is mainly due to the stoppage of trade and business in Bombay and Karáchi caused by the Bubonic plague, also to the existence of famine elsewhere which induced export rather than import as there was no famine in the State, and to the fact that the year is an inauspicious one for marriage among Hindoos. The net result was a decrease of Rs. 6,27,192. Decrease is observable in all items except gold silver &c. and sessamum. The increase in gold and silver &c. which only is notable, is due to the cheapness of silver in Bombay and also to increase in exports.

Exports.

115. The following table gives information as to the export trade by sea from State ports:—

Goods.	1895–96.	1896–97.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton.	2,93,000	3,98,177	1,05,177	"
Cereals.	1,11,347	2,22,291	1,10,944	"
Wool.....	3,61,246	4,39,254	78,008	"
Ghee	21,675	23,978	2,303	"
Castor and linseed.	86,481	28,270	"	58,211
Hides &c. Horns. ...	1,385	1,655	270	"
Cash.	31,970	1,57,000	1,25,030	"
Miscellaneous.	27,537	26,776	"	761
Total.	9,34,641	12,97,401	4,21,732	58,972

The net result is an increase of Rs. 3,62,760 in the value of exports. The increase in export of cotton is due to larger exports by sea than by land. The increase in cereals was due to rise of prices of food grains in Bombay & Karachi and elsewhere. The increase in the export of cash is the corollary to the increase in import of silver & gold.

Light-Houses.

116. There are two recognized Light-houses, those at Karambhár & Rozi. There is a third light at Jodiya, but it is merely a harbour light and not officially known. All the lights are

poor and arrangements are being made to replace them, and establish a new one at Pirotan Island. The beacons too are being improved and made more substantial, at present they are merely long poles with whitewashed mutkas on the top; these beacons are useful to local men and mark the reefs and entrances of creeks.

Cher Plantations.

117. Cher plantations grow all along the north coast of this State and furnish fuel. There are 63 cher plantations of which 36 were reserved and 27 opened for cutting, the reservation and opening of these plantations are being regulated with a view to proper rotation and giving time for larger growth and consequently better fuel. Both local and foreign cher wood are largely used in the State for fuel, the latter is much the superior. The State used to take 1/3 share in the local cherwood and $\frac{1}{6}$ share in foreign cherwood, the larger share in local cherwood representing duty & royalty combined, it now takes 30 & 15 percents respectively and as far as possible in cash. A few small taxes on wood-cutters have been abolished. The revenue from cherwood represents about Rs 7000 a year.

Chilo.

118. The term implies a wheel rut. It is in fact a toll on pilgrims going to Dwarka and yields about Rs 2000 a year.

Pindara Kund.

119. The kûnd is a sacred bathing place and a tax is levied on persons, pilgrims and others using it. It yields about Rs. 1000 a year.

Salt.

120. Salt can be produced in many places in this State. At present only the salt works at Hadiana, Dhichda (Nawanagar) and Gûrgadh are kept open. Formerly salt was sold at Vakhars or depots and by hawkers who went round the State. A three year's farm is now given at Koris 1,08,751 or about Rs. 27,188 a year.

Pearl Fishery.

121. It is not at all an easy matter to know how best to develop and make the most of this source of income. Supervision in the collection is extremely difficult and the temptation to the men who engage in this work to keep back some of the best finds is great. The income derived from this source has never been great, an average of Rs. 5000 a year would represent it; but this figure is probably too low to represent a true and honest return. I have little doubt that peculation was brisk from beginning to end from the finding, to the credit of value in the State Treasury. I did endeavour this year to establish a method of collection which promised to impose effective check on all concerned., but the professional pearl gatherers who are the Wagher-fishermen living along the coast would not fall in with my views and declined to work except under the old system, even although the terms offered them for their labour were better than they used to get, and even although I offered 3 special remunerative rewards in addition to the three most successful villages. This refusal

on the part of the Waghers clearly showed that the old rates of remuneration were nominal to them and that the real gain and advantage lay in another and less legitimate direction. As I considered it inadvisable from every point of view to yield to the Waghers, I determined on closing the fisheries for the year, so there has been nothing done in this direction this year. An attempt will be made next season to bring the Waghers to reason and reopen the fishery.

PUBLIC WORKS.

122. The expenditure on Public Works (including Establishment) has up to 31st March 1897, been Rs. 91,748. Of this sum Rs. 71,416 were spent on actual works as under:—

(1)	Original works.	Rs. 34,898.
(2)	Roads.	Rs. 11,832.
(3)	Repairs & Miscellaneous.	Rs. 24,686.

This is a very poor result, even worse than last year a confessedly idle year. But there are reasons for this poor show, the chief of which is that in point of fact the Public Works Department was not fully organized and equipped till 8 months of the year of report had gone. The Heads of Departments were slow in submitting their proposals as to what buildings they required and therefore the scheme for operations for the year was late in being taken up. Standard Plan designs for schools, Lines and medical buildings had to be made out and Mr. Sykes was hampered by having no efficient draughtsman till the month of August; and finally as almost all the works are given in contract, payments are not due till completion. So though only a small amount has so far been *spent*, it is certain that in the next and last three months of the State financial year a very much larger sum will be spent as contract periods will be up, and works completed. It is expected that in the next three months the expenditure will amount to Rs. 1,61,990 which with the actual expenditure of Rs. 61,598 will give a total of Rs. 2,23,588 in actual works exclusive of establishment charges from 1st July 1896 to 30th June 1897 which is the State official year. The small expenditure then during the period covered by this annual report is due merely to a slow beginning which again was due to unavoidable causes arising from the fact that Mr. Sykes only took over his office late in February last year and found an inadequate office needing complete reorganization.

123. The original works which cost Rs. 34,898 were:—

(1)	Educational Buildings	Rs. 4,970
(2)	Medical	Rs. 1,737
(3)	Police	Rs. 2,358
(4)	Customs Department	Rs. 13,365
(5)	Other state buildings including stables	Rs. 12,468
		Rs. 34,898.

124. Roads cost Rs. 11,832 as under:—

(1)	Bedi road including fencing	Rs. 3,654
(2)	Jamnagar Rajkot road as far as Falla.	Rs. 2,046
(3)	Paddhari Road.	Rs. 1,086
(4)	Atkot Road.	Rs. 862
(5)	Jodiya Road.	Rs. 699
(6)	Khambhaálià–Salaya Road.	Rs. 639
(7)	Bhanwad Balwa Road.	Rs. 773
(8)	New road to Jamnagar Ry. station goods yard.	Rs. 841
(9)	Roads round the city of Jamnagar.	Rs. 1,107
(10)	Petty roads in districts.	Rs. 125
		Rs. 11,832.

A road from Jamnagar to Khambhalia is a real necessity and it will be taken up as soon as possible. It will be constructed so that it may be eventually utilized to take the Railway if ever the latter is extended to Khambhàliá.

125. The third head " Repairs and Miscellaneous " absorbed Rs. 24,686 as under:—

(1)	Repairs to State buildings including Darbargadh.	Rs. 14,835
(2)	Tools & plant	Rs. 820
(3)	Expenses in connection with gardens Travellars Bangalow &c.	Rs. 7,022
(4)	Quarantine sheds at Jamnagar.	Rs. 785
(5)	Hadiana Runn reclamation.	Rs. 575
(6)	Miscellaneous.	Rs. 649
		Rs. 24,686.

126. There are some important works in hand for which Budget provision has been made. They are—

A. The Hadiana Runn Reclamation by which some 3,800 acres of land will be rendered culturable, this work was started more as a Famine relief work but it was found that labourers did not come on to it in any numbers showing that there was no real distress among the poor.

B. The Jodiya Bunder works consistng of completion of Quay and the bunding of the Terah creek is also an important work and will improve the Bunder by enabling native craft to come further up the creek.

C. The new State stables at Jámnagar is a fairly important work. The old stables are dark and gloomy and ill-ventilated, there was considerable mortality among State horses while they remained in the old stables so they were removed to others a trifle better, but still bad, pending the completion of the new

stables.

D. A Vegetable and grain market is also in hand and may be classed as an important work as it was so much needed. The Political Agent laid the foundation stone of this building on 9th April 1897, so it more properly belongs to next year.

127. Lesser works such as school houses, Dispensaries and Police Lines are in hand in various parts of the State.

Wants.

128. A road to Khambhalia is needed and possibly a feeder road or two to the Jamnagar Railway though I am not sure that country tracks are not better suited to country carts. A block of public offices is also very much wanted and must be one of the first works taken up. A better Jail is also necessry. In fact there are many wants but funds are scarce at present and progress will therefore have to be more or less gradual.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE.

Income and Expenditure.

129. As reported last year, it is still impossible to give fully accurate information in this direction because the new system of accounts came into operation from the beginning of the current State financial year i. e. 1st July 1896 and so three months of the period covered by this report viz April, May and June 1896 were under the old style under which gross income which was partly realizable in the future was taken credit for. In last year's report in this chapter I gave an instance as illustration. I regret that in this respect this year's report should be wanting but for the above and the other reasons given last year it is unavoidable. But this want in this report is not of much consequence because there is an annual Budget separately furnished which gives full details of the financial condition of the State. This does not mean however that there has been no progress during the year. As a matter of fact this year has witnessed the introduction of a new system of accounts based on the British system, with necessary modifications to suit local peculiarities in the matter of currency, land revenue system and other particulars. The forms of the new account system were drafted by Rao Bahadur Gopalshankar the Hazur Account officer and examined and corrected carefully in my office and were ultimately introduced since the 1st of July 1896, the date on which the State year begins. From next year the actuals on both the income and expenditure side will be supplied under the classified heads and those figures will supply correct data for comparison in future years. Orders will also be issued to all Heads of Departments to keep two sets of accounts, one according to the annual Administration Report year (beginning on 1st April and ending

on 31st March every year) and the other according to the State year from 1st July to 30th June every year. The former set will be useful for the purpose of comparison of the Departmental figure with the figure in the Accouut Books for the purposes of the Administration Report, the latter for the Budget and other State purposes.

The new Account Forms.

130. Rao Bahadur Gopalshankar has worked hard and with ability in the matter of devising the new forms of Account and deserves credit. The new Account system had barely sufficient time to settle down before it had to stand the test of an audit by a Government officer and it is satisfactory that it stood the test of audit by Mr. Bedford successfully who expressed his satisfaction of the system of account keeping introduced. Experience has shown that some slight improvements in the direction of simplification, without in any degree affecting the underlying broad principles, were advisable and have been introduced i. e. redundant forms and redundant parts of forms have been dropped.

The Budget.

131. The year of report witnessed also the first regular Budget of the State.

132. The third noticeable feature in the matter of finance has been the punctual repayment of the remaining portion of the debt which remained to be paid at the time of the last Administration Report which amounted to Koris 11,34,515, equivalent to Rs 2,83,629 and Rs. 10,787, or in all Rs 2,94,416. This was the interest bearing debt referred to last year, The second liability viz the account and bills of various persons and traders against the Jámdarkhàná referred to in the last year's report, has also been closely examined, and found to be Rs, 8,419, and Koris 5,69,745 and not Rs 7,089 and Koris 5,69,090, as was reported last year. On scrutiny the personal debt was found to amount to the above figures. This liability has also been settled and paid at Rs 7,959 and Koris 4,85,674, resulting in a net saving to the State of Rs 460 and Koris 84,071 or in all Rs. 21,478. Here again Rao Bahadur Gopalshankar Venishankar Bhachech the Hazur Account Officer worked hard and zealously in State interests making himself thoroughly acquainted with the intricacies of the claims and accounts. This work of actual settlement demanded close attention for days together and each creditor was heard by me and settled with pessonally and by consent after hearing both sides of the case.

133. The financial condition of the State is sound. There were Koris 29,44,051 that is Rs 7,36,013, in balance at the close of the year, and most of the income from Land Revenue had yet to come on account of realizations of sale of wheat, gram and cotton. The State is out of debt except for the Gondal loan which under its conditions cannot be paid for years to come.

ABKARI AND OPIUM.

134. The Abkari arrangements remained the same as last year. The

Abkari and Opium.

contract for the Abkari Farm will expire in Samwat 1956 i. e, in A. D. 1,900. The contract must run its course.

135. The old opium contract having expired, a new farm has heen given during the year under report, for three years at ~~Rs~~ 8,000 a year. The new feature in the working of the opium department has been the entertainment of a preventive establishment consisting of two Inspectors and six sepoys, since September last. The Inspectors have detected a few cases of smuggling, but they are more useful as preventive than detective officers. By constant tours on the frontier villages, they check smuggling.

STAMPS.

136. The sorts of stamps in use are the same as reported last year,

Stamps.

viz Court-fee, nonjudicial and Hundi. The following shows the sales of stamps of each denomination during the year:—

	Papers.	Value in Rupees.
Court-fee	1,57,889	80,398
Nonjudicial	34,615	14,799
Hundi (Bills of exchange)	18,251	1,140

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

137. The Medical institutions in the State are:—

AT JAMNAGAR.

The Jubilee Hospital.
Town Dispensary No. 1.
Town Dispensary No. 2.
Imperial Lancers Dispensary.
Infantry Dispensary.
Jail Dispensary.

IN DISTRICTS.

The Khambhalia Dispensary.
The Jodia Dispensary.
The Bhanwad Dispensary.
The Lalpur Dispensary.
The Kandorna Dispensary.

The Atkot Dispensary.

There are also Vaids or Native doctors in State pay who dispense native medicines in 13 other places in the Máhàls.

138. A new Dispensary, Town Dispensary No. 2 above, has been opened during the year of report, this was a pressing need as there was only one dispensary to meet the wants of a town of 48,530 inhabitants. There is still necessity for one or two more dispensaries in the Mahals. Besides the establishment of an entirely new dispensary this year, the following alterations and additions in the way of building are being carried out.

(*a*) Jubilee Hospital–A female surgical ward is being added and additions to the House surgeon's quarters.

(*b*) Additions to Town Dispensary No. 1 to admit of more accommodation for the Chief Medical officer's office and quarters for the Medical officer in charge so that he may be always on the spot.

(*c*) A new building for Khambhalia Dispensary the present one being inadequate.

(*d*) A new Dispensary building for Atkot.

(*e*) A new Dispensary building for Lalpur.

All these works te be carried out at an aggregate cost of Rs 16,729.

139. The Jubilee Hospital is specially in charge of Mr. Narsidâs Trikamji Mehta L. M. &, S. During the year there were 1,168 new admissions to this Hospital, an increase of 187 over the previous year. At the close of last year 72 patients remained under treatment, thus the total treated during the year of report was 1240 as against 1,041 the previous year. Of the 1,168 new admissions 769 were male adults, 305 female adults and 94 children. Of the 1,240 patients treated in the Hospital 917 were discharged as cured or relieved, 203 absented themselves and 34 died while 86 were under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average attendance of patients was 74·9 against 65·4 in the previous year. The total number of operations performed at the Hospital was 602 and of these 138 were major operations, the same data for last year being 382 and 91 respectively. Of the major operations 63 were eye operations and 75 on other parts of the body, 28 of the latter being stone cases. There were 8 post mortem examinations. The total expenditure for the year in connection with this Hospital, leaving out fractions of a rupee, was Rs 10,867 as against Rs. 6,646 the year before, this marked increase is due chiefly to an increase in the number of patients accommodated aud to the dearness of provisions (owing to famine in other parts of India) which naturally added heavily to the cost of rationing, also to the fact that the cost of medicines of the previous year was paid and accounted for in the current year. The average daily cost of a patient was Rs. 0-6-2. Mr. Narsidas T. M. performed his duties with his usual zeal and energy.

140. The subjoined table shows the working of the Dispensaries and native Vaids with cost. .

Place.	Number of patients treated.		Results.				Expenditure.			Daily average.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Discharged as cured.	Absented.	Died.	Remained under treatment.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	
1. Jamnagar Jubilee Hospital	1240	0	917	203	34	86	10,867	2	7	74·9
2. Jamnagar Dispensary No. 1		43,710	38,317	4,717	58	618	9,578	4	10	493·8
3. Do. Do. No. 2		8,355	7,957	232	9	157	1,106	5	0	128·5
4. Imperial Lancers' Dispensary		4,352	4,312	8	5	27	1,083	3	7	11·9
5. Jail dispensary		749	711	0	10	28	495	7	4	27.36
6. Military Dispensary		1,808	1,633	144	3	28	734	3	10	35·47
7. Khambhalia Do.		5,933	4,985	846	7	95	1,592	9	7	66·5
8. Jodia Do.		11,540	10,899	538	4	99	1,435	12	9	92
9. Atkot Do.		3,465	2,550	884	3	28	1,284	15	7	35·5
10. Bhanwad Do.		5,570	5,119	383	10	58	1,340	13	8	45·1
11. Lalpur Do.		2,980	2,658	279	0	43	1,587	5	7	32·24
12. Kandorna Do.		5,106	3,847	1,177	19	63	969	13	2	40·4
13. Deshi Vaids Dispensaries		19,671	17,170	2,086	266	149	4,374	15	9	153·41
Chief Medical officer							7,261	1	8	
State Veterinay Hospital							2,156	9	9	
Imperial Lancers Veterinary Hospital.							127	2	9	
Total indoor & outdoor.	1240	113239	101075	11,497	428	1479	45,995	15	5	

141. The year was not a healthy one on the whole. There were 1,618 cases of cholera, 795 of which proved fatal. Last year there were 885 cases of

which 560 proved fatal. Small pox was rather more prevalent this year than in former years, there were 857 attacks, of these 125 proved fatal. 592 of the attacked were protected by vaccination, others unprotected. Other diseases prevailed to a normal extent. It is a matter for congratulation that the Bubonic plague which has been so severe at Bombay and Karachi has so far taken no hold of this State although there are 3 main ports of entry and many natives of the State live and carry on business at Bombay and Karachi. There was of course a great influx of fugitives from these places, but extensive quartantine camps were established at Jamnagar, Khambhalia, Salaya & Jodia to check importation of the disease through sea arrivals. Upto 31st of March there were 44 cases of bubonic plague treated at these places, 43 were purely imported cases, one was what may best be described as a local case directly contracted by attendance on an imported case. Jodiya which has a large connection with Karachi shows by far the largest number of imported cases & claims 32 out of a total of 44 including the above mentioned local case. Jamnagar had 7, Salaya 3, & Khambhalia 2. The Salaya and Khambhalia quarantine arrangements were entrusted to Mr. O' Connor the superintendent of Police the Jodiya arrangements to Mr. Maniram Ambaram the chief Customs officer; while Doctor Dadabhai Kharsetji Revitna had charge at Jamnagar. All these officers deserve special mention for the thorough and careful way in which they enforced the protective arrangements and supervised the work; but for their thoroughness it is more than likely that the disease would have penetrated to the interior. Some 10,000 Koris i. e. about Rs. 2,500 were spent in erecting quarantine sheds while there was further cost in engaging extra medical men with establishments. Measures of segregation, disinfection & destruction of property were very strictly observed. Each place was furnished with a quarantine camp, a plague camp and a camp for the further segregation of those who had been attending the sick. Against land arrivals protective measures were taken by watching roads, closing all but one or two gates of entry into the town & by medical examination and fumigation before entry was permitted. The medical staff of the State had heavy work and performed their duties well.

Births and deaths.

142. The total number of births recorded was 11,312 and deaths 11,040 giving a birth and death rate for the whole State of 29·8 and 29 per mille respectively; the figures for the previous year were 23·3 and 19·6 per mille. The population of the State is 3,79,611.

Vaccination.

143 The vaccination department is under the Chief Medical officer who is assisted by 1 Inspector and 7 Vaccinators. During the year there were 13,008 primary Vaccinations and 484 revaccinations as against 73,580 and 221 respectively last year. Of the primary vaccinations 12,460 were successful, giving a successful percentage of 95·78; of the 484 revaccinations 370 were successful giving a percentage of 76·44. The total

expenditure of the Department was Rs. 4,792, each case therefore costing R. 0–A. 5–P. 11¾ A Vaccination Act was passed this year on the lines of the British Act to enforce adoption of the protective measure for the people were found to be very ignorant and obstructive; the act however will be worked cautiously. It was necessary to have some law to fall back on.

Veterinary.

144. There is Veterinary Hospital at Jamnagar which is in the immediate charge of Mr. Bhagwanji Kameshwar Bhat a very competent and hard working officer. He has also Veterinary charge of the Imperial Lancers. The following table gives the details of the work of the Department for the year.

Name of Hospital.	No. of animals treated.	Recovered.	Absented.	Died.	Under treatment.
State Veterinary Hospital.	553	449	61	13	30
Imperial Lancers Veterinary Hospital.....	150	140	"	5	5

Of the 553 patients in the State Veterinary Hospital, 313 were equine, 206 bovine and 34 canine.

The daily average at the State Hospital was 28·5 against 17·53 of last year.

General.

145. Owing to the protective measures against the Bubonic plague, the Chief Medical Officer had to be recalled from his district tour and so the District Dispensaries have not all been professionally inspected as thoroughly as is necessary but this was unavoidable. Mr. Dadabhai Kharsedji Revitna L. M. S. has been at the head of this department throughout the year and has heavy and anxious work which he has performed satisfactorily.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Schools.

146. The number of schools in the State during the year was 123 against 122 in the last year; one additional private school having been opened at Shahpur by Sheth Devji Vasanji with commendable generosity.

The 123 schools are as under:—

5 English schools.

103 Vernacular boys' schools.
1 Urdu school.
11 Vernacular Girls' schools.
3 Vernacular aided schools.

123

147. The number of pupils who attended the above schools was 9,559 consisting of 8,255 boys and 1,304 girls showing an increase of 564 pupils over the last year, a very satisfactory increase. The number of girls has increased by 174 and of boys by 390. Female education shows favourable results. The increase is not unlikely due to the temporary withdrawal from the schools at Bombay of pupils whose parents have deserted that place on account of the plague. The average daily rate of attendence for all the schools was 7,079·88 against 6,937·21. In the last year's report the average was given at 6,919·76 but that was due to a mistake, the correct figure being 6,937·21.

148. The full collections of all the schools amounted to Rs. 9,358–4–0 against Rs. 9,312 the year before. The expenditure was Rs. 47,411.

149. The State High School was in charge of Mr. Pranjiwandas N. Doctor for the whole year. The High School sent up 10 candidates for the Matriculation Examination of whom 5 were successful. Two candidates were sent up for the University School Final Examination but both of them failed. Besides the High School, there is private English school in Jamnagar Town, teaching the same course as the High School. This school was registered during the current year under the grant-in-code and a sum of Rs. 1,000 has recently been sanctioned to be provided on account of grant-in-aid. This school sent up 3 candidates for the Matriculation and one for the University School Final. One out of 3 passed the Matriculation test and the one who went up for the School Final passed.

150 Attached to the State High School as also to the private English school, there is a gymnasium and a laboratory. A grant of Koris 800 or Rs. 200 was made to the cricket club of the State High School during the year. The library attached to the State High School is in good order and well supplied.

Scholarships.

151. The following scholarships existed during the year.

(*a*) For studying at Cambridge two scholarships, one of Rs. 45 the other of Rs. 50.

(*b*) Studying in Goa, Mr. A. C. Braganza Rs. 40.

(*c*) Two scholarships each of Rs. 20 for studying in the Grant Medical College.

(*d*) Two scholorships each of Rs. 20 for the Arts College.

(*e*) One scholarship for the technical College Bombay Rs. 15.

(*f*) One scholarship Rs. 10 in the Barton Female Training College.

Of the above the Goa scholarship lapsed in September last but the amount has been given in two other scholarships of Rs. 20 each in (*c*) and (*d*) above. The 45 Rs. scholarship for study at Cambridge will lapse early in the ensuing year and it will be fully used up in three other scholarships two in (*d*) and one in (*e*) above there being two deserving claimants under (*d*) one of whom has only one more year to study for his second B. A. he having passed the first B. A. on his own funds. All these are natives of this State.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild animals.

152. Panthers, wolves and poisonous snakes are found in the State. Poisonous snakes contribute most to the mortality under this head. 52 persons are reported to have died of snake-bite. A reward for the destruction of poisonous snakes is given by the State but in consequence of the influence exercised by the Máhájans, who are mostly followers of the Jain Religion, very few snakes are destoryed for the sake of the reward. Only 7 snakes are reported to have been destoyed. No injury by wolves or panthers to man is reported to have been caused.

Accidental deaths, Fires &c.

153. Accidental deaths amounted to 101 of which 41 were from drowning, 52 from snake-bite, 1 accidentally burnt to death 7 by falls &c. Accidental fires were 125 during the year, the loss of property sustained thereby is estimated at Rs. 7,000. The property destroyed by fire consisted of combustible materials such as hay, straw, cotton &c. Only one hut that of a Cooly, was burnt by fire during the year.

Records.

154. The central record office is at Jamnagar as reported last year. All the State Records are kept there, with a regular record establishment to look after the work. The establishment is going to be strengthened from next year to meet the increasing work. The expenditure incurred during the year of report under this head was Rs. 2,560 as against Rs. 2,570 last year. There is no good accommodation for the records, a new building is much needed and will be provided whenever funds are available.

155. Besides the Records, there are certain other miscellaneous departments under the control of the Hazur Assistant, of which the following deserve to be mentioned on account of their importance.

A. The Riasat Department.

B. The Infanticide Do.

C. The Darbari post.

156 This department is under the direct control of Mr. Framji Sorabji Bhujwala and consists of the carriage department, stables, Palanquins, Bedding, Barigar sawars &c. Mr. Framji's designation is Riyasat superintendent. A set of rules have been laid down for the guidance of the Superintendent, as regards the conduct of business and the keeping of accounts. The total expenditure under this Head came to Rs. 54,350 and the receipts to Rs. 5,157. The receipts represent the value of grass supplied to State servants &c. The Riyasat equipages were as under on 31st March 1897.

The Riyasat Department.

Elephants	4.
Carriage horses	30.
Mares	2.
Carriages	17.
Other horses	8.
Colts	6.
Bullock pairs	17.
Wooden shigrams	9.
Silver shigram	1.
Silver chariot	1.
Other vehicles	24.
Camels, trained	15.
Do. untrained	171.

Fees are laid down to be charged on loans of State animals and equipages &c. on festive and other occasions and are credited to the State, while in the old regime such fees as were then existing were appropriated by the men in charge of the equipages.

Mr. Framji has performed his duties as Superintendent satisfactorily and looked after State interest.

157. The total cost under this Head was Rs. 1000, and the income Rs. 230 during the year under report. It is under the control of an officer called Infanticide Superintendent. The working of this department is governed by a set of rules framed in 1874 A. D. which render certain acts and omissions penal. They provide for timely intimation of marriage, pregnancy, birth and death among the Jadeja Rajputs to whom they are applied. The supervision is of rather an inquisitorial character and is felt keenly by those subject to it. No offence of infanticide is reported to have taken place for the last 25 years and it is a question whether the Department has not outlived its purpose or is any longer necessary.

The Infanticide Department.

158. The Darbari post is used for State official work and carried 1,30,300 articles during the year in the shape of official communications &c. A Darbari post dispatched from Atkot was looted during the year in Rajkot State limits but the articles were all recovered. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 3,562 in the year under report.

The Darbari Post.

159. The Post and telegraph arrangements remain the same as reported last year.

Government Post & Telegraph.

160. The Library is partly State-aided and for the rest maintained by private subscriptions of members. The State contributes about $\frac{3}{5}$ of the whole cost. Hitherto it has been carried on in a hap hazard style rather. Recently rules have been framed for its better management. The Head Master of the High School is Honorary Secretary.

Library.

161. An Officer's club has been formed during the year with the object of affording regular opportunity for healthy relaxation and occupation after working hours to the officers, and also to promote free intercourse and good fellowship among them. A piece of land has been allotted to it and a Lawn Tennis Court was prepared at State expense. There are 24 subscribers at present and they have built another court out of subscriptions. The State gives a grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 per annum.

Officer's Club.

162. Slowly but surely the various Departments of the Administration are falling into and understanding the new order of things. The year has chiefly been occupied in reorganizing the Customs Department in which work Rao Bahadur Maniràm Ambàrám Chief Customs Officer has worked with great zeal and in developing on experience gained, the administration of other departments. I have under each chapter noted what has been done in each department. In some respects the year was an unfortunate one as the Bubonic Plague interfered with trade badly and famine in other parts of India sent up food grain prices here to famine rates. The Heads of Departments have worked zealously and I wish also to place on record the excellent services of R. S. Manilal Ajitrai Personal Assistant who is a most capable and zealous officer. Mr. Khandubhai Makanji has also worked well when occassionally he acted for the Personal Assistant.

General Remarks.

Jamnagar,
14th June, 1897.

W. P. KENNEDY, Lt. Colonel.
Administrator,
Nawanagar State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

Area and population.

The area of the State is 3,791·3 square miles, and the population by last census 3,79,611.

Chief events of the year.

2. The chief events of the year have been (1) The celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress Reign on 21st and 22nd June 1897. (II) The death of Bai Shri Jeeba a widow of the brother of the late Jam Saheb.

H. H. the minor Chief of the State.

3. The minor Jam Saheb entered upon his 16th year on 11th September 1897. His education continues at the Rajkumar College and he is now in the highest class of the College. He met with an unfortunate accident in June last, a lawn tennis ball striking him in the eye and injuring it rather seriously. This accident caused his absence from class for the whole of the monsoon term and necessitated special treatment at the hands of a specialist on the eye in Bombay where he was treated by Doctor Boyd. He made as good a recovery as was possible though I fear the eye is not quite what it was before the accident. In January last he got chicken pox which again for a short time interrupted his studies. In spite of these stoppages in them he has through the aid of his tutor progressed in his studies under the viva voce system, and it has not been all lost time in this direction. The boy's conduct has been good at College. He has certainly improved in riding and tent-pegging and is fond of horse exercise. He is also accomplished on the bicycle and fond of that form of exercise. Cricket and

Tennis and all games requiring quick and good eye-sight are beyond him as unfortunately he has always had very poor eye-sight and the recent injury to one of his eyes has made matters in this direction worse.

Change in personnel of Administration.

4. I proceeded on three months privilege leave from 6th August 1897, and during my absence Major Ashby acted as Administrator.

Political relations.

5. Political relations with neighbours have been satisfactory. The long-standing Bhimkatta disputes have been referred to a special officer Mr. R. M. Kennedy for settlement.

Tribute.

6. The State pays a tribute of ~~Rs~~ 1,20,093 a year to Government.

General Remarks.

7. The Hazur Assistant R. B. Maneklal supervises all matters connected with the Palace and the minor departments of the Riasat as well as presides over the Bhayati Court. These duties demand much judiciousness, patience and tact and R. B. Maneklal Narottamdas has displayed these qualities in a high degree.

CHAPTER II.

LAND REVENUE.

1 REVENUE SURVEY OPERATIONS.

Commencement of Survey operations.

8. Survey operations were commenced in October 1897 and upto 31st March 1898 1,35,531 acres have been surveyed in 45 villages. In 15 of these 45 villages survey has been completed, in the remaining 30 it is in progress. The number of village boundaries amicably fixed was 236, and 55 such boundaries were contested and await settlement. In traversing these 45 villages 2,498 stations were made covering 566½ miles. Survey numbers measured by cross staff and chain amounted to 7,448. Tests have been taken of the work by Nimtandars and the Survey Superintendent, and the work was found good and correct.

9. Three kinds of boundary marks for delineation of boundaries have

Boundary marks.

been adopted, (i) Earth marks for all survey numbers as a general rule, (ii) stones for irrigated lands and (iii) wooden marks for lands where neither of the two foregoing are suitable *e. g.* sea-coast lands which become submerged, lands on river banks &c.

Average quantity of work done.

10. The average quantity of work done per day was 48A.–12Gu. and the average cost per acre was R. a. p. 0 — 1—4½ in British currency.

Classification.

11. The classification of villages whose survey was completed has been taken in hand. There were 139 survey numbers with an area of A. Gu. 1,682—10 classified. The average quantity of classification effected per day was A. Gu 112—5 at a cost of R. a. p. 0—0—6 per acre.

General remarks.

12. The Survey Department is in the charge of R. B. Bhaishanker Revadatt an experienced and able officer who was formerly in the Gujerat Survey and is now a pensioner. He has done similar work in the States of Bansda and Rajpipla and I am acquainted with the excellent work he did in the last named State. He has prepared Survey and classification rules on the lines of the British Rules, and these have been sanctioned by me. He is a most energetic officer and I have every confidence that under him the Survey will be accurately and well carried out. At present he has under him 2 Nimtandars each in charge of 2 parties; 42 Surveyors with the requisite establishment. There are also 2 Settlement Karkuns who are collecting information appropriate to a settlement and assessment if needed in the future. As it is important that this work of survey and classification, once begun, should be completed during the period of British Administration, it is in consideration to materially increase the establishment and push on the work at double pace. The knotty question at the conclusion of the survey operations will be as to whether the existing Bhàgwatài System should or should not be replaced by the cash assessment system. There is something to be said both ways for both systems. Under the Bhagwatai System the advantages are that the landlord and cultivator share the fruits of good and bad seasons together and the interests of both are so interwoven that gain or loss to one is gain or loss to the other; the landlord is thus directly interested in securing the well being of his tenants and protecting them against themselves, and the money-lender, through their habits of laziness and unthrift. Under the cash assessment system the landlord has no such direct concern with his tenants and is apt to become unsympathetic. The cash assessment system is more rigid than the Bhagwatai. On the other hand the Bhag-

watai System is bad in that the ryots never can learn to become independent and self reliant. The very nature of the system necessitates a good deal of restriction being put on them during the night hours of the twenty four during which time for obvious reasons they have to be kept strictly to their villages. They are for a certain season of the year and for a certain time during each day of that season very much under the control of the Revenue officials. This is unavoidable. It is perhaps as necessary, if not more so, to educate the ryots to understand love of liberty of action, self reliance and by consequence manliness as to look after their material and pecuniary prosperity. In this direction the " Bhagwatai" System compares unfavourably with the " Vighoti. " Again under the Bhagwatai System there is a good deal of opening for fraud, corruption and oppression; and it has also the further disadvantage of requiring a large collecting and supervising agency. It is therefore difficult to decide off hand which is the better of the two systems, especially in a Native State. As the Country and the people advance in education, they will, in all probability, not rest content with the Bhagwatai System. It will be best to wait and watch the effects of this Survey. Signs are not wanting that the cultivator would prefer a change to the "Vighoti" System. Though at first the Survey was not regarded favourably I am glad to say that it is being accepted cheerfully and even largely welcomed and the Survey Superintendent has personally informed me that there is a general feeling of hope that the Vighoti System may be introduced. Indeed except for this hope I can not understand why the Survey operations should be so cheerfully acquiesced in. At first there was a good deal of opposition evinced to the erection of the earth boundary marks but this has been quite overcome and the new style is now asked for.

2 LAND REVENUE.

13. For the purposes of Revenue Management, the Talukas remain the same as reported last year. The system of recovery *i. e.* rent in kind system has also remained the same as last year. No change has been made in the status of tenants. The modified granary system also continues as last year. The levy in kind has been substituted by the levy in cash in the case of tobacco grown in yards about village sites and in river beds, and this modification will probably be effected as regards sugar-cane. It will be a change in the interests both of the Ryot and the State.

Revenue Management & Territorial Divisions.

14. The Chief feature of the year's administration has been the very important measure of the abolition of Land Customs duties which used to be levied on goods when they left the Mahal or Taluka where they were grown and had already paid duty. The system was this:

Abolition of certain mischievous cesses &c. (a) Mahal Talat Jakat.

Grain, cotton &c. when sold in a particular Mahal paid duty at the rate of $3\frac{1}{8}$ % *ad valorem* at the place of sale. The same articles were again subjected to similar payment when they were transported from that Mahal into the limits of another Mahal. For example if goods A produced and sold in Mahal Á left that Mahal Á and entered Mahal B, they had to repay the duty at the same rate and so on for as many times as they changed Mahals. Practically in this respect of land Customs duty, every Mahal was considered as if it were a foreign State. No more pernicious system could have been devised to hamper and cripple trade and commerce. This was put a stop to during the year under report, and it was expected that the abolition of the system would for a time at least entail a loss of about 2 lacs of Korees. The results have however proved otherwise. The income from Land Customs for 1897-98 has in fact exceeded that for 1896-97 by Korees 46,249 the figures for the two years being respectively Koris 6,96,772 and Koris 6,50,523. This result is satisfactory and some of this increase is probably traceable to the more liberal policy of the present day though of course very much depends on the season's outturn of crops.

15. Farms used to be given in certain villages and Mahals for the contract of testing current coins. The man who offered the highest bid got the farm and the privilege he thereby got was the monopoly of the testing business. This cess has been abolished as it was obviously objectionable.

(b) A tax for testing Korees called Parkha cess.

16. The other cesses abolished during the year for the good of the people were:—

(C) Other cesses.

(1) Double customs duty on goods of certain Girasia villages of the Eastern division by which the Girasias were much hampered in getting their goods away,

(2) Lago (cess) on mangoes imported into Wanthali.

17. The total number of villages was 659 as against 658 last year, the increase of one village being due to the repopulation of a deserted village called Babario in the Lalpur Mahal. The newly populated village is the joint property of the State and the Girasias of Mota Bharudia. It remained fallow owing to disputes between the State and the Girasias. The dispute having been amicably settled, the village has been repopulated.

Number of villages.

18. The total area in acres was 24,27,482 the same as last year, of which 12,42,809 acres are cultivable. The absolutely correct figure can be known only when the Survey operations are completed. The following comparative statement shows the results in a concise form.

Area of the State in acres, cultivable and non-cultivable areas.

Total area.		Culturable.						Waste.			
		Under cultivation.				Fallow.		Reserved for grass.		Waste.	
1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.			1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.	1896–97.	1897–98.
		Jarayat.	Garden.	Total.	Jarayat.	Garden.	Total				
Acres 24,27,482.	Acres 24,27,482.	Acres 11,47,957.	61,319.	12,09,276	11,48,509	62,447	12,10,956	33,533	31,853	42,161	43,361	11,42,512	11,41,312

The table shows an increase in cultivated land of 1,680 Acres. Again garden land shows an increase by 1,128 Acres. Jarayat (dry) land increased by 552 Acres. Thus fallow land was lessened by 1,680 Acres, a fairly satisfactory progress and advance in cultivation. In the same way unproductive waste has lessened by 1,200 Acres which have been added to productive waste, that is grass lands. The culturable fallow land Acres 31,853 is not in a compact mass or even in considerable areas in one locality, but consists of detached pieces of land scattered over the whole State, so that it is not possible to establish new villages so as to bring the fallow land under cultivation in large areas. Lands reserved for grazings are numerous but villagers, and especially Hindus have an innate superstition that lands assigned or used for grazing purposes would, if taken up for cultivation, bring ruin to the cultivator. There is therefore strong feeling against taking up of fallow lands used for grazing by cattle.

Income.

19. The income under land Revenue proper was Rs. 23,40,894. The estimated income last year under the same head was Rs. 27,11,370. The figure for 1897–98 is the actual one, that for 1896–97 estimated, and hence no comparison can be made. In fact the actual of 1897–98 will hereafter be the correct basis for comparison. The Revenue Department recovers beside Land Revenue proper, various other revenues, such as Customs, Registration fees, Cattle Pound Receipts &c, but as that department is not the only agency which recovers Revenues of a similar character, no figures are given here for such recoveries, and the sum of 23,40,894 is purely land revenue.

I. Cents. I. Cents.

20. The average rainfall during the year was 31—38 against 29—60 the

Rainfall.

I. Cents
previous year. The maximum fall was 36—71 in Kan-
I. Cents
dorna and the minimum 24—75 in Kalawad. The rains were rather copious this year and the last fall damaged millet but improved winter crops viz gram, wheat and winter til. On the whole the rainfall was, though above the average, beneficial.

Season; (a) cattle diseases.

21. The year though blessed with a good rainfall witnessed an unusual series of calamities from the agriculturists' point of view in some parts and especially in the Western Division of the State. The usual cattle diseases prevailed throughout the State but most heavily among the cattle of Lalpur, Khambhalia and Kalianpur. The total number of attacks was 5,716 of which 3,081 proved fatal. Lalpur Mahal contributed 2,127, Kalianpur 1,204 and Khambhalia 1,120 of these total attacks. The death rate was heaviest in Kalianpur, the number that died being 912 out of 1204; Lalpur and Khambhalia losing 996 and 467 respectively.

(b) Locusts.

22. Locusts appeared in 91 villages of the State in all and did damage to property estimated at Koris 3,04,000 equal to Rs 76,000. Here also the Western Division was the most unfortunate, and especially the Baradi district of this division where the locusts hung about for a long time marching repeatedly up and down the west coast, and so bad were they that they destroyed not only the monsoon crops but also winter wheat.

General remarks about the season.

23. The season and rainfall was distinctly bad for Bajro one of the staple crops of the country, the yield having dwindled down from 8,933 Kalshis in the previous year to 4,543 Kalshis in the year under report. The figures for Juwar show a fair improvement being $\frac{1}{12}$ in excess. Pulses were distinctly better and also rice and wheat and oil-seeds. In fact the yield of gram and pulses was about double that of the previous year. Cotton remained stationary. On the whole the year was a good one for the State, better than an average year.

Progress in means of Irrigation, Wells.

24. During the year under report 324 new wells were sunk as against 138 last year, a creditable advance. The total expenditure on wells as given by the cultivators was Rs. 30,570 as against Rs, 18,952 last year, of which the State contributed Rs. 1,927 as against Rs 664–4–0 last year. For repairs of wells the State contributed Rs. 562 as against Rs 1,225 last year. Again about Rs 2,000 have been advanced by the State to cultivators for sinking new wells. The increase in the number of wells will, it is estimated, bring about 1,128 more acres of land under irrigation.

Bundhs.

25. The State also assists cultivators in protecting their fields from erosions by floods and deterioration by salt-water. Extensive works of reclamation are being taken up by the State at its own cost; as for example the Hadiana reclamation work which is nearly completed, while a still larger scheme of the same sort has been studied and will be begun this year. Minor irrigation works with the object of increasing and bettering cultivation by the bunding of rivers have also been done, and will continue to be done wherever a prospect of success exists.

Taccavi.

26. As the first 6 months of the year were very hard for the Ryots on account of high prices of food stuffs, taccavi advances far exceeded those of the previous year. Rs 1,09,727 worth of Taccavi in food grains having been advanced as against Rs 6,606 last year. This act ameliorated the hardship of the poor very appreciably and kept the ryots free from debt. The whole Taccavi is expected to be recovered before the end of the Revenue year without difficulty and most of it has already been recovered.

27. There were no definite rules regulating grant of advances to cultivators and others, and their want was badly felt. To remedy this, rules were framed on the analogy of the British Acts Nos. 12 of 1884 and 19 of 1883 on the subject during the year under report. As the rules place the matter of advances on a systematic basis, they have materially contributed to the increase in the volume of Taccavi advances liable to be made.

Progressive measures adopted during the year.

28. Rules on the following matters were passed during the year under report to encourage and develope agriculture and cultivators' interests.

(A). THE TACCAVI RULES AND RULES ABOUT CASH ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS REFERRED TO ABOVE. These provide for advances to cultivators on the occasion of marriages and deaths, for the purchase of seed, cattle, and agricultural stock, for building houses &c. The rate of interest for cash advances has been fixed at a rate varying from $4\frac{1}{2}$ % to $6\frac{1}{4}$ % according to the object for which the Advance is required.

(B). RULES REGULATING STATE CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE MATTER OF SINKING OF WELLS.

As the State and the cultivators are both equally benefitted by progress in agriculture under the Bhagbatai system, the State used to contribute nominally about one-forth of the cost of sinking a well to the cultivator who was enterprising enough to do so. The rules recently introduced regulate these contributions more logically and contributions are now granted according to the size and

Kos capacity of a well. The increased activity in the direction of well-sinking noticeable during the year under report is due to these rules as also to the active and zealous interest taken by R. B. Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel Chief Revenue Adhikari and his assistants.

(C) RULES FOR ENCOURAGING THE MAKING OF SMALL BUNDHS TO BUND UP SWEET WATER TO RECLAIM SALT LANDS.

29. The chief feature of these Rules is that they provide for total remission of State share of revenue for two years from the time the land is reclaimed by bundhs. It is hoped that this arrangement will induce cultivators to become self-helpful. Results will have to be awaited for till next year or the year after that again.

(D) RULES FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF GROWTH OF TREES.

Kathiawad is notorious for its treelessness, and the consequence is that people burn valuable manure, such as dung, as fuel to the very serious detriment of the cause of Agriculture. The Agency has been very anxious to encourage growth of trees and has passed several orders about the planting of trees. The State share in trees grown by cultivators in their fields was generally one fourth in this State and trees grown by others than cultivators were State property, the arrangement being any thing but encouraging to their growth. To remedy this evil and save manure from being used as fuel, rules are now made for the first time granting liberal concessions to the people, the most important of which are the following.

(1) Cultivators and Pasaitas can use babuls grown in their fields or Vadas for domestic purposes without charge. The State has no concern so long as they do not sell. When they sell, $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the proceeds go to the State.

(2) Ubhads *i. e.* other ryots who are not cultivators can use babul trees &c. grown in their Vadas and streets on payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th the price of the trees.

(3) All fruit trees planted on every Jeth Sud 15th in waste or unoccupied lands or banks of rivers are declared to be the private property of the planter provided he takes out a lekh which costs 5 Kories per lekh.

30. It is hoped that these rules will encourage tree-planting among the people. Upwards of a lakh of babul shoots have sprung up during the year from seeds sown by the State Revenue officials. What now remains is to protect them against goats and cattle and steps will be taken in this direction, further sowings will be persevered in year by year. In addition, 2,701 other trees have grown in the Forest area. The Chief Revenue Adhikari Rao Bahadur Nathabhi Dajibhai

Patel and his Assistants interest themselves in this subject. The cultivatores are in fact averse to the growing of trees because they fear, and not without reason, that trees afford shelter to birds which devour new grain as it is growing, and also make the land within their shadow influence less productive. They however ignore the compensating advantages, viz, the absorption and retention of moisture by trees, shelter from sun heat and rain and above all supply of fuel (replacing the cowdung fuel) and building materials which trees afford.

Experimental sowings.

31. Fair progress has been made in this direction also during the year under report. To the stock of things grown for the first time last year, fennel, ginger, turmeric and rape-seed have been added. A leading farmer in various villages is pursuaded to rear these things and by this example of his enterprize it is hoped that the average cultivator will take up the new thing as soon as he knows that it is profitable to do so. Ginger is especially a rich crop and will, if introduced, yield a good profit. In this direction too, the Revenue officers work energetically.

Rules for the relief of girassias &c.

32. Rules based on the analogy of similar rules obtaining in the Agency were passed for the relief of encumbered estates during the year under report. In all 27 estates were taken under management. The liabilities and liquidation details are yet to be settled.

General Remarks.

33. There has been steady progress in the Revenue Administration. The survey has been the chief step in advance. The experiments in sowing new crops will bear fruit later on. The sinking of wells must and is bound to make the cultivators' lot less precarious in adverse times and the surplus in the Treasury enables the State to increase the amount of advances to agriculturists. The Chief Revenue Adhikari R. B. Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel has spared no pains in advancing the cause of agriculture and has continued to be as zealous as ever, and is equally zealously assisted by his assistants.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

Legislation.

34. During the year of report the following Acts were passed;—

1 Treasure Trove Act.

2 Majority Act.
3 Registration Act
4 Jail Manual.

The local Civil Procedure Code was amended on the lines of Sections 622 and 310 A of the British Civil Procedure Code. All these acts are based on the British acts on the same subject.

MILITARY AND SIBANDI.

35. The sanctioned strength of this squadron was 102 as in the previous year. The actual strength was 94 as against 95 last year. The sanctioned strength of horses and ponies was 103 and 52 respectively, the actual strength being 99 and 45. Five remounts have recently been purchased at a cost of Rs 2,000. The personnel of the squadron consists of 85 local men and 9 foreigners. The total cost for the year comes to Rs 72,741 as against Rs 51,986 last year. The increase is due to high prices of grain, supply of new swords and belts to the men, purchase of new saddles, clothing &c. The squadron maintains a good standard of efficiency and was complimented by His Excellency the Governor and the Political Agent when present at Rajkot in November last. The squadron is to be turned into a Silledari squadron.

Imperial Service Lansers.

36. The strength of the Paltan was at the beginning of the year 188, of this number 13 were dismissed during the year and 12 men were newly enlisted leaving the total 187 at close of year. The total expenditure in this corps was Rs 38,625. Nineteen additional rooms were built for the accommodation of married sepoys. The Paltan is commanded by Captain Braganza and performs its duties which consist chiefly of furnishing guards of Honour and the Jail guard satisfactorily.

The Paltan.

37. The strength of this body and their duties remain the same as reported last year. They are only useful for saluting purposes. The cost for the year was Rs 1,886 as against Rs. 1,959 last year.

Artillery.

38. The sanctioned strength of the Sibandi at close of last year was 347. The actual strength was only 329. Among these 329 men 25 vacancies have been caused either by death, resignation or otherwise. Six of these have been filled up, showing a total of 310 at the end of the year. The sanctioned strength has also been reduced from 347 to 312. It is impossible to quite do without any Sibandi, they are needed and useful in various ways. I have however been able to reduce their number very considerably, for when I arrived, there were 1,129 of them. The cost of the Sibandi was

Sibandi.

Rs 31,566 as against Rs 42,577 last year.

POLICE.

Strength of the Police.

39. This year the strength of the Police has been increased by 1 Jamedar, 3 Havildars, 74 Constables and 2 Recruit boys. On the other hand the services of one Police Inspector and 4 Camel Sawars were dispensed with. The present strength of the Police including the Police employed in the Amran Mahal, the cost of which is paid by the Amran Jivaidar, is as under.

1 Superintendent.
3 Assistant Superintendents.
2 Inspectors.
14 Chief Constables.
9 Police Prosecutors.
32 Jamedars.
45 Havildars.
67 Naiks.
667 Constables.
26 Mounted Police.
6 Camel Sawars.

The Police employed in the Amran Mahal were not mentioned in the last year's report, they consist of-

1 Chief Constable.
2 Havildars.
2 Naiks.
12 Constables.
1 Sawar.

The Amran Police contingent when added to the increase sanctioned during the year, (an increase the necessity of which was made patent when the Gondal Bahirwatias were out last rains, and when they were joined by 3 escaped prisoners from Bhanwad) explains the increase in the Force over last year's figures. Besides the above details there are 5 clerks, 7 recruit boys and two menial servants who must be included in the Police Establishment.

Expenditure.

40. The expenditure of the Police has been Rs 1,26,220 as against Rs 1,24,135 last year and not Rs 1,35,830 erroneously shown in last year's report.

41. There were 1,208 cognizable offences reported to the Police as

Working of Police and cognizable offences.

against 1,287 last year. The decrease calls for no special remark. Of these, 1,087 were under the Penal Code and 121 under local Acts.

Percentage of arrests, convictions, recovery of stolen property.

42. During the year 1,167 persons were arrested by the Police of whom 1,128 were sent for trial as against 1,382 and 1,324 respectively last year. Of these 790 were convicted giving a conviction percentage to arrests of 67·69 as against 64·18 last year. The percentage of convictions to those sent for trial comes out at 70 as against 66·99 last year. These figures indicate a slight improvement. The amount of property reported as stolen was valued at Rs. 31,800 against Rs 39,618 last year, the recoveries were Rs. 13,001 as against Rs. 23,448, giving percentages of 40·88 and 59·18 respectively for this and last year. There is a falling off here but the recovery of stolen property though a test of detective ability is very largely dependent on luck.

Work of Police in serious crimes.

43. There were 3 dacoities committed during the year but none of them was of a serious character, in one a sheep was stolen and in the other two, property of small value. They were merely technical dacoities. Five murders were committed during the year as against 6 last year. Two of them were due to greed, one to revenge; one reported murder was probably suicide; the last in which an infant a few weeks old was killed is doubtful as to motive. There was an escape of 3 prisoners from the Bhanwad Jail, two of the men being notorious criminals. The escape in itself was not of great importance but for the fear that the escaping prisoners would join some Gondal Bahirwatias, this result was however frustrated by the energetic action of the superintendent Mr. O'Connor and his Assistant Mr. Shravaksha. The two dangerous men were arrested and are now in Jail, the third man has escaped and being a Sindhi has probably left the country altogether. He is not a dangerous man or known criminal.

Bahirwatias.

44. Ten notorious suspects were sent by the Police before the Magistrates under sections 109 & 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Only one was convicted. Under section 107 C. P. C, 33 persons were put before Magistrates and in 7 cases the law was enforced. The Police Superintendent finds fault with the Magistracy for these poor results. Probably there is want on both sides, the Police not being quite convincing or thorough in the cases and the Magistrates being too lenient. I find that as a rule native Magistrates are too prone to leniency; this is a pity as without good and justifiable support the endeavour of the Police to control the criminal classes must go for nothing.

45. The conduct of the Force appears to have been the same as last year. 230 men were punished this year as against 224 last year and the percentage of punishments was 26·8 as against 29·2. The drill of the Force is deficient and the men are far from smart, but heretofore the force was kept busily worked to a man almost, leaving no opportunities for drilling, with the increase of the men perhaps batches can be drilled in turns. A little elementary drill only is necessary; what is most necessary is a sound knowledge of Police law and procedure and keenness in the face of crime and criminals.

Conduct of Police.

46. Good service tickets were awarded to 78 members of the Force and 32 were pecuniarily rewarded, as against 120 and 10 respectively last year.

Rewards &c.

Education.

47. The following table shows the percentage of education in the Force.

Year.	Percentage of Hd. Constable. educated.	Percentage of Constable Educated.
1896–97	81·21	22·20
1897–98	83·5	26·3

The above shows a slight improvement and I trust it may continue.

Village Police.

48. The strength and cost of the Village police are given in the following table:—

	Number.	Expenditure in cash.
		Rs.
Police Patels who are also Revenue Patels, (Khalsa villages).	427	12,928 in cash.
Police Patels of Hakumati villages. ...	181	6,800 in cash and kind.
	608	19,728

Number.		Expenditure.
Village Police.	293	17,145 in cash.
Khalsa villages.	386	28,295 in land.
Village Police in Hakumati villages	355	11,713 Cash and kind inclusive.
	1,034	57,153

The information supplied last year being imperfect no comparison can be made. The Superintendent of Police reports that out of 1,034 village police 113 persons refuse to do police duties. These of course are Pasaitas holding lands, a class of people who have given much trouble in this respect and who are assuming airs encouraged by the weak-kneed way in which they were handled in the late regime, but they will all be brought to a proper sense of their duties.

General.

49. On the whole the Police working has been satisfactory, comfortable quarters have been provided for them at Chela, Bhatia, Kalianpur, and Bhadthur during the year. Plans for Police quarters at Paddhari and Jamnagar have been sanctioned and the Police will get their share of attention along with other departments in this respect year by year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Criminal Courts.

50. The number of these was increased by one during the year, a 2nd class magistrate was added for the town of Jamnagar to assist the first class Magistrate who was given certain civil powers in addition to his criminal powers. In other respects the Courts remain as they were last year both as to their powers and territorial jurisdiction.

Number of offences.

51. The total number of offences reported during the year was 3,693 against 3,848 last year, decrease 155. Of these, 3,423 were under the Penal Code, 2 under the Abkari Act, 29 under the Opium Act and the remaining 239 under local and special Acts. The decrease has been mainly under special and local Acts.

The details are as under:—

Offences	1896-97	1897-98
Murder	6	5
Grievous hurt	35	38
Hurt	695	686
Dacoity	1	3
Robberies	36	32
House breaking	302	307
Thefts	716	650
Minor offences.	2,057	1,972
Total.	3,848	3,693

The differences in the above comparative table do not call for any special remarks. The dacoities have been remarked on elsewhere. The absence of Miana labourers on the completion of the Railway accounts for the diminution in thefts.

Working of Criminal Courts.

52. There were 28 persons in cognizable and 10 in non-cognizable cases awaiting trial at close of last year, and 3,745 (being 1,381 in cognizable and 2,364 in non-cognizable cases) more were received during the year. Of the 3,773 accused persons as against 4,785 for last year, 2,324 were discharged as against 3037;161 acquitted as against 124; 1,240 convicted as against 1,581; 2 either died or escaped or were made over to other States as against 5; and 30 in 13 cognizable and 26 in 15 non-cognizable cases were awaiting trial at the close of the year of report.

Percentages of results of Criminal work.

53. The following table gives the results for 1896-97 and for 1897-98.

	1896-97.	1897-98.
Acquitted and discharged.....	66	66
Convicted.....	33	33
Remaining under trial.....	1	1

The results are strangely identical for the two years and the high percentage of acquittals and discharges is due probably to the same reasons as reported last year.

Fines.

54. The amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 11,864 as against Rs. 19,557 during the previous year, while Rs. 7,166 were recovered as against Rs. 13,353. The recoveries this year show a falling off of 8% when compared with last year which is unsatisfactory.

Criminal appellate work.

55. The following table gives the result of the appellate work done during the year.

Names of Courts.	Balance of last year.	Number of persons who appealed.	Number of persons whose appeals were rejected.	Number of persons whose sentences were			Referred.	Pending at the end of the year.
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.		
Administrator's Court.	0	13	1	5	3	4	0	0

Chief Judicial Officer's Court.....	0	140	5	72	34	29	0	0
Nyayadhishes C. D., E. D. & W. D.....	0	13	0	4	1	8	0	0
Total.	0	166	6	81	38	41	0	0

The percentage of reversals to the total number of appeals is 24·7 as against 37% last year, a better result. The percentages of full and partial confirmation for the year are 52·3 and 23 as against 32·5 and 32·5 respectively in the year of report and the previous year.

Revision work.

56. There were 56 applications to the Chief Judicial Officer's Court for reviews of the proceedings of subordinate Courts, 15 of which were allowed the rest being rejected. Besides the above, 74 cases were ordered out for revision by the Chief Judicial Officer and 58 cases by the Nyayadhishes. In four cases the orders of the Nyayadhishes were set aside by the Administrator on a reference from the Chief Judcial Officer.

Extradition.

57. During the year 40 persons in 30 cases were extradited by this State of whom 12 were convicted, 12 acquitted and discharged and 16 were awaiting trial at close of year. On the other hand 79 persons in 49 cases were handed over to this State, of these 46 were sentenced, 29 acquitted and discharged and 4 awaited trial at end of year.

General remarks.

58. The Criminal Courts have worked well and steadily, their arrears are few. Appellate results show that Magistrates have become sounder in their work.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Courts and their designations and powers.

59. Beyond the abolition of the post of Assistant Nyayadhish for Jamnagar Town and the distribution of the work that went to him between the Central and Eastern Division Nyayadhishes and the City First Class Magistrate, who thus becomes a city Munsiff with powers upto Koris 1,000, there has been no change in this direction since last year. The pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction of the various courts also remains the same as before subject to the above modification.

60. The total receipts of all the Courts of the State amounted to Rs.

Receipts and expenditure.

13,668 and the expenditure to Rs 5,622, during the year of report.

Number of original suits.

61. The total number of suits instituted in all the courts during the year amounted to 7,363 as against 6,887 the year before, an increase of 476. The increase was chiefly in Small Couse Court cases in Jamnagar. Last year's arrear balance was 837 thus giving a total of 8,200 for disposal as against 8511 the year before. Of this considerable total 7,774 were disposed of as against 7674 and the balance remaining at the close of the year of report was only 426 against the 837 of last year. Again, of the old balance of 837 the Courts have disposed of 754 leaving only 83 of the old suits undisposed of. This result of the working of the Civil Courts on the original side is even more creditable to the Department than last year's work which also was very good.

Value and nature of suits disposed of.

62. The value of the 7,774 suits disposed of during the year of report amounted to Rs 26,27,129 against Rs 18,50,893 last year. The nature of the suits decided during the two years will be found in the following comparative table.

		1896–97	1897–98
1	Money claims	7,372	7,443
2	Claims for immoveable property.	211	188
3	Other suits.	91	143
		7,674	7,774

Average duration of suits.

63 The average duration of suits for the two years will appear from the subjoined table.

		1896–97	1897–98
		days	days
1	Small Cause Court.	20·3	26
2	Nyayadhish's Courts.	362·8	154
3	Munsiff's Court.	104·9	67

The above exhibits satisfactory progress in this direction.

Execution of decrees.

64. The total number of applications for execution of decrees amounted to 7,938 as compared with 6,642 last year. During the year 7,071 were disposed of as against 5,652 the year before leaving a balance of 867 against the previous year's balance of 990. Here again the work done has been very good and shows an advance on last year's out-

turn.

Civil appeals.

65. The balance of last year's undisposed of appeals was 27, and 447 appeals were filed during the year of report as against 373 last year. Of the total of 474 appeals 460 were disposed of leaving the very trifling balance of 14 at the close of the year under report. The appellate work done by each Court appears in the following table.

Name of Court.	Total number of appeals for disposal.	Number of appeals disposed of.	Balance at end of year.
1. Court of Administrator..	37	32	5
2. Court of the Hazur Assistant...	6	5	1
3. Court of the Chief Judicial Officer...	197	194	3
4. Courts of the Nyayadhish	234	229	5
Totals...	474	460	14

The 14 appeals remaining undisposed of are all less than one year old.

Besides regular appeals the Administrator's Court decided 59 applications under its revisional jurisdiction.

General Remarks.

66. The Judicial Department has throughout the year been under Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji B. A. L. L. B. and the foregoing report of the work done will be enough to show how well he and every officer of the Department have worked in every branch of their duties. I have nothing but praise to express for the zeal and industry shown by all officers of this Department.

MUNICIPALITY.

Municipalities.

67. Jamnagar is the only town in the State that boasts anything approaching a Municipality and here it is a State Department largely State-aided. In other Mahal centres there are town conservancy arrangements.

Jamnagar Municipality.

68. The establishment of this Municipality consists of a Municipal Officer assisted by an Engineer, a Bazar Master and 4 ward Inspectors. The post of secretary has just been abolished.

Municipal Board.

69. Six meetings were held by the Board during the year. One of the 4 non-official members died during the year. The constitution of the Board remains as stated last year.

Income and expenditure.

70. The income of the Jamnagar Municipality during the year was Rs. 4,774 as against Rs. 2,277 last year and the expenditure Rs. 57,641 as against Rs. 37,059 respectively for the two years.

Shop and wheel tax.

71. Formerly there were some 22 or 23 petty taxes. They all fell on the poor industrial classes who were too uninfluential and powerless to make their voices heard, and perhaps too ignorant to realize their position. A re-adjustment has been made and these numerous small cesses have been abolished and a single tax called the shop-tax imposed. This tax is based on shop-rental. It was not my object to make money for the State out of this tax and therefore it was so adjusted as to percentage charges on rental that the income realized should not materially exceed what was recovered under the old petty cesses. Rentals under a certain amount were exempted altogether and certain callings of the poorer classes were also excluded from the operation of this tax. Needless to say that there was considerable opposition to this new arrangement as there is to every single reform in this place. The Mahajans and the richer citizens who had all along been enjoying immunity, found they had to pay and though the payments were trifling they objected as if they had been heavy. Of course there was also a good deal of disingenuous dealing in the direction of attempts to mislead the more ignorant sections of the community by misrepresentations. Happily however the more enlightened of the town leaders came to see the matter in its true light and acquiescing in the appropriateness of the measure duly fell into line and further trouble and opposition ceased. The shop-tax now is light and being based on percentage of shop rentals falls more justly on those who can afford to pay than did the old taxes on the poorer tradesmen. To give one example of the old uneven state of things, there are two sorts of weavers in Jamnagar, the Khatris and the Wanjas, the former are well to do of higher class and all round more prosperous than the Wanjas and yet formerly every loom of the Wanjas was taxed while the Khatris got off scot free. The wheel tax is an entirely new tax. There was little or no opposition to this. It is obviously a fair tax and those who Can afford to keep horses and carriages, can afford to pay the tax as some return for the roads, the State provides for them in and around the Town.

Increase in expenditure.

72. The amount of increase in expenditure was Rs 20,581 and due to larger amounts having been allotted for the construction and maintenance of roads, improvement in

lighting and conservancy arrangements in the town. Expenditure in the direction of protective measures against the Bubonic Plague, and also expenditure on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress' Reign have also added to the same. The town of Jamnagar requires opening up and improving, the roads are narrow and bad. Except for being picturesque with Hindu temples and Mahomedan masjids which again are not seen to advantage on account of the narrowness and pokiness of the streets, the town has nothing of beauty about it. It will be necessary each year to spend a good deal in the direction of opening up the town of Jamnagar and bringing it up to the same level of excellence as some of the capital towns of neighbouring States.

General remarks.

73. Steady progress is being made in the direction of better sanitary arrangements. The town is kept cleaner, scavenging arrangements are more closely attended to and greater facilities are provided in this way. The main roads have been reconstructed and culverts built along them and the watering arrangements are well attended to. Lighting also is receiving attention. Khan Saheb Ardesir Temulji Mirza, the Municipal Officer is most energetic and has done much towards making the town better and cleaner than it was two years ago. By degrees I hope the town of Jamnagar will be much improved in every respect. But it must take its turn and share with other places and Departments in the general improvement.

REGISTRATION.

Registration.

74. The following comparative table shows the work of the several registration offices in the State for the year of report and the previous year under the Registration Act as distinguished from the Chhapa rules.

	1896-97	1897-98
(1) Documents presented for registration	1,160	1,488
(2) Documents registered	1,043	1,397
(3) Documents registration of which refused	66	37
(4) Documents pending enquiry	51	54
(5) Value of documents registered	Rs.6,50,260	Rs 10,79,617
(6) Net revenue	Rs. 5,427	Rs 5,707

The increase in documents presented for registration was 328. The reason for this increase is the same as last year.

75. The number of applications on hand at the beginning of the year was 288 and 1,098 were received during the year making a total of 1386. Of these 495 or 36 % were disposed of leaving a balance of 891 at the close of the year. The amount of work done in the year compares favourably with that done in the previous year when only 163 applications were disposed of but still is not good, for, the arrears are too heavy. Care will be taken to see that arrears do not remain to any appreciable extent at the close of 1898-99.

Working of the Chhapa Department in Jamnagar town.

76. The income for Jamnagar Town was Rs. 25,533 as against Rs. 34,971 last year. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 1659.

Income and cost of the Jamnagar Town Chhapa Department.

77. The revenue from Chhapa for the State outside the town of Jamnagar was Rs. 22,816. The total revenue for the whole State has therefore been Rs. 48,349. Outside Jamnagar the ordinary Revenue establishment does the work.

Chhapa revenue in the State outside Jamnagar.

PRISONS.

78. There are 10 Jails in the State, 1 Central Jail and 9 Mahal Jails, including the Amran Jail. There are also two lockups. At the close of last year there were 250 convicts remaining in Jail throughout the State and during the year of report there were 1,453 admissions total 1,703. Of this total 1,491 were released, died or made over to other States and 212 remained in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average Jail population was 216·15 as against 238·33 last year.

Jail statistics. Convict population.

79. Of the total number of prisoners throughout the Jails in the State 74 % were Hindus, 26 % Mahomedans and others. Of the Hindus 29% were of the labouring class, 22 % cultivators, 23 % of other callings. Of the Mahomedans and others 11 % were labourers, 7 % cultivators, 5 % servants and 3 % others. Of reconvictions there were 83 as against 53 the year before, an unsatisfactory feature. There were 4 escapes as against 3 last year. Three of the four escapes were re-arrested and three of the 4 escapes got out of the Bhanwad Jail to-gether. The Bhanwad Jail escape was due to laxity on the part of the Jail authorities and the Police guard.

Sects and professions of prisoners.

80. The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole fair. There were 13

Discipline.

offences against Jail discipline. The Jail Superintendent reports that no prisoner has yet obtained the requisite number of marks to entitle him to any remission but this is only a matter of time.

Gross and net expenditure.

81. The gross and net expenditure during the year has been as under:—

	Total.	Per prisoner.
Gross.	Rs. 20,242.	Rs. 93·11.
Nett.	Rs. 16,979.	Rs. 78·10.

Last year the figures of gross and net expenditure were Rs. 18,227 and 14,723 respectivly. The increase of Rs. 2,256 in the net expenditure is due to the fact that some bills of last year were paid during the year of report. The earning in the year under report were also less than last year being Rs. 3,262 as against Rs. 3,504 due to the decrease of average of convict population. The health of the Jail population was also good on the whole, there was no epidemic among it.

General.

82. Jail rules were drafted and published during the year and they are based on the British Jail Manual. On the occassion of Her Majesty the Queen Empress' Diamond Jubilee 47 prisoners were released and 104 got remissions.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

83. The Department Comprises (I) customs proper, (II) Cherwood Plantation, (III) Salt, (IV) Pearl Fishery and other minor departments as stated last year. The number of ports remains as last year. To guard against the importation of plague all ports except Bedi have deen closed to passenger traffic.

Scope of Depaatment.

84. Last year there was a reorganization of the Department as reported. This year there have been further reductions in duties and concessions in other directions. The chief of the changes are as under.

Charge in Customs duties &c.

(*a*) Sea Export duty on cotton, Kala and Kapâs reduced from Rs. $1\frac{9}{16}$% to 12 annas%.

(*b*) Sea Export duty on food grains reduced from $3\frac{1}{8}$% to $1\frac{9}{16}$%.

(*c*) Sea Export duty on Ghee from $3\frac{1}{3}$% to Rs. 1-0-8%.

(*d*) Duty on local Cherwood from 30 to 20%.

(*e*) Duty on foreign Cher and Babul wood from 15% to $1\frac{9}{16}$%.

(*f*) Abolition of land import duty on goods which have once paid duty to the State.

These changes and reductions are very considerable, and assuming that the volume of trade does not increase will mean a loss of Rs. 85,000 a year. But it is hoped that these reductions will in the long run pay.

85. The following table shows the number and capacity of ships both loaded and unloaded which used the ports of this State as compared with the previous year.

Year.	Loaded.	Empty.	Total.	Capacity in candis.
1896-97	563	1,416	1,919	4,35,523
1897-98	567	1,586	2,153	5,20,934
Increase.	64	170	234	85,411
Decrease.	0	0	0	0

Of the 2,153 vessels 1,592 belonged to subjects of the State and 561 were foreigners, as compared with 1,301 and 618 last year respectively.

Imports.

86. The value of the imports was Rs. 31,66,642 as against Rs. 32,29,138 last year giving a decrease of Rs. 62,496. In itself the decrease is not disastrous but when it is considered in the light of the reductions in rates of duty it means much. Instead of getting an increased volume of trade as was hoped, there has been a decrease. Under ordinary circumstances this disappointing result would be very disheartening but the result of one year's working and that year too when trade has been paralysed by the Bubonic Plague, cannot be taken as a test. The very fact that the amount of imports under adverse trading conditions remains practically what it was the year before goes to show that the reductions may have had some effect in the direction of attracting trade to these ports. It is worth while persevering with the experiment for a return to higher rates is always open.

87. The total value of exports was Rs. 12,97,212 as against Rs. 12,97,401

Exports.

last year *i.e.* practically the same. The same remarks apply here as in the foregoing para about imports. There was almost absolute stagnation in cotten export.

Light-houses.

88. The number of Light-houses remains the same. The Rozi Light has however been improved, a new and more powerful light replacing the old one.

Cherwood plantations.

89. There were 63 such plantations. In order to encourage a larger growth in the local plantations and to give them a rest, the duty on foreign cherwood, which is much better, has been reduced from 15 % to 1-9/16 % a very material reduction. The revenue from "cher" was Rs. 5,116 as against Rs. 7,000, the decrease being due to reduction of duty.

Salt.

90. The three year farm referred to in last year's report continues. The annual revenue is about Rs. 25,000 a year. The receipts during the year were Rs. 28,022.

Pearl Fishery.

91. The Waghers did not yield, and accept the new order of things as was hoped last year, a few however went to work and they barely paid the cost of collection. It is in contemplation to lease out the fishery for a term of 2 years. This is an experiment and promises well.

General remarks.

92. The Customs Department has been in the charge of R. B. Maniram Ambaram during the year and been worked satisfactorily. The Bubonic Plague has as elsewhere crippled trade.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agricultural stock.

93. No census was taken of cattle during the year under report.

Prices and wages.

94. Famine prices prevailed for a considerrble part of the year and necessitated liberal grants of advances. Prices have gone down materially and the difference is now about 20 per cent above the average for Bajro, and other food-grains. Famine prices are practically ended.

FORESTS.

Forests.

95. The number of forests was the same as last year viz the Barda, Alech and Gurgadh forests. The state of the forests remained the same as last year but steps have been

taken to reserve a part of the Barda Forest and Rs 6,000 have been allotted for the construction of a Protecting-wall round the part which is to be reserved. No cuttings are to be allowed from that part. The income of the forests was Rs 7,459 for the year. This figure is upto March 1897. The forest Department consisted of one Inspector, 12 Forest guards and 3 Karkuns in charge of three depots at Gumli, Ranpur and Modpur respectively.

PUBLIC WORKS.

96. The expenditure on Public Works, including establishment charges, which amounted to Rs. 22,214, has upto 31st March 1898 been Rs. 2,44,848 as against Rs. 91,748 for the same period during last year giving a satisfactory increase of Rs. 1,53,100. The subjoined statement gives comparative information for this and last year.

Expenditure.

Names of Major Heads.	Amount spent in 1896–97.	Amount spent in 1897–98.
	Rs.	Rs.
1 Original Works, Buildings and Roads...	35,739	1,83,163
2 Repairs–Buildings and Roads.....	27,050	25,054
3 Miscellaneous.....	1,605	6,207
4 Expenses in connection with gardens and guest houses.....	7,022	8,210
	Total. 71,416	2,22,634

The percentage of establishment charges on works for 1897–98 comes to 9·9.

97. The details of the Original works which cost Rs. 1,83,163 are as under.

	Rs.
1 Vegetable and Fruit Market.....	15,071
2 Jubilee Town Hall.....	4,854
3 Vibhaji Public Park.....	5,828
4 Medical Buildings.....	20,259
5 Police Buildings.....	17,571
6 Educational Buildings.....	17,446
7 Jails and Lockups.....	2,565

8	Light Houses	6,597
9	Beacons on the Gulf of Kutch	4,050
10	Jodiá Bunder quay wall	24,410
11	Hadiana Ràn Reclamation	13,195
12	Sahi River Bund	549
13	Paltan Lines and State buildings	47,474
14	Jamnagar Khambhalia Road	3,294
	Total...	1,83,163

Some of the above deserve a passing word of remark. *The Vegetable and Fruit Market* is nearly completed and will be a distinct embellishment to the Town and will fill a real want for there has never been a fixed market in the place.

The Jubilee Town Hall and *Vibhaji Public Park.* The former will stand in the latter and the two together when complete will provide a long needed place where the townspeople can assemble and enjoy the evenings after the day's work. Lawn Tennis Courts will be provided; a band stand is being built and the band will play during certain days of the week. The Town Hall will be available for public meetings and functions. The Town Hall is being built to commemorate the 60th year of Her Majesty the Queen Empress' Reign, at State expense. The Vibhaji Public Park is being made to perpetuate the name of the late Chief, a large portion of the Funds having been subscribed by the people, the State adding something by way of aid. A marble statue of the late Jam Saheb is to be put up in the garden. Jamnagar has never possessed a place of this sort and it is full time it had one.

The Hadiana reclamation Scheme. This is a most important work, the creek and sea inlets between Hadiana and Jodia are being bunded up with the double object of preventing the Salt-water coming inland, and holding up the fresh water of the monsoon floods and thus reclaiming and making culturable a very considerable tract of land which at present is nothing but a salt waste.

The Jodia Quay Wall. This is a work designed to give facilities to merchants and traders using Jodia Bunder by giving them more space for wharfage.

Jamnagar Khambhalia Road. Twelve miles of earth work of this road have been completed. It is an important and necessary work and will be pushed on.

It will be noted that Medical, Educational and Police Buildings have received a due share of attention and will continue to do so year by year.

98. Now that the financial condition of the State is secure and more funds

General.

are available, greater attention will be given to the so far much neglected Public Works Department of the State. There is plenty of scope still for expenditure in this direction and all justifiable expenditure compatible with maintaining the State's financial position sound, and dependent on each year's income will be undertaken. Mr. C. M. Sykes has been State Engineer throughout the year and throwing himself into his work has already done good work and left his mark on the place. He will continue to have ample opportunities in this latter direction during the next few years.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE.

Income and expenditure.

99. As promised last year the actuals on both the income and expenditure side for the year under report are supplied in the following table under the classified heads.

INCOME.

100.

No.	Heads of Account.	Rupees.
I	Land Revenue	23,40,894
II	Customs and Salt	1,73,509
III	Stamps and Registration	1,51,948
IV	Law and Justice	22,875
V	Abkari Opium &c.	29,307
VI	Taxes	2,50,194
VII	Forest	5,138
VIII	Jails	3,253
IX	Miscellaneous	76,755
IX A.	Railway	30,033
	Total Rs.	30,83,906

EXPENDITURE.

101.

No.	Heads of Account.	1897-98 1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898. Rupees.
I	Administration and Finance...	75,502
II	Land Revenue.....	2,39,598
III	Military	1,58,559
IV	Police...	1,29,676
V	Public Works...	2,54,273
VI	Law and Justice	54,572
VII	Customs and Salt	39,418
VIII	Education...	57,899
IX	Medical	55,813
X	The Palace aud other expenses	1,96,196
XI	Jails	20,887
XII	Registration and Stamps...	5,825
XIII	Forests...	2,212
XIV	Political	1,82,899
XV	Dharmada	38,858
XVI	Pensions	38,561
XVII	Municipality	54,963
XVIII	Minor Departments	29,467
XIX	General miscellaneous.....	4,16,683
XX	Railway	21,58,749
XXI	Last year's expenses...	5,576
	Total Rs.	42,16,186

It is useless to compare with previous years figures because as reported last year they were not actuals but only estimated; and as the new Account System came into force since 1st July 1896 the actuals of the three months previous to that date cannot be ascertained on account of the old system of accounts.

The figures given this year will supply correct basis for conparison next year.

102. The expenditure would appear to be, prima facie, far in excess of the income for the year; but the large expenditure on account of Railway construction must be discounted, having been debited for the first time to regular accounts during the year under report. The expenses for the Railway were Rs. 21,58,749 or in other words Korees 86,34,997. Deducting this heavy amount from the total expenditure for the year the net expenditure comes to Rs. 20,57,439 which when compared with the income gives a percentage of 63.7 per hundred of income, and leaves a surplus of Rs. 10,26,467 as to true current income and expenditure.

Financial condition.

103. In spite of the heavy and extraordinary expenditure which had to be incurred, on account of Plague, Railway construction and Political cases, the financial condition of the State has become sounder than ever. There was a cash balance on hand at the end of the year of Ks. 53,01,289, equivalent to Rs. 13,25,322. In addition to this Rs. 49,500 were advanced on interest on the security of silver bullion ten percent more in value than the money advanced. To provide for the repayment of the Gondal loan of 20 lacs of Rupees when the time for it expires, two lacs of Rupees have been invested in Government Promissory Notes bearing $3\frac{1}{2}$ % interest. It will be possible to still further invest in Government Paper by way of adding to the sinking fund for the Gondal loan repayment, during the current year. The existence of the Koree currency is however a great stumbling block, our great stock of cash is in Korees and when any attempt is made to convert it into Rupees the local bankers put the rate up against us and so conversion can only be accomplished at a considerable loss and in driblets.

The new Account Forms.

104 The new Account system has proved a thorough success from the financial stand-point. The balance on hand in hard cash can be found on any day with ease and the State's financial condition scrutinised. There is no jumbling up of estimates with actuals as before. The connecting links between Departmental and Financial Accounts which were found wanting in some cases are going to be put right now in a short time so as to ensure easy comparison between the several sets of Accounts. These comparatively minor details can only be best settled by experience; and with the year and a half's experience of the working of the new Account Forms to serve as a guide, the defects in the connecting links will be all supplied during the current year.

105. The Abkari arrangements remained the same as last year. The con-

Abkari.

tract for the Abkari farm will expire in 1956 Samwat *i. e.* A. D. 1900.

Opium.

106. The contract system has been abolished on account of negligent conduct of the opium farmer and substituted by departmental management. The State now buys opium, issues it to vendors, and recovers prices. The system is bound to succeed provided good opium is always bought and supplied for sale. The farmer in order to clear a profit tries invariably to pass off an inferior quality of opium or resorts to underselling. The State has no need to resort to such practises. Practically the departmental management system is that which is approved and followed now in the British districts though there is to be there found a middleman who in consideration for his management of the business gets a fixed remuneration. In this State the work of conducting the business is in the hands of the Revenue and Account officers of the State in order to save the expense of a special manager.

Preventive establishment.

107. The preventive establishment remained the same as last year.

General remarks.

108. As the State Budget is submitted yearly in full detail and will follow on the heels of this report it is unnecessary to go into details or show more than the bare outline of the financial condition of the State.

STAMPS.

Stamps.

109. The sort of stamps in use are the same as last year, viz Court fee, Non-judicial and Hundi. The following table shows the sales of stamps of each denomination during the year as compared with last year.

Denomination of stamps.	1896-97		1897-98	
	Number.	Value Rupees.	Number.	Value Rupees.
1 Court fee...	1,57,889	80,398	1,68,528	88,448
2 Non-judicial	34,615	14,799	33,456	15,077
3 Hundi (Bills of exchange	18,251	1,140	19,827	1,239

There has been a satisfactory increase in the value of stamps of every description.

110 The Account Department has throughout the year been under the control of R. B. Gopalshanker Venishanker. He is an able finance officer and has worked most zealously in State interests. Mention must also be made of Mr. Chimanlal Durgaram who was at the close of the year acting as Hazur Account Officer and who has during the opportunity afforded him shown himself to be a competant officer.

General.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

111. There is one excellent Hospital at Jamnagar, and besides it there are 11 Dispensaries dispensing Engish medicines and 13 native Dawa Khanas under native Vaids throughout the State. Two of the Dispensaries and Two Dawa Khanas are situated in Jamnagar city. There are also two Veterinary establishments one for general needs in the city of Jamnagar and one especially for the Nawanagar Imperial Service Lancers.

Hospital and Dispensaries.

112. The demands for more accommodation in the Jubilee Hospital at Jamnagar were so great that one male surgical ward, one operation hall and 10 rooms for infectious and contagious diseases are being added and the work is nearly completed. The work reported last year as in progress at Lalpur, Atkot, and Khambhalia Dispensaries has been completed. Additions have also been made to Town Dispensary No. 1 at Jamnagar.

Medical buildings, improvements and additions to.

113. The hospital is in charge of Doctor Narsidass Trikamji L. M. S. During the year there were 1,151 new admissions, a nominal decrease of 17 as compared with last year. The daily average attendence was 81·1 as against 74·9 last year. The total number of surgical operations was 511 as against 602, of these 123 were major and 388 minor operations. The prevailing diseases were fever, lung diseases, diarrhea, and dysentry. There were 6 post mortem examinations as against 8 last year.

The Jubilee Hospital.

114. The medical institution next in order of importance to the Jubilee Hospital is the Town Dispensary No. 1; at it 39,009 new patients were treated during the year, the daily average attendence being 444·31. This Dispensary has on account of its import-

Town Dispensary No. 1.

ance been now placed under a Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, Doctor Chandulal G. having been appointed.

Number of patients treated medically throughout the State.

115. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated during the year under report throughout the State was 1,237 and 1,11,247 respectively as against 1,240 and 1,13,239 in the previous year. Of the total of 1,12,484 thus treated 98,665 were discharged as cured, 12,245 absented themselves, 177 died, and 1,397 were under treatment at close of year. The total expenditure was Rs. 53,096 as against Rs. 45,995 last year, the increase being due to larger purchases of medicines.

Working of the Department and sanitary condition in the State.

116. Although fortunately the State has so far steered clear of the Bubonic Plague, still the preventive measures against its importation have thrown a great deal of special hard work on the Medical Department throughout the year and I have to note and thank the Department as a whole and especially Doctor Dadabhai K. R. its head for the cheerful way in which they have worked. Fortunately too the health of the public throughout the State has been good and the year free from epidemics of any sort. The public health was better this year than last, the total number of deaths being 8,926 as against 11,030 last year. The death rate per mille of population was 23·51 this year as against 29·05 last year. The total number of births was 9,395 against 11, 332 last year, the birth rate per mille being 24·64 as against 29·85 last year.

Bubonic Plague.

117. During the year there were 22 imported cases of bubonic plague, 20 at the Bedi observation camp and 1 each at Salaya and Wanthali; 6 out of these 22 were cured, the rest proving fatal. All ports, except Bedi Bunder, have been closed against passenger traffic. At Bedi Bunder there is an observation camp which has recently been increased to accommodate 400 people and now has again been enlarged to accommodate 600 people as people are flocking over from Kutch. I would wish here to record the good and charitable work which Bawa Ramprasad of the Ananda Bawa Charity, a Charity largely State-aided, is doing in the way of feeding those detained in the camp of observation. This gentleman has spared no pains to alleviate the lot of those detained in the camp so far as provisioning them goes. The thanks of the public are due to him as also my own. Surgeon Major Anderson came round on behalf of Government in February on inspection and expressed general satisfaction at the plague preventive arrangements.

118. The Veterinary Department treated 721 animals in all as against

Veterinary Department.

703 last year. There were 597 cures, 88 absentees 6 deaths, and 30 remained under treatment. Mr. Bhagvanji is the Veterinary surgeon of the State and has performed his duties very satisfactorily.

Vaccination.

119. During the year there were 12,936 primary vaccinations and 505 re-vaccinations as against 13·008 and 484 respectively last year. Of the primary vaccinations 12,264 were successful giving a successful percentage of 94·8 as against 95·78 last year. Of the 505 re-vaccinations 294 were successful showing a successful percentage of 58·2 as against 76·44 last year. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 5,053 as against Rs. 4,792 last year, the increase being due chiefly to payment of bhatta to children and cart hire.

Small-pox.

120. Small pox in a mild form showed itself in some towns of the State but was soon eradicated. 558 persons were attacked, of these 342 were protected and 216 unprotected. 487 recovered, 70 died and 1 was maimed. Nine prosecutions were made under the

Working of the Vaccinations Department.

Vaccination act. The Chief Medical Officer speaks well of the zeal and tact of the Inspector of Vaccination and his staff.

Chapter VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUETION,

Schools.

121. The number of schools in the State during the year was 125 as follows.

5	Fund Secondary Schools.
115	Fund Primary Schools.
1	Private Primary School.
1	Aided Secondary School.
3	Do Primary Boys.
125	

Pupils &c.

122. The number of pupils who attended the above schools was 10,125 against 10,153 last year. The decrease is trifling and calls for no remark. The number given in the last year's report was 9,559 but the aided schools were not included then and hence

the difference. Of this 10,125, 8,779 were boys and 1,346 girls.

123. The total population of school-going age in the State is reported to be 56,934 viz 29,167 males and 27,767 females. This figure when compared with the number of pupils attending schools gives the following results.

Proportion of pupils to school-going population.

1 child out of every 5·6 children attends schools.

1 boy out of 3·3 attends schools.

1 girl out of 20·6 attends schools.

Distribution of pupils according to race.

124. The distribution of pupils according to race is given below.

Portuguese	2
Parsis	28
Mahomedans	1,854
Hindus	8,239
Miscellaneous.	2
	10,125

As usual, Hindus form the great majority of those attending schools.

Expenditure

125. The total expenditure on education in the State during the year under report was Rs. 86,065 against Rs. 62,227 the previous year, the increase of Rs. 23,838 is mainly due to about Rs. 17,000 having been spent on school houses, the want of which had been felt for years past. The figure given last year did not include Public Works expenditure on schools and was therefore put down at Rs. 47,411. The share which each class of institution had in the total expenditure was as under.

Class of institutions.	Cost.
Fund	80,756
Private	209
Aided	5,100
	86,065

126. Further, the expenditure on the different kinds of instruction was distributed as follows.

Kinds of instruction.		Cost. Rupees.
Secondary		20,307
Primary		
Boys	Rs. 58,784	65,758
Girls	Rs. 6,974	
	Rs.	86,065

127. The proportion of expenditure is therefore as follows:—

Secondary	23·6 Per cent.
Primary	76·4 Per cent.

Of the total expenditure, Rs. 79,091 were spent on boys and Rs. 6,974 on girls, the proportion being 92 % and 8 % respectively. The amount spent on boys was over 11·3 times as much as was spent on girls. The number of boys under intruction was 6½ times as much as the number of girls, the expenditure on girls was proportionately considerably less than that on boys. The average cost per boy was Rs. 9–0–2 and that per girl Rs. 5–2–11. The reasons are that girls do not so largely take higher education whereas boys do.

Fee receipts.

128. Fee-receipts have increased by Rs. 333 from Rs. 11,811 to Rs. 12,144. The figure given last year did not include the receipts from all the Schools and hence the difference.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild animals.

129. There were 37 deaths during the year from snake-bite as against 52 last year. Snakes are practically the only source of danger in this direction. A reward of 2 Koris per snake has been offered, only 10 Koris were claimed as reward.

Accidental deaths, fires &c.

130. There were 43 deaths from drowning, 37 by snake-bite as above recorded, 1 by fire, 1 by being smothered by a flight of locusts and 18 by other accidental means. There were 118 accidental fires as against 125 last year. The amount of property destroyed by these fires was valued at Rs. 4,569 as against Rs. 7,000 last year.

131. A new building is much needed as reported last year and will most

Records.

likely be provided in the coming year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,359 as against Rs. 2,560 last year. Two Karkuns were added to the establishment. The records of 19 offices were transferred to the Record office during the year. The records of the Account Department from $\frac{\text{St. } 1856}{\text{A. D. } 1800}$ to $\frac{\text{St. } 1952}{\text{A. D. } 1896}$ were also transferred for the first time in 1896-97.

Riyasat Department.

132. The total expenditure under this head came to Rs. 61,686 as against Rs. 54,350 last year and the receipts to Rs. 889 as against Rs. 5157. The increase in expediture is due to high prices of grain and fodder and to an increase in the number of animals. The decrease in receipts is due to the fact that no old dead-stock articles were sold during the year as in the previous year.

Infanticide Department.

133. The work of this Department was satisfactorily carried on during the year. No case of infanticide occurred. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 1,231 as against Rs. 1,000 in previous year. The income amounted to Rs. 151 as against Rs. 230.

Darbari Post.

134. The total cost of this establishment was Rs. 3,773 as against 3,562 last year. The Darbari post conveys only the State official post. It is a cheap and convenient arrangement.

Tent Department.

135. The cost of this Department was Rs. 2,868 as against Rs. 2,740 last year. Some new tents are needed and will have to be purchased in the coming year.

General concluding remarks.

136. I have to record that all Heads of Departments have worked zealously throughout the year. We are now fairly started and with the money to spend, which a prosperous financial condition allows, the State may surely look forward to a period in the next few years of energetic work for its improvement throughout its length and breadth.

Jamnagar, Balachadi
1st June 1898.

W. P. KENNEDY, Lt. Colonel.
Administrator,
Nawanagar State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE

FOR 1899—1900.

JAMNAGAR,

Printed at the Nawanagar State Press.

1900.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Nawanagar State

FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

Area and Population.

1. The area of the State is the same as last year viz. 3,791·3 square miles and the population by last census 3,79,611.

H. H. the minor Chief of the State.

2. The minor Jam Saheb entered upon his 18th year on 1st September 1899 corresponding to Shrawan Vad 12th Samvat 1955 (1956 Halari). The young Chief was withdrawn from the Rajkumar College during the year of report and has been under the charge of Lt. Hancock, his Tutor and Companion throughout the year. Lt. Hancock has submitted a report on the progress of his charge, both as regards literary and general education. He reports favourably on the whole as to advance in literary studies which covered a variety of subjects, History, Geography, Mathematics, Law, Science. English Composition, Elocution and Literature and Vernacular studies. The Young Chief's physical training too has been thoroughly well attended to, Sandow's exercises, Indian Clubs, weight-putting, jumping, fencing, Single stick, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Riding, Driving, Bicycling, Polo, Pigsticking, Pistol Shooting have all had a share in improving the boy's physique, the improvement in which direction is very marked and gratifying and redounds much to Lt. Hancock's credit. While always possessing nice manners the boy has this year gained a new experience in social duties as a host in the entertainment of English guests and has filled the role readily and graciously. He is fond of music and the native Drama, tastes in which he resembles his late father. His health has been good throughout the

year and indeed I think his constitution generally is sure to improve with the admirable outdoor and physical training he gets now under Lt. Hancock's guidance. A tour in India was projected and provision in the Budget was made. Unfortunately Famine interfered and the tour had to be abandoned as all the money was required for the more pressing needs of the former.

Palace events.

3. During the year of report death removed Bai Shri Valbai a widow of the late Jam Shri Vibhaji. She had been an invalid for many years.

Change in personnel of Administration.

4. Mr. Maneklal N. Patel late Hazur Assistant retired on pension from 1-12-99; and Mr. Merwanji Pestonji, Chief Judicial officer was appointed to do the duties of the Hazur Assistant's office in addition to his own duties. An amount of Rs. 500 per month has been thereby saved to the State.

Political relations.

5. Political relations with neighbours have been satisfactory. The long standing Bhimkatta disputes have been settled by Mr. R. M. Kennedy I. C. S. and his decision has been appealed against by both the parties to the Commissioner N. D. on points on which each has lost.

Tribute.

6. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 a year to Government. It has been paid this year too though it was a severe famine year.

General remarks.

7. The Hazur Assistant supervises all matters connected with the Palace and the Municipal, Riyasat, and other minor departments in Jamnagar town. Mr. Merwanji P. has since his appointment carried out the duties to my entire satisfaction and has done and is doing sterling work in regard to Poor House Relief in Jamnagar.

CHAPTER II.

(A.) FAMINE.

The Famine, its severity, extent and causes.

8. This State has not escaped the famine which continues to hold the Province in its grip. It forms the chief feature of the year 1899-1900 A. D. This State has felt the weight of the calamity severely, perhaps not quite so

much so as some other parts of the Province, but still sufficiently to mark it as the severest famine that the State has suffered from, of which there is any record. After a promising beginning on 18 th June 1899, the monsoon rains failed altogether and no more rain fell in the State till 31 st August 1899. On that and the three first days of September, some little rain fell in parts of this State, but the showers were very local and capricious; and of course came too late for bajro and juwari the staple monsoon crops. But even these late showers would have been useful, had they been more copious and general, as they would have assured the necessary moisture and coolness in the earth to provide us with good winter crops. But this was not to be and the hopes of a recovery in winter crops were destroyed. Some portion of the State did get a meagre crop of bajro and juwari *i. e.* in places favoured by the capricious late showers of September. Grass too, failed and this was a most serious failure.

The average rainfall of the year under report was In. Cents 4—39; in the previous year it was only In. Cents 18-4 i e. about 7 inches short of our normal average, thus the year of report was a second and specially deficient year, in which only about 18°/₀ of the normal rainfall was recorded.

In addition to the failure of agricultural crops and grass, water scarcity was experienced, rivers ceased running altogether or yielded next to no water, well supplies lessened and even in this State which is well favoured in this direction, the scarcity of water was felt and is at time of writing accentuated.

Effects of the famine on the main sections of the community.

9. The famine has affected almost all classes adversely. The exceptions are (a) the traders in grain and (b) the scavenger class and Chamars. These latter have found plenty of occupation in skinning and roughly preparing the hides of the thousands of animals that died all over the country. It will be interesting to trace separately how each section of those that did suffer was affected by this famine and the measures for their relief and maintenance.

(1) AGRICULTURISTS.

Their suffering and losses.

10. Their losses consisted of almost entire failure of crops, partial loss of agricultural cattle, failure of water supply and fodder, the whole causing them much suffering, anxiety and poverty.

Their relief.

10 A. Relief consisted in giving them advances in cash and kind; setting them to dig wells in their holdings and giving them liberal assistance and full concessions as to remission

of rajbhág on crops grown from new wells; also assistance by employing them as flag holders on payment for survey operations, a duty which ordinarily they are bound to perform village by village without payment under the rules for this subject. The result of this relief has been on the whole satisfactory and a very fair percentage of plough animals have been kept alive and will see the famine through.

(2) VILLAGE AND DISTRICT UBHADS.

11. The famine deprived this class of their usual occupations which are to cut grass, assist the cultivating class to weed their fields and in harvest work gleaning, &c. by means of which they earned their livelihood.

Their sufferings and losses.

11A. Employment on State relief works under (a) Public Works Department and (b) Revenue Department. These works were started all over the State. A detailed statement of the works taken in hand, completed and in course of construction will be found in schedules attached to this section of this chapter. Here too the measure of success has been satisfactory.

Their relief.

(3) GRAZIERS.

12. There are many Charans, Bharwads, Agar Wachas, Rabaris, and Mutwas, in this State who depend for a living on their herds and flocks, making ghee from milch cattle, and selling milk in the villages, the ghee being exported. Those who kept flocks of goats and sheep gained a living by selling the milk of the former and the wool of the latter. The famine very soon began to work havoc with the property of these people especially of such as kept cattle. There was no grass to graze them on and so the animals starved, and died in their hundreds. In fact the country has been swept clean of these animals. There was less damage among the sheep and goats as they can seemingly exist on nothing but of course they too suffered and all that are surviving are in miserable condition.

Their sufferings and losses.

12A. These people were also relieved by employing them on State relief works, after their cattle had died off. Prior to that they were allowed great liberty to utilise cher leaves and other sorts of leaves as fodder in the attempt to keep their animals alive. In the future it is in contemplation to do something to provide each family with an animal or two to form, it is hoped, the nuclei of future herds.

Their relief.

(4) ARTIZANS AND OTHER SORTS OF UBHADS.

13. As famine brought general poverty in its train, these sections of the

Their sufferings and losses.

community lost their trade partially and consequently they felt the pinch too, but not so much as the three foregoing classes noted, as the bulk of these artizans are of the middle class and fairly well off and had savings and ornaments to draw on. But there were some of this section such as weavers and potters who are at the bottom of this social section who were not so well off as others and who consequently felt the pinch of famine more severely.

13A. Potters were largely employed on relief works and wherever possible

Their relief.

on their particular industry; weavers the same but to a less extent. For the rest masons and carpenters found a certain measure of relief in employment on State buildings and repairs and also on State relief works where masonry work was required. This section of the public are more or less educated and thrifty and their condition is not bad.

(5) GIRASIAS, JIVAIDARS, AND OTHER ALIENEES.

14. The famine affected this class in just the same way as it affected the

Their suffering and losses.

State itself. It is a class, especially the girasia section of it, which does not command so much sympathy as others. They have their holdings and with thrift and care ought to have been able to help themselves to some extent. The Jivaidar and charity holders did do this to some extent and I therefore do not include them in my subsequent remarks. It was the girasias, the charan holders, the Ladaks, the Sumras, who not only did nothing to help themselves, but on the contrary showed signs of unruliness and lawlessness, comitting dacoities, robberies, and looting the crops of the thrifty cultivators. The Girasias especially showed the greatest supineness. Deeply involved in debt already, they came to the Darbar and asked for assistance as a matter of course, although many of them had not discharged their liabilities to the State incurred in the last milder famine of Samvat 1934. They seemed to think that because they were Girasias, they were to do nothing but to draw funds from the State to live on; when told to go to work, the invariable answer was, they could not do so as they were Girasias; and when they did get cash assistance, they promptly in most cases proceeded to fritter it away by buying sweetmeats and in other silly ways.

14A. Loans were granted to them by the State in cases where they could

Their relief.

show a sufficient security, the rule being to advance what was absolutely necessary only and never to exceed one year's income of the Girasia's share up to the extent of security. Sowcars were generally encouraged to lend by a suspension of the rules regarding the management of encumbered estates in reference to such loans as sowcars might make this

year; and by giving State guarantee as to priority of such debts over all other private previous debts. The extent of this relief will be found in schedule A attached to this chapter. An order was passed to suspend all previous contracts of a private nature where money was advanced by the State to such alienees in order to secure State interest; but a door was left open to private creditors to step in and take up the burden which the State had of necessity taken on itself by taking over the State claims as they stood and repaying the State. As the Sowcar creditors of these Girasias and alienees refused to lend, the Girasias and others were driven into a corner and some took to outlawry; the State therefore had to act in this drastic way but in order to minimize the severity of the measure in regard to its bearing on private interests, a way was left open to private creditors as above described.

6 OLD, INFIRM, DEPENDENTS, POOR HOUSE.

15. This section of the community which existed on the charity of the others and also on the earnings of the younger and more able-bodied members of their families were of course at once affected by the famine. The charitably inclined had per force of circumstances to draw their purse strings tight, and the working members of the families had lost their usual occupations.

Their suffering and losses.

15A. For their relief, poor houses have been started and dependents are given free rations in camps near works according to the principles of the Famine Code.

Their relief.

7 CULTIVATORS AND RESIDENTS IN ALIENATED VILLAGES.

16. These suffered in the same way as State cultivators; but the Girasias and alienees who ought to have looked after them were unable to do so.

Their sufferings and losses.

16A. The State undertook to open suitable and useful works such as tank excavation and well-digging on these alienees' holdings, primarily at its own expense, the cost to be recovered hereafter from owners whose property will have been permanently improved.

Their relief.

17. Having nothing to feed them on, the owners of cattle took to letting their animals go off by themselves to forage for themselves. This was a great nuisance and source of loss to cultivators. Such stray cattle were therefore impounded and collected by the Revenue Department and kept alive as far as possible

Cattle other than agricultural cattle.

in State vidis. This prolonged existence for the animals but gradually they died off. The bulk of such cattle consisted of animals that were really quite useless and their loss was really no loss to the common wealth.

High prices of fodder.

18. One of the worst effects of this famine has been the cost of fodder for animals. Prices of grain for human beings rose but steadied down again. But fodder prices went up with a bound and remained at a practically prohibitive figure i. e. it went from about 5 Rs. per 1,000 lbs. to Rs. 25 per 1,000 lbs.

Unlooked for misfortunes.

19. But in addition to the expected evils of the famine i. e. to failure of crops, grass and water, a further disaster awaited a great number of cultivators. Owing to want of dry fodder it was recognized that the growing of green fodder was a necessity. Consequently many people imported lucern seed. This seed was practically a total failure and thus cultivators' money and time were wasted cruelly. Much of the seed was said to have been bad seed and adulterated and hence the failure. It was also thought as the seed was not indigenous seed, it failed to come up. Perchaps both reasons combined caused this failure and by consequence the greater loss in cattle. Whatever may have been the reason, the result was none the less hard. So far as this State is concerned a good deal of other sorts of Charo was grown and owing to favourable condition as to water, the crops were good. But here too the cultivators have met with further bad luck, for, towards the end of April there were 4 or 5 days of most extraordinary weather; burning easterly and northeasterly winds and the air full of fine dust. This burnt up the various "Charo" growths and such lucern as was prospering and has caused a further appreciable loss of fodder which would have proved most useful to the cultivators. Though this last misfortune has occurred after the period which this report covers, still it is so recent that I mention it.

General remarks.

20. The famine has lasted for 8 months of the period of report, and it may be expected to last another 6 months *i. e.* so far as agriculturists are concerned. If we get average and seasonable rains, the water and fodder scarcity will soon be remedied, but in the ordinary course the agriculturists will get no return till the first harvest time. When the rains come, many of the relief works will cease; for in the rainy season it will not be possible to work except very fitfully. It is proposed not to hut the thousands of labourers and those in need of support in large camps, but to allow them to go to their villages and to relieve them at their own houses, getting from them such labour as is possible in agricultural employment. The people themselves will like to be in their own villages and on the spot ready to resume their

usual occupation when rains have come; there will be a great saving of cost in hutting and a saving in the employment of the petty supervision staff; and perhaps most important of all, such a distribution to their own houses will certainly mitigate the chances of the ourbreak of epidemic cholera, which is the great danger in large camps of weak people who have undergone the privation of famine for 10 months. These people will have to be maintained and kept alive and it is as easy to do this in small groups in their own villages as in big camps. With the existent Bhagwattai revenue system the districts are full of revenue officers and through them and the patels those who require relief will be able to get it systematically, the local Bania and the State being the holders and distributers of grain. Before closing this chapter I must not omit to mention the sterling work done by the Revenue Department. On the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department the brunt of this famine has fallen, *i. e.* of the relief measures. R. B. Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel has again proved himself to be the right man in the right place, he has worked incessantly and has been very ably backed up by his three Assistants Messers. Chunilal Hakumatrai, Khandubhai Makanji and Jivanlal Mulshanker, as also by various Mamlatdars and other revenue officials.

SCHEDULE A.

21 Showing loans for famine relief advanced up to 31st. March 1900.

Serial number.	Class of persons.	Amount of advance.	Percentage of amount of loans to average annual income of the State assumed to be Rs. 26 lakhs.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Loans in cash. Loans in kind.	Rupees.		
	Rupees. Rupees.			
1	Cultivators. 1,74,182 1,13,090	2,87,272	11°/₀	These loans have been advanced over a period of 7½ months of the Famine (from 15th August 99 to 31-3-1900). Six months of famine have yet to be gone through.
2	Land holders, Mulgirasias,			

Jeewaidars and other alienees. (*a*) Loans for their own relief. Rupees. Bonds 1,535 = 1,66,099. (*b*) Money advanced by the State and spent in works in alienees, villages to maintain people living in their villages, villages 29. Allotment Rs. 50,000 cost about Rs. 28,000.	1,94,099	7·4 °/₀		Do.

SCHEDULE B.

Showing relief works started by the State for the relief of its subjects.

I. Through Revenue Department Agency.

Class of persons for whose benefit relief works started.	Nature of work.	Number.	Amount spent up to 31st March 1900.	Details of columns 2,3&4. Works.	Details of columns 2,3&4. Amounts.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivators.	(*a*) Sinking of new wells.	3,572	Rs 76,261			The total amount spent on new wells (3572) has been Rs 2,00,136 of which the State paid Rs 76,261.
	(*b*) Repairs to existing wells.	,,	38,802			Spent by State.
Non-agriculturists.	(*a*) Tanks.	13	17,980	Tanks at 1 Bedla E. D. 2 Ajmer E. D. 3 Mahadevia W. D. 4 Ranasar C. D.	 3,000 2,000 1,000 3,300	The words E. D., C. D. & W. D. in column 5 of the Statement stand for Eastern, Central and Western Divisions of the State respectively.

			5 Bhatwadia W. D.	1,072
			6 Rajawalu W. D.	538
			7 Nanadra W.D.	979
			8 Gurgadh W. D.	750
			9 Sidasra W.D.	250
			10 Sakroja	1,250
			11 Sanosra E. D.	500
			12 Kandorna E. D.	2,341
			13 Kundal E. D.	1,000
				Rs 17,980
(*b*) Bandhs.	8	4,663-8-0	Bandhs at	Rs
			1 Datrana W.D.	1,110
			2 Premsal W.D.	656
			3 Devlia Ghed W. D.	335
			4 Jasapur river E. D.	400
			5 Ranpur W.D.	625
			6 Tamachirun C. D.	408
			7 Dhuvav C. D.	540
			8 Boria E. D.	589-8-0
			Total...	4,663-8-0
(*c*) Miscellaneous works	3	2,537-8-0	Works.	
			1 Filling in of a ravine at Atkot E. D.	Rs. 1500
			2 Tree plantation.	975-0-0
			3 Kandorna water trough E. D.	62-8-0
			Total...	2537-8-0

II. Through Survey Agency.

Class of persons for whose benifit relief granted.	Nature of relief-work,	Amount.	Remark.
Cultivators.	Holding flags and other		Under the Land Revenue Code

	work in connection with Survey operations.	13,792	(British) tenants are bound to perform this work free, so also in this State in ordinary years; but wages were ordered to be given as a special case on account of famine this year.

III Through Public Works Department Agency for non-agriculturists and generally for all subjects of the State.

Number.	Description of work.	Cost up to 31st March 1900.	Remarks.
		Rupees.	
1	Jamnagar-Khambhalia Road. Length 33½ miles	80,142	Partly ordinary and partly famine works.
2	Balachadi Road 8½ miles.....	15,804	
3	Jodia-Balambha Road 8 miles.....	2,048	Purely famine work.
4	Pipli-Lalpur Road 11 miles.....	453	Do.
5	Wanthali-Kalawad Road 17 miles...	725	Do.
6	Jamnagar-Vijarkhi Road 8 miles...	258	Do.
7	Other minor roads round the city of Jamnagar	32,209	Do. These were test works and to give time to look round and design other schemes.
8	Khambhalia-Bhatia Road 31 miles...	192	Purely relief work.
9	Khàrà-Berajà salt reclamation.....	1,118	Purely relief work.
10	Balambha Run reclamation.....	„	Do. Started after 31-3-1900
11	Gordhanpar tank.....	1,220	Big works will cost much, vide note below.
12	Vijarkhi tank	132	
13	Adhia tank.....	„	
14	Keshia tank.....	„	
15	Jodia water works.....	991	Purely relief work.
16	Und-river bundh at Jodia.....	„	Do.
17	Polo-ground near the Paltan lines...	3,648	Do.

18	Polo-ground near the Imperial Lancers Line.	559	Purely relief work.
19	Levelling the cricket ground.....	180	Do.
20	Other minor relief works..... ..	7,045	Do.

Note—The amounts shown above under Head III Public Works Department are only the actual costs debited in Treasury Accounts as such. In order make daily payment of wages &c., large advances had to be made leaving the matter of adjustment in Accounts to be done thereafter. The cost has been far heavier than the amounts shown against each work but they will be adjusted in the Accounts after 31st March 1900, the date up to which this Report deals. The actuals will be shown in the next year's report and in the Budget. The State year ends on 30th June 1900, there was therefore no necessity from the State accounts point of view to adjust these advances before 31st March 1900. They will all be adjusted in State acconnts before 30th June 1900.

B. REVENUE SURVEY OPERATIONS.

Survey Operations.

22. In the year under report 148 villages comprising 6,13,008 Acres and 27 Gunthas were under Survey operations of which 106 villages were completely surveyed and 42 remain incomplete. The survey is still in progress in the latter villages. The number of village boundaries amicably settled was 698 as against 440 last year, and 37 such boundaries were contested as against 25 last year. At the end of last year 39 contested boundary cases remained awaiting settlement. There were therefore 76 cases in all of boundary disputes due for disposal in the year under report. Of these 76 cases, 18 were settled in the year under report leaving a balance of 58 at the close of the year as against 39 last year. The increase in the number of cases left undisposed of is due to the Famine, on account of which officers of the Revenue Department were unable to spare as much time to take part in arbitration proceedings as they did in the previous year. In traversing the 148 villages, 5179 stations were made covering upwards of 1469¼ square miles as against 3267 stations and 847¾ sq. miles in the previous year. Out of these 54 alienated villages had 1775 stations covering 511¾ miles as against 41 alienated villages and 1374 stations covering 360½ sq. miles last year, while the Darbari villages had 3404 stations covering 957½ sq. miles as against 1893 stations covering 487¼ Sq. miles last year. Survery numbers measured by cross-staff and chain amounted to 20,870 as against

18,612 last year. The delimitations of the boundaries of villages and fields surveyed during the year under report would require 1,45,639 earth-marks, 5,866 stones, and 200 wooden-marks as against 1,08,742, 3,478 and 121 respectively last year. The amount of work done shows a satisfactory diligence on the part of the Survey Superintendent and his Department.

Survey inspection work, tests, miscellaneous.

23. Tests were taken of the work of surveyors by Nimtandars and the Survey Superintendent according to Rules, and the work was found on the whole to have been well-done. In the monsoon months the surveyors were employed in preparing maps of the localities surveyed, as last year. The total number of days which the work of Survey, traverse, and cross-staff occupied during the year under report was 6,701 as against 5,726¾ last year. The percentage of work done per day by the Survey Department amounts to A. Gunthas 91 - 19 as against A. G. 53-37 last year, and the cost per acre Rs. 0-1-0 as against Rs. 0-1-9 last year.

Classification work.

24. The lands of 11 Darbari villages of the Panchkoshi Taluka containing 2,934 Survey numbers and 36,639 Acres were subjected to classification during the year under report. In fact the classification of the Panchkoshi Taluka, part of which has all along been under the Vighoti system, was completed during the year under report and the classification party has been disbanded since 1st November 1899 to economise expenditure, and as it was felt that the existing Bhagbattai system was on the whole best suited to the State.

Settlement work.

25. The report containing settlement proposals for the 55 Darbari villages of the Panchkoshi Taluka has been submitted by the Survey Supenintendent as per his No 55 of 28-3-1900 and is under consideration, no orders have yet been passed thereon.

General Remarks.

26. During the year under report there were three Survey parties employed on Survey work. Again on account of the supervention of Famine, it was decided to carry on the Survey operations as a Famine Relief work and to employ cultivators, who stood in need of relief on wages according to Famine rates for assisting in the Survey operations by holding flags &c. In a good or average year this work would have been performed free according to the principles of the British Survey Rules. This method has led to extra expense to the State but has proved a real boon to the poor occupants who have been able thereby to earn something. But for this concession, Survey operations would have come to a standstill during the greater part of the year under

report. The expenditure for the Survey Department amounted to Krs. 1,77,952 equal to Rs. 44,488 in the year of report as against Rs. 40,752 last year. The increase is due to the classing party having been in existence for seven months of the year. The expenditure for wages to occupants for assisting in Survey operations has been Krs. 55,167 equal to Rs. 13,792. This is an extra charge not included in the above amount as it is properly speaking a Famine Relief expenditure and not a Survey expenditure.

27. R. B. Bhaishanker Rewadatt has been throughout the year in charge of the Survey &c. operations and he has worked zealously and well as usual; and is a very conscientious and painstaking Officer.

C. LAND REVENUE.

Territorial divisions. Revenue management.

28. The Talukas remain the same as last year for the purposes of Revenue Management. The system of recovery i. e. rent in kind system has also remained the same. No change has been made in the status of tenants. The modified granary system also continues as last year.

Number of Villages.

29. The total number of villages was 660 the same as last year.

Area of the State in acres, cultivable and non-cultivable areas.

30. The total area in acres was 24,27,482, the same as last year, of which 12,42,809, acres are estimated to be cultivable.

Total Area.		Cultivable.						Waste.			
		Under cultivation.				Fallow.		Reserved for grass.		Waste land.	
		1898–99		1899–1900							
1898–99	1899–1900	Jarayat.	Bagayat.	Jarayat.	Bagayat	1898–99	1899–1900	1898–99	1899–1900	1898–99	1899–1900
24,27,482	24,27,482	11,48,736	62,850	11,34,648	73,238	31,223	34,923	43,361	43,361	11,41,312	11,41,312

The area shows a decrease in Jarayat land under cultivation and an increase in garden (Bagayat) land under cultivation, the figures respectively being acres 14,088 and 10,388. The decrease of acres 14,088 in Jarayat land under cultivation is due to famine; to the same cause may be traced the increase in garden land under cultivation. It should not be understood that the area of Jarayat land shown to have been under cultivation in the year of report gave any good outturn, as the result of such cultivation. The figure only shows the area of Jarayat land which was ploughed up and cultivated in the beginning of the monsoon with the first fall of rain. There was very little outturn from the area so sown.

Income.

31. The income under Land Revenue proper was Rs. 10,33,632 against Rs. 23,88,400 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 13,54,768 due to the severe famine.

Rainfall season.

32. As remarked above in the section on "Famine," the rainfall during the year under report failed almost entirely and a severe famine resulted. Neither monsoon crops such as Bajri, Juwar, &c. nor winter-crops such as cotton and pulses succeeded. A few villages of the Panchkoshi Mahal and a few villages of Jam Kandorna and Bhanwad Mahals (i. e. Jodhpur sub-mahal and its 14 villages) got timely showers of scanty rain which enabled some Bajro and Juwari crops to come to poor maturity. The Jodhpur sub-Mahal yielded about 8 annas of the average cotton crop also.

Progress in well-building.

33. As remarked in the Famine section of this chapter, 3,572 new wells were sunk during the year of report They are being built Pucca after the close of the year. Last year 275 new wells were built. The great increase in the number of wells sunk in the year of report is due to famine exigencies. The total cost of sinking these wells has been Rs. 2,00,126 against Rs. 31,031 last year. Of this the State contributed Rs. 76,261 against Rs, 6,819 last year. For repairs the State spent Rs. 38,802 against Rs. 1,042 last year. It is estimated that the increase in the number of wells will bring about 10,389 more acres of Jarayat land under irrigation.

Bundhs. Taccavi. Trees.

34. The Famine section of this report contains details about Bundhs and also about Taccavi. The trees which the State had got planted in the previous years have been most of them lost on account of famine.

Rules for the relief of Girasias.

35. There were 65 estates under management at the beginning of the year under report. To this 6 were added during the year, making a total of 71. Of these 71, management on 5 estates was removed during the year, leaving a

balance of 66 at the close of the year under report.

36. A special order was passed on account of famine in August 1899, that management rules would not be applicable to monetary transactions between sowcars and land holders entered into during this famine year. This order was issued to encourage sowcars to come forward to advance loans to the Girasias.

37. There were 425 suits pending at the beginning of the year under report against managed estates. To this 137 more suits were added during the year. Of the total of 562 suits, 220 were disposed of during the year under report, leaving a balance of 342. Liquidation schemes of 8 managed estates were completed and published in the year of report.

38. Since the abolition of the Rajasthanik Court, a special officer has been appointed to dispose of cases of the nature of suits and applications which were taken cognisance of by that Court. The execution of the Managed Estates Rules was also transferred to him from the Divisional Assistant Revenue officers who had too much work of their own to give any time for this work. The Rajasthanik Court transferred at the time of its abolition *i. e.* 1st April 1899, 31 applications to the State for disposal. To these five more were added by parties. Of the total of 36, six were disposed of. The reason of this small result is that Girasias could not proceed with their cases owing to pressure of famine and poverty.

39. Five minor Girasias whose estates have been taken under management, were sent during the year of report to the Gondal Girasia College for education. Their progress is reported to be fair.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(A) LEGISLATION.

40. The following Acts were passed during the year under report.

1. Arms Act.
2. Boiler Inspection Act.
3. Poisons Act.
4. Village Sanitation Rules.
5. Pavaiyas Act.
6. Abkari and Opium Rules.

(B.) MILITARY AND SIBANDI.

41. The sanctioned strength of this squadron was 103 as against 102 last

Imperial Service Lancers.

year, the Hospital Assistant attached to the squadron having been transferred from the Medical Department, to which he belonged in the previous year, to the Squadron during the year under report The existing strength at the end of the year under report was 102 the same as last year. Four places of Lance Daffedars and one of Farrier Major were vacant at the end of the year under report while there were four Sowars in excess of the sanctioned strength. Thus there was one vacancy in the total strengh. The sanctioned strength of horses and ponies was less by 35 horses and 5 ponies at the end of the year under report than the required strength, the reason being that 35 horses have been sent to South Africa, in charge of one Duffedar, one farrier, one sowar and 7 syces. The five ponies are yet to be purchased. The total cost for the year comes to Rs. 62,619 as against Rs. 66,687 last year showing a decrease of Rs. 4,068 which is due to the fact that the Silledary system was in force for the whole of the year under report while it was in force for only nine months in the previous year

42. One Duffedar and 3 Sowars underwent a course of training in signalling at Rajkot during the year of report and passed. They are still going on with the course.

43. A team consisting of Risaldar Kalubha and 8 non-commissioned officers and men was sent to Meerut to compete at the annual Rifle meeting of Imperial Service Troops India. The team won the first prize of Rs. 75 in match No. 8 the Jeypore State's extended order competition. The Squadron under the command of Jhala Shri Dadbha Muluji maintains the same good standard of efficiency as ever. It was inspected for musketry in January 1900 by Captain C. M. Crawford D. A. A. G. for musketry I. S. T. India and remarked very favourably on the musketry efficiency.

Paltan.

44. The strength of the Paltan at the beginning of the year was 191. Of this number 15 were dismissed during the year and 17 were newly enlisted, giving a total of 193 at the close of the year. The total expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 36,055 as against Rs 33,673 last year. The increase is due to the fact that broad-cloth uniform and boots were supplied during the year of report to the men of the corps. The Paltan supplies the jail guard, and for some months past has supplied 18 men to guard the Hazur Treasury, thus relieving the Police, who performed that duty, for famine duty. 19 rooms were built during the year for the Paltan lines and a new building for magazine stores. The Catholic Church referred to last year was finished during the year under report. The Paltan is under the Command of Captain Braganza.

Artillery.

45. The strength of this body consisted of 12 men at the beginning of the year under report and was the same at the close. The cost has been Rs. 2,292 as against Rs. 1,646 last year The increase is due to supply of dress and purchase of gunpowder.

Sibandi.

46. The strength of the Sibandi at the commencement of the year under report was 306. Of these 49 men were transferred to the Revenue department since 1st September 1899 and 28 more vacancies were created by death, dismissal, or transfer to other offices. 13 vacancies were filled up. The strength of the Sibandi at the close of the year was 242. The total expenditure under this head has been Rs. 27,463 as against Rs. 30,248 last year. The decrease is due to the reduction in the strength of the force.

(C.) POLICE.

Strength of the Police.

47. The following was the strength of the Police for the year under report.

1 Superintendent of Police.
3 Assistant Superintendents.
2 Inspectors.
14 Chief Constables.
6 Police Prosecutors.
32 Jamadars.
45 Havaldars.
67 Naiks.
667 Constables.
26 Mounted Police.
5 Camel Sawars.
6 Clerks.
7 Recruit boys.

Additions and Changes in the Strength of the Police.

48. One account clerk was added to the clerical establishment of the Superintendent of Police to carry out the new Account system. Three Professional Prosecutors were transferred from the Police to the Judicial department as their duties were more Judicial than Police. There were seven punitive posts maintained at the expense of Garambhdi, Abhá, Gàgà, Khakharda, Devlia, Dhargar, and Gulpadar villages, the total Police force engaged for these punitive posts consistng of 1 Havaldar, 4 Naiks, 21 Constables. Again 5 Naiks, ~~20~~ 80 Constables and 4 camel Sowars were especially entertained during the year under report in addition to the strength shewn in para before, to cope with the abnormal increase of crime due to

famine. This additional force still continues and will have to be maintained till normal conditions prevail.

Expenditure.

49. The expenditure of the Police has been Rs. 1,48,448 as against Rs. 1,38,053 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 10,395. The increase is due to Police clothing and to heavier Bhatta expenditure. This expenditure does not include the cost of the Police force engaged temporarily on account of the severe famine, and the grain and fodder compensation allowances granted to the Police force. The expenditure under that head has been Rs. 7,456.

Working of Police.

50. Harder work has fallen on the Police as on all branches of administration this year. The famine and consequent high prices of food grains and the abnormal scarcity of fodder for cattle and live stock gave rise to an abnormal increase of crime both serious and otherwise and it was found necessary just about the close of what should have been the rainy season, to increase the Police force temporarily to cope with the crisis. About the end of September 1899, the force was therefore strengthened by the entertainment of 80 special constables and five Naiks and by the transfer of 26 constables and five Head Constables from the Treasury and Quarantine guards to the Police force. Twenty five Barigar Sowars were also placed temporarily at the disposal of the Police Superintendent to be employed chiefly as messengers. Notwithstanding this increase in the Police force, crime of almost every description increased abnormally and still continues and is not likely to cease till the rains are well assured. Organised criminal gangs were formed for the perpetration of dacoity, robbery and thefts, by Rajputs, Charans, Sindhis and others of the criminal classes. Fourteen such gangs are reported to have been formed, 8 of which were formed in foreign neighbouring States and composed, for the most part, of subjects of those States and 6 locally. The Police however were on the alert and their existence was short lived. Before they were brought to book, they committed two murders and some dacoities, robberies and thefts. The loss of property owing to the depredations of dacoits was comparatively small, giving an average of Rs. 233 for each dacoity. Twelve dacoities were committed by these gangs in all

Cognizable offences.

51. The number of cognizable offences reported to the Police during the year under report was 1,979 as against 1,113 last year showing an increase of 866. The number of cognizable offences is made up of 11 murders, 12 dacoities, 55 highway robberies, 50 ordinary robberies, 540 house breaking and thefts, 1,014 ordinary thefts and 297 miscellaneous offences. This abnormal increase in crime is due to famine. 1894 of the cognizable offences reported to the Police were under the Penal Code against 1,033 last year and 85 under local Acts, against 80 last year.

Percentage of arrests and convictions.

52. During the year under report 2,185 persons were arrested of whom 2,136 were sent for trial as against 1,135 and 1,119 respectively last year. Of these 1,570 were convicted as against 757 last year giving a conviction percentage to arrests of 71·85 as against 66·69 last year; a more satisfactory result for the Police. The percentage of convictions to those sent for trial comes out at 73·50 as against 67·64 last year also an improvement in police work this year. The great increase in the number of arrests &c. is due of course to famine and the consequences it brings in its train.

Recovery of stolen property.

53. The amount of property reported as stolen was valued at Rs. 47,153 against Rs. 35,219 last year. The recoveries were Rs. 18,053 against Rs. 18,091 last year giving percentages of 38·51 and 51·36 respectively for this and the last year. This result is due as stated by Mr. O'Connor, Superintendent of Police to a great portion of the property stolen having consisted of edibles, grain, sheep, goats &c. which were consumed immediately after they were stolen. Another reason of an individual character is that property worth Rs. 11,131 was stolen from a house in Khambhalia during the plague visitation in 1898-99 when the town was almost deserted. No information of the theft was laid before the Police till six months after the date of offence because the house remained without an inmate and unoccupied for a long time. In this case only Rs. 1,070 worth of property was recovered by the Assistant Superintendent of Police Mr. Ranchhoddas in consequence of delay in laying the complaint.

Work of Police in serious crimes.

54. There were 11 murders against 8 last year; six of them are ascribed to vengeance for various causes, 2 to jealousy and 3 to obtain wrongful gain. In only two out of these 11 cases of murder, was conviction of the accused had. Others failed. The reason given by the Superintendent of Police for this low result of convictions is that it is difficult to get evidence against a member of the criminal classes, who are generally guilty of such crimes for fear of retaliation, but I cannot consider it a very satisfactory or convincing explanation. Again on account of the heavy and abnormal increase of crime, the senior Police officers who are most competent to investigate such serious crimes could not devote so much time to any particular case, their opportunities and labour being interfered with by calls to investigate similar offence elsewhere while yet they had an investigation on hand. These remarks apply to serious crimes of all kinds, not only to murders.

55. There were 12 dacoities and 55 highway robberies as against 1 dacoity and 12 highway robberies the previous year. The dacoities were perpetrated by 14 gangs containing about 120 individuals. The percentage of detection of serious crimes (murder, dacoity, highway robbery) was 51 against 65 last year, a marked

falling off. In the year 1898-99 out of 20 such crimes, 13 were detected, in 1899-1900; out of 78 such crimes 40 were detected.

Conduct of Police.

56. The conduct of the Police is reported to have been better than last year. 222 men were punished this year as against 309 last year, the percentage being 24·5 as against 34·4 last year. The drill of the force has not improved, the existence of famine having militated against it. Good service tickets were awarded to 110 as against 98 last year. 41 were promoted for good service against 26 last year, 1 was rewarded pecuniarily.

Village Police.

57. The strength and cost of the village Police are given in the following table.

Description.	Number.		Expenditure.	
	1898-99	1899-1900	1898-99	1899-1900
			Rs.	Rs.
Police Patels who are also Revenue Patels (Khalsa villages).....	429	436	12,798	18,868
Police Patels of alienated villages.	183	157	7,488	8,097
Village Police in State villages Paid in cash.....	307	341	18,433	20,377
Paid in kind i. e. by land.....	395	332	29,448	27,837
Village Police in alienated villages	347	325	11,378 Cash and kind inclusive.	12,833
	1,661	1,591	79,545	88,012

General remarks.

58. The Police in common with others have had harder work than usual and have on the whole done fairly. The Force was under Mr. C. G. O'Connor Superintendent of Police throughout the year.

(D.) CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

59. The number of Criminal Courts were 17 viz (1) The Administrator's

Criminal Courts.

Court (2) the Chief Judicial Officer's Court (3) Three Courts of Nyayadhishes including that of the Amran Nyayadhish, (4) Eight Courts of First Class Magistrates and (5) Four Courts of Second class Magistrates. The territorial jurisdiction of these Courts remained the same as last year. Since 1st July 1899, the Courts of the three Nyayadhishes have been amalgamated into one Court, and two Nyayadhishes one called Senior and the other Junior, work at the city; and each of them hears appeals against the decisions of Second Class Magistrates. There has been no other change in this branch of the Judicial Department.

Additional powers given to Magistrates on account of Famine.

60. The number of criminal cases having greatly increased on account of Famine and high prices of food-stuff and fodder, all the First Class Magistrates, and the Nyayadhish of Amran have been invested with summary powers as a temporary measure under Sec. 260 Cr. Pr. Code.

Number of offences &c.

61. The total number of offences reported during the year was 3,926 against 3,265 last year showing an increase of 661 offences. Of these 3,716 were under the Penal Code as against 3,035 last year; 1 under the Abkari Act; 5 under the Opium Act and the rest (204) under the local and special Acts. The increase in the number of offences under the Penal Code is due to Famine. It must also be noted that numerous petty offences of theft, mischief, must have remained uncomplained against. The details of the offences are as under:—

Offences.	1898-99	1899-1900
Murders	8	11
Grievous hurt	32	39
Hurt	636	597
Dacoity	1	12
Robberies	35	107
House-breaking	265	545
Thefts	586	1,044
Minor offences	1,702	1,571
	3,265	3,926

Working of Criminal Courts.

62. There were 13 persons in 8 cognizable cases and 10 persons in 6 non-cognizable cases awaiting trial at close of last year and 4,540 persons (being 2,423 persons in 1,467 cognizable cases and 2,117 persons in 946 non-cognizable cases) more were received during the year. Of the 4,563 accused persons as against 3,714 for last year, 2,430 were discharged as against 2,356, 138 acquitted as against 124; 1,960 convicted as against 1,208; 2 either died or were made over to other States as against 3 last year; and 28 persons in 11 cognizable and 5 in 2 non-cognizable cases were awaiting trial at the end of the year under report. The figure of discharge is explained by the facts that 1,388 persons got their discharge on account of compounding of offences as against 1,143 last year: 118 were discharged on account of the absence of complainants as against 103 last year; 25 as against 32 were discharged under Sec. 203 Criminal Procedure Code and only 899 persons as against 1,078 last year were discharged after a regular trial. This result is fairly satisfactory. The balances of Criminal cases and of persons remaining at the end of the year under report were 13 and 33 as against 14 and 23 respectively last year, showing a satisfactory despatch of work in the Judicial Courts. In spite of the fact that the number of offences increased during the year of report, the balance of cases left undisposed of at the end of the year remain practically the same as in the previous year.

Percentages of results of Criminal work.

63. The following table gives the results for 1898-99 and 1899-1900 in percentages.

	Results.	1898-99	1899-1900
1	Acquitted and discharged after regular trial.....	29	23
2	Discharged otherwise than after regular trial.....	38	33
3	Convicted	32	43
4	Remaining under trial.....	1	1

The results show a satisfactory decrease in the percentage of discharge or acquittal after trial, and an increase in that of convictions.

Fines.

64. The amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 14,329 as against Rs. 15,021 last year, while Rs. 6,803 were recovered as against Rs. 7,883 last year. The recoveries show

a falling off, due to Famine. The decrease in the amount of fine inflicted during the year of report is also probably due to the same cause. The decrease in the amount of recoveries is unsatisfactory.

Criminal appellate work.

65. The following table gives the result of the appellate work done during the year.

Name of Courts.	Balance of last year.	Number of persons who appealed.	Number of persons whose appeals were rejected.	Number of persons whose sentences were			Referred.	Pending at the end of the year.
				Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.		
1 Administrator's Court ...	2	13	0	12	2	1	0	0
2 Chief Judicial Officer's Court	0	162	0	103	36	23	0	0
3 Nyayadhishes Senior & Junior	0	28	0	9	12	7	0	0
Total...	2	203	0	124	50	31	0	0

66. The percentage of reversals to the total number of appeals is 15·1 as against 24·3 last year; a satisfactory decrease. The percentage of full confirmation for the year is 60·5 against 59 the previons year. This also is satisfactory.

Extradition.

67 During the year under report 60 persons were extradited by this State as against 62 last year. Of these, 22 were convicted as against 33; 17 acquitted and discharged as against 3; and 21 awaiting trial at the end of the year as against 26 last year. The figures call for no remarks as it cannot be said that the extradition of any of these persons was asked for without good grounds. On the other hand 66 persons were handed over to this State, out of whom 40 presons were sentenced, 19 acquitted and discharged and 7 were awaiting trial at the end of the year under report. The figures for the last year were 62, 23, 35 and 4 respectively.

General remarks.

68. The Criminal Court have worked well, leaving few arrears at the close of the year and disposing of 466 more criminal cases than last year.

(E) CIVIL JUSTICE.

69. The number of civil courts during the year under report was 14 viz, (1) the Court of the Administrator, (2). that of the Chief Judicial Officer (3) that of the Judge Small Cause Court (4) the Court of the Senior and Junior Nyayadhishes, (5) ten Courts of Munsiffs including that of Amran Nyayadhish.

Courts and their designations.

70. Since 1st July 1899, the Courts of the three divisional Nyayadhishes have been amalgamated, and only two Nyayadhishes, one called senior and the other junior, work at the Jamnagar city. The Senior Nyayadhish hears and decides civil suits of over 5000 Krs., while the junior Nyayadhish hears and decides civil suits of 2000 Krs. and above, the suits under Krs. 2000 of the city of Jamnagar being given for disposal to the city Munsiff. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Mahal Munsiffs is increased up to 5000 Krs.

Changes during the year.

71. The total receipts of all the Courts of the State amounted to Rs. 10,230 and the expenditure to Rs. 56,503 as against Rs. 19,293 and Rs. 54,748 respectively the last year. The increase in expenditure is due to bills of the previous year having been cashed in the year of report.

Receipts and expenditure.

72. The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year under report amounted to 2,862 as against 5,552 last year and 7,363 the year previous. There has been thus a decrease of 2,690 suits in the year under report as against last year or 48% and of 4,501 as against the year 1897-98 or 61%. This shows a satisfactory decrease in litigation during the last two years. Last year's arrear balance was 302; thus giving a total of 3,164 for disposal as against 5,978 last year. Of this total 3,007 or 95% were disposed of as against 5,676 last year; and the balance remaining at the close of the year of report was 157 against 302 last year. The work of the Civil Courts was comparatively light during the year under report; the abolition of the post of one Nyayadhish was therefore a desirable step. Of these 3,007, only 1,017 were contested cases or 33%: Others were disposed of without trial or exparte or were compromised &c.

Number of Original suits.

73. The value of the 3,007 suits disposed of during the year of report amounted to Rs. 4,44,884 as against Rs. 5,86,078 last year showing a decrease of Rs. 1,41,194.

Value of suits disposed of.

74. The total number of applications for execution of decrees amounted to

Execution of decrees.

3,014 as against 7,392 last year or a falling-off of 59%. During the year 2,758 were disposed of as against 7,071 the year before, leaving a balance of 256 against the previous year's balance of 608.

75. There was a falling off in the number of civil suits and execution applications on account of Famine.

Civil appeals.

76. The balance of last year's undisposed of appeals was 19 and 277 appeals were filed during the year of report as against 431 last year. Of the total of 296 appeals, 272 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 24 at the close of the year under report as against 19 last year. Of the 24 appeals, 19 are of the year under report and five of the previous year. The five arrear-appeals of the previous year, i. e. 1898-99 are pending in the Administrator's office as also 10 appeals of the year under report. This branch of official work could not receive full attention on account of the extraordinary pressure caused by the appearance of Famine.

General Remarks.

77. The Department has been efficiently worked and presided over by K. B. Merwanji Pestonji B. A. L. L. B. who was head of the Department throughout the year. He reports favourably on the Nyayadhishes and Magistrates.

(F.) MUNICIPALITY.

Municipality.

78. As reported before, Jamnagar remains the only town in the State having any thing in the shape of a Municipality. In other Mahal centres there are town conservancy arrangements. Rules on the basis of the Bombay Village Sanitation Act were made but could not be put into force on account of the famine. It will take some time now before they can be enforced.

Jamnagar Municipality.

79. The establishment of this Municipality was reduced during the year of report by one Engineer whose services were transferred to the Public Works Department and his post in the Municipality abolished.

Municipal Board.

80. The Municipal board held 2 meetings during the year of report against 3 last year. This is unsatisfactory and shows that the Board takes little interest in Municipal matters.

Income and Expenditure.

81. The income of the Jamnagar Municipality amounted to Rs. 5,664 as against Rs. 6,016 last year, the decrease is nominal and is due to the fact that the income of the Bazar Mas-

ter is ordered to be excluded from the Municipal income and shown separately. The expenditure was Rs. 72,491 against Rs. 78,093. The decrease is due to the separation of the Bazar Master's office from the Municipal Office. The income of the Bazar Master's office was Rs. 2,446 and the expenditure Rs. 2,247 during the year under report. The income and expenditure of the Municipality include Rs. 2,094 of income and Rs. 14,726 of expenditure on account of famine. Fodder has been raised in the Municipal Depôt and at Gordhanpur for State animals under the direct management of K. S. Ardesar Temulji Municipal Officer and the amount of Rs. 14,726 shown above includes the outlay for 4 wells, a long and big aquaduct and other expenses incidental to the cultivation of fodder consisting of lucern and kadab. It is hoped that the income will almost equal the outlay by the end of the Revenue year and will give to the State permanent agricultural improvements for future use. Rs. 8,586 were spent on this work upto 31st March 1900 and Rs. 2,094 received in income. The other amount was spent on improvement of water works, wells &c. for the public.

Shop and wheel taxes.

82. The shop and the wheel taxes yeilded Rs. 1,067 and Rs. 971 respectively as against Rs. 2,271 1,121 last year. The decrease is due to smaller recovery of arrears on account of famine.

Scavenging, watering and lighting of the town.

83. The work of scavenging and lighting the town was done in a fairly satisfactory manner. Watering can not be done on account of absence of water in the tank and the wells fed by it. The roads have therefore deteriorated but this was unavoidable. 17 small roads were constructed during the year and the existing roads repaired.

Widening the streets.

84. The scheme of widening the streets was carried out to a slight extent near the Darbargadh. The bigger project had to be postponed on account of famine.

Sanitary arrangements.

85. These were good. Public health of the town was good during the year under report. The total number of deaths in the town was 1,587 against 1,867 last year. The rate of mortality per mille was 31·74 against 37·34 last year. The mortality was heavier last year on occount of the prevalence of small-pox and measles. The number of births was 1,306. The duty of keeping the register of births and deaths has been transferred recently (since December 1899) from the Police to the Municipality. There was no epidemic of any sort throughout the year under report.

86. The State water-works progressed fairly well during the year. Five

Water—works.

new pipe extentions were made. The well which supplies water to the town was deepened, and the stone bed cut and bored in the hope of finding more water. In this direction there was only partial success obtained. The deepening however will prove of great advantage in a good or average year. The well-water has so far held out but the yield of water is only just equal to the expenditure. The severity of the present year of famine may be gauged by its effect on this well which has never before shown any signs of giving out. The limit of what was regarded as an inexhaustible supply has been reached. The well however yet continues to supply sufficient water for the town for ordinary necessaries of life and it is fortunate that it has not failed entirely.

General remarks.

87. The Municipal Officer is K. S. Ardesar Temulji who has continued to show intelligent and lively interest in his charge.

G. REGISTRATION.

Registration.

88. The following comparative table shows the work of the several registration offices in the State for the year of report and the previous year under the Registration Act as distinguished from the Chhapa rules.

	Details.	1898-99	1899-1900
1	Documents presented for registration.	1,398	1,354
2	Documents registered.	1,312	1,292
3	Documents, registration of which refused.	43	28
4	Documents pending inquiry.	43	34
		Rupees.	Rupeee.
5	Value of documents registered.	7,63,513	7,53,964
6	Net Revenue.	9,153	9,871

89. There is a slight decrease of 44 in the number of documents presented for registration. Ordinary civil contracts have ceased to be made to a great extent especially between money lenders and landholders, partly on account of Famine and partly on account of the Management Rules (Encumbered Estates Rules). The Sowcars have lost all faith in the Girassias who have very little credit left to them. Just as the money-lenders had no compunction in charging exorbitant

rates of interest for money lent before the Management Rules were passed, so the Girassias have now no compunction in applying for management immediately after borrowing a sum of money from a Sowcar, and thus causing the latter the loss of interest, and other losses attendant on Management Rules. It is therefore rather a matter of surprise that the number of documents presented for registration, has not fallen off to a greater extent. The loss of credit of the land-owners is due to the famine also.

Working of the Chhapa department in Jamnagar town.

90. There were 502 applications in balance at the beginning of the year under report. To this 479 applications were added making a total of 981. Of these 575 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 406 at the close of the year as against 502 last year. This is satisfactory. The total income of this depaartment during the year under report was Rs. 17,240 as against Rs. 25,021 in the last year. The reason of the decrease in the revenue is due to the abolition of the cess for doors and windows, and also to famine on account of which chhapa dues could not be recovered and had to be postponed. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,087 as compared with Rs. 2,803 in the last year, the increase of Rs. 284 is due to the entertainment of temporary Karkuns for the whole of the year under report to assist in disposing of arrears.

Chhapa department out side Jamnagar.

91. The number of applications on hand at the biginning of the year under report was 1,399. To these 177 more were added during the year under report making a total of 1556. Out of the total of 1,556; 517 were disposed of against 263 last year, a better result, leaving a balance of 1039 against 1379 last year. The Revenue from Chhapa outside Jamnagar was Rs. 15,484 against 21,590 last year. The decrease is due to fewer applications having been received during the year of report than in the previous year.

(H.) PRISONS.

Jail Statistics, convict population.

92. There were 10 Jails and 2 lock-ups in the State and one Jail at Amran at the end of the last year. The number of jails and lock-ups remained the same during the year under report. At the close of last year there were 257 prisoners remaining in jail throughtout the State and 2,993 were admitted during the year, total 3,250. Of this total, 2,801 were released, died or made over to other States and 449 remained in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average jail population was 320·73 against 244·92 last year. The increase in the daily average of jail population of 75·81 is due to the severe Famine conditions

which prevailed during the greater part of the year under report, and Famine gave rise to thefts and robberies and other offences against property-laws.

Sects and Professions of prisoners.

93. Of the total number of prisoners throughout the jails in the State 73·5 percent were Hindus and 26·5 Mahomedans as against 72% and 28 % respectively last year. Of the Hindus 1·5% were persons engaged in trade, 3% servants, 3·5% artisans, 26·5% cultivators, 34·5% labourers and 4·5% beggers. The increase over the figures of last year is in the same ratio as that of the average of jail population and calls for no special remarks. Among the Mahomedans 1 percent were merchants, 3·5 percent servants, 9 percent cultivators, 10·5 percent labourers and 2·5 percent beggars. The above statistics indicate the well-known truth that those who are illiterate and have no steady means of livelihood are more prone to crime. Of reconvictions, there were 131 against 69 last year—a very bad result due to famine. There was no escape of a prisoner during the year of report.

Discipline.

94 The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole fair. There were 10 offences against jail discipline against 6 last year. Twenty prisoners were granted remissions of various terms of sentences according to the Mark-system Rules.

Gross and net expenditure.

95. The gross and net expenditure during the year under report has been as under:—

	Total.		Per Prisoner.	
	1898–99 Rs.	1899–1900 Rs.	1898–99 Rs.	1899–1900 Rs.
Gross...	17,142	21,339	69–15–0	56—7–0
Net...	13,834	17,572	66–11–6	54–13–6

Though there is an increase in the totals of gross and net expenditure, there is a satisfactory decrease in the amounts of expenditure per prisoner. This is due to strict economy having been observed in the year of report. The increase in the total amounts of gross and net expenditure is due to the larger jail population during the year under report than in the previous year and also to high prices of food grains. The income of the jail department was Rs. 3,749 against Rs 3,308 last year, a slight increase.

96. A school was opened in the central jail to teach prisoners reading and writing. 45 Prisoners were admitted into the school. 13 of these have learnt to read and write in the year of report, others are still studying. One of the prisoners acts as "Instructor." This is a good beginning introduced by the present jailer Mr. Jethuji Nerbheshanker.

General remarks.

The health of the jail population was good during the year of report; there was no epidemic of any kind.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(A.) CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

97. The scope of the department has been the same as last year. It comprises (1) Customs proper (2) Cherwood Plantation (3) Salt (4) Pearl fishery, and other minor departments such as Chilo, &c. The number of ports remains the same as last year. The ports of Salaya aud Jodiya were kept closed to passenger traffic for the whole of the year to guard against the importation of Plague.

Scope of Department.

98. No changes were made in the rates of customs duties in the year of report.

Change in Customs duties.

99. The following table shows the number and capacity of ships both loaded and unloaded which used the ports of this State as compared with the previous year.

Number of Ships &c.

Year.	Loaded.	Empty.	Total.	Capacity in Candies.
1898-99	793	1,067	1,860	4,06,998
1899-1900	1,290	1,221	2,511	9,22,739
Increase.	497	154	651	5,15,741
Decrease.	0	0	0	0

The increase is due to briskness of trade in the importation of food grains

during the year under report on account of famine.

Of the 2,511 vessels, 1,888 belonged to the State and 541 to foreign parts as compared with 1,335 and 424 last year.

Imports by Sea.

100. The value of the imports was Rs. 46,79,580 as against Rs. 27,96,594 giving a net increase of Rs. 18,82,986. The chief increases have been in the value of imports of food grains (i. e. of Rs. 21,68,266) and of sessamum (i. e. of Rs. 1,82,666). The decreases have been in the value of imports of cloth, metals, cotton seeds &c.

Exports by Sea.

101. The total value of exports was Rs. 9,85,745 as against Rs. 12,43,771 last year. The net decrease is Rs. 2,58,026. The decrease in exports was due to there having been no local crops to export.

Customs Revenue.

102. The revenue of Customs proper was Rs. 1,27,591 as against Rs. 1,06,634 last year. The Cher plantations realised Rs. 4,577 against Rs. 5,401 last year and the Pindara Kund and Chilo Rs. 2,422 as against Rs. 1,381. The pearl fishery realised Rs. 4,000 as against Rs. 2,100 and the salt revenue was Rs 23,382 against Rs. 23,623 last year. The total realizations of the Customs department amounted to Rs. 1,61,972 against Rs. 1,39,139 last year.

Light-houses, Cher plantations, Chilo and Pindara Kund.

103. The number of light houses remained the same as last year viz. 3. The number of Cher plantations was also 63, the same as last year. A smaller amount of wood was cut during the year of report than last year because the professional Cher-cutters got better wages for employment in ships as mariners. On account of famine, Cher leaves and branches were allowed to be cut free by subjects of the State to provide fodder for their cattle &c. This concession has caused much damage to the Cher growth but has been a great boon to the people.

Salt, Pearl fishery.

104. The Chilo has been farmed out for Rs. 1,875 per annum for five years. The salt farm expired on 1st November 1899. This source of revenue has since been placed under departmental management.

The Pearl fishery has been farmed out for five years for an annual sum of Rs. 4000.

105. The net results of the Customs departments this year are better

General Remarks.

but this is due to very special, and, in other directions unfortunate circumstances, the ill wind of famine has proved favourable to the Customs Department. On the whole though, I cannot regard the results as satisfactory. There is evidently something wanting still; either the trading community are without any enterprise or their confidence has not been gained. The fact of the bunder at Bedi being at some distance from the main Customs office, constitutes a serious drawback and gives rise to some inconvenience to traders in their business. This difficulty has not been properly grasped and dealt with. R. B. Maniram A. was in charge all the year.

(B) PUBLIC WORKS.

106. The expenditure on Public Works including establishment charges,

Expenditure.

which amounted to Rs. 24,629 as against Rs. 23,294 last year, was Rs. 4,79,343 as against Rs. 3,10,979 the previous year. There is thus an increase of Rs. 1,68,364 due to execution of more works. This amount of Rs. 4,79,343 (or deductiug the establishment charges Rs. 4,54,714) was spent on works taken in hand the previous year (1898-99) and finished in the year of report. It includes the very small amount of about Rs. 40,000 spent on purely Famine Relief works. The expenditure on purely Famine Relief works, started as such has been far more than this amount of Rs. 40,000, but the bulk of it stands under the head, " Advance " so far, and will be adjusted in Accounts on submission of bills by the Public Works Department. The famine expenditure exeepting the Rs. 40,000, is not therefore included in the amount shown above.

Comparative table shewing details.

107. The following table gives comparative information for this and last year.

	Names of Major Heads.	Amount spent in 1898-99.	Amount spent in 1899-1900
	A. Ordinary Public Works.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	Original Works, Buildings and Roads	2,26,456	2,48,761
2	Repairs.....Do.....Do,.....	29,619	27,720
3	Miscellaneous	21,628	4,375
4	Expenses in connection with gardens and guest houses.....	9,982	15,386
	Total P. W. ordinary.....	2,87,685	2,96,242

B. Famine Works.

1	Original Works, Buildings and Roads.....	,,	1,43,055
2	Repairs–Roads	,,	4,556
3	Miscellaneous, Famine tools &c	,,	10,861
	Total Famine...		1,58,472
	Grand Total...	2,87,685	4,54,714

There is an apparent discrepancy between the figure of Rs. 1,58,472 shown in this table as expenditure for Famine works and the amount of Rs. 40,000 shown in the preceding paragraph to have been so spent. It is due to the fact that the amount of about Rs. 40,000 shown in the preceding paragraph is the actual expenditure incurred for purely famine works started as such while the amount of Rs. 1,58,472 includes the balance of amounts available in the Budget for all classes of works at the time when Famine became certain and declared itself, which balance has since that time been transferred to the same heads under Sub-head Famine works, because wages according to the Famine Code were ordered to be paid since then.

Reasons of increase and decrease.

108. The increase in expenditure for original works is due to more works having been done. The decrease under the heads " repairs " and " miscellaneous " is due to the transfer of the amounts spent under those heads to the " Famine works " section. The increases under the " Famine–works " section call for no remark.

The percentage of Establishment charges on works during the year comes to 5·4 as against 8·9 last year, a very satisfactory decrease due to more works having been done during the year of report than in the last year.

109. The details of original works which cost Rs. 3,91,816 (i. e. Rs. 2,48,761 under Ordinary P. Works " and Rs. 1,43,055 under Famine works) are chiefly as under;—

		Rupees.
1	Jodia Bunder Reclamation work.....	23,876
2	Hadiana Salt Reclamation.....	18,801
3	Ridge Bungallow.....	14,034
4	Jam Saheb's Bungallow.....	23,858

5	Lines for the I. Lancers and syces	14,349
6	Educational buildings	10,479
7	Medical Do.	10,667
8	Jails and Lock-ups	21,263
9	Jamnagar Public Offices	13,358
0	Buildings for the Revenue Department	22,590
1	Other miscellaneous buildings costing about Rs. 2,000 each	17,137
2	Jamnagar Khambhalia Road	80,142
3	Balachadi Road	15,804
4	Minor roads round the city of Jamnagar	32,209
	Total...	3,18,567
	Works which cost less than Rs. 10,000	73,249
	Total Rs ...	3,91,816

110. The important works not already described in last year's report were as under:—

(1) Jamnagar-Balachadi Road. This road will reclaim about 1,300 acres of salt land and was a great desideratum.

(2) Khambhalia—Bhatia Road. A Famine Relief work: This is a big work of 31 miles. It is intended to connect Dwarka with Jamnagar through Khambhalia and will be the means of opening up the Western Division of the State and bringing the backward classes of people living there in closer contact with civilising influences.

(3) Jodiya Balambha Road:-This is a very useful work also, started as a relief work. It will reclaim about 2,200 Acres of land.

(4) Pipli-Lalpur and Wanthali-Kalawad Roads:—in length 11 & 17 miles respectively.
These are feeder roads to existing or proposed Railway Stations. They were started as relief works.

(5) Jamnagar-Vijarkhi Road:-leads to the Vijarkhi water-works and will be useful for the Sapda stone traffic, a Relief-work 8 miles in length.

(6) Khara-Beraja Reclamation:— will reclaim about 1600 acres of salt land; started as a relief work.

(7) Vijarkhi tank:—a reservoir for water: a very useful work: will in

the near future supply water to the town of Jamnagar and irrigate about 1600 acres of land. It will hold about 284 million cubic feet of water.

(8) Gordhanpur Tank:—an irrigational work; will irrigate about 500 acres of land.

(9) Adhia-work: a fairly large irrigational tank first suggested by Mr. Mowsan Agency Engineer. It will hold about 143 million cubic feet of water and will cover an area of 352 acres.

(10) The Keshia Tank:— a usful irrigation work; estimated to cost Rs. 25,326

(11) Balambha-Run-Reclamation. This is a very big reclamation project, and will reclaim about 1800 acres of land.

(12) Und River Band at Jodia.

(13) Ghee-river bridge to be known as Kennedy-bridge and built with private money and on completion to be taken over and maintained by the State.

111. The year having been a very hard year of famine and between 30,000 & 40,000 people having to be provided for and maintained daily, big relief works have been started in every division of the State to give employment to the needy. Great difficulty was felt on large works as regards the carting of materials and provisions. Use of manual labour is resorted to but it is more costly than carts. The department has been under the charge of Mr. Clement M. Sykes C. E. all the year and on him has fallen heavier work than on any one else duriug the year by reason of the Famine. Mr. Sykes has proved himself most energetic and indefatigable and the very highest praise is due to him for the zeal displayed by him. He has been most ably and sympathetically assisted by R. S. Moropanth Gangadhar Gokhle, Assistant State Engineer who has long experience of the people. Mr. Sykes also speaks highly of all others under him and Mr. Maganlal Sundarji and Vasram Karsonji Mamtora may be specified. The department as a whole has been highly tried by this Famine and has risen to the occasion.

General remarks.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE.

112. The actuals of income for the year under report under the classified

Income and expenditure.

heads have been as under as compared with those of the previous year.

No.	Heads of Account.	1898–99	1899–1900	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1	Land Revenue.....	23,88,400	10,33,632	,,	13,54,768
2	Customs and Salt.....	1,33,040	1,58,947	25,907	,,
3	Stamp and Registration...	1,16,972	89,793	,,	27,179
4	Law and Justice.....	24,323	33,624	9,301	,,
5	Abkari and Opium.....	41,180	66,405	25,225	,,
6	Taxes	2,47,669	2,38,516	,,	9,153
7	Forest	6,229	2,639	,,	3,590
8	Jail	3,306	3,173	,,	133
9	Miscellaneous	90,923	1,03,293	12,370	,,
10	Railway	1,08,039	1,28,918	20,879	,,
	Total Rs...	31,60,081	18,58,940	93,682	13,94,823
		Net decrease Rupees. 13,01,141			

These figures show that there has been a very heavy decrease in income amounting to (Rs. 13,01,141) over thirteen lakhs of Rupees. This is due to Famine. The Chief decrease viz of Rs. 13,54,768 is under the head Land Revenue. The decrease it is estimated wlll be still larger at the end of the State's Revenue year, that is on 30th June 1900. The year dealt with in this report is the financial year beginning from 1st April 1899 and ending on 31st March 1900. It therefore contains the income of the 3 months viz April, May, June of 1899, when no famine conditions existed.

113. The opening balance at the commencement of the year under report was Rs. 19,76,507 which when added to the Revenue brings the total to Rs. 38,35,447. The expenditure was Rs. 24,73,258 consisting chiefly of the following:—

Heads of Account.	Rupees.		Rupees.	
	1898–99	1899–1900	Increase.	Decrease.
II Land Revenue.....	2,64,165	2,97,272	33,107	,,

III	Military.....	1,45,399	1,41,537	„	3,862
IV	Police.....	1,46,759	1,55,560	8,801	„
V	Public Works.....	3,20,952	3,39,270	18,318	„
X	Palace expenses.	2,00,569	1,99,996	„	573
XIV	Political	1,67,580	1,63,584	„	3,996
XIX	General Miscellaneous...	2,67,558	2,57,478	„	10,080
	Famine Relief.....	„	2,15,226	2,15,226	„
XIX A	Railway.	2,80,243	1,78,691	„	1,01,552
	Heads under which the expenditure has been under one lac of Rupees.	5,10,182	5,24,644	14,462	„
	Total.....	23,03,407	24,73,258	2,89,914	1,20,063

Net increase Rs. 1,69,851

114. The ordinary expenditure has been this year a little less than last year, on the whole, but the famine expenditure has increased the net expenditure by Rs. 1,69,851.

Financial Condition.

115. There has been a heavy drain on the balance of previous year's savings on account of Famine. There was less income and heavier expenditure than the previous year on account of it. The closing balance at the end of the year under report was Rs. 5,30,019 which has been largely absorbed since then. Relief advances to Girassias, Jivaidars, and others, amounted to Rs. 5,72,963 inclusive of Rs. 3,42,147 advanced last year but exclusive of the cash equivalent of taccavi advances to cultivators and Pasaitas which amounts to Rs. 2,87,272. The financial condition of the State has thus been completely reversed by this Famine and from the sound position of the last year of having at this period almost 20 lakhs in hand, the position is that there was only a balance of between 5 and 6 lakhs and with several months of extraordinary famine expenditure still to get through. It was fortunate that the State had saved so much before overtaken by famine.

Abkari.

116. The Abkari system obtaining in the British Districts has been introduced since September 1899 as a tentative measure. Since its introduction it was found necessary to make heavy concessions to the contractor on account of famine. He is charged at present only

still head duty at rates which vary according to the quality of liquor, and is absolved from the obligation of paying the contract amount agreed upon on account of famine for one year. It is yet premature to say whether the British still head duty system is preferable to the old system. For this the State must wait for an average year. A famine year is not the right time to ascertain this.

Opium.

117. Departmental management was continued during the year of report for the retail of opium. The sale of opium decreased from lbs. 3,604 in the previous year to lbs. 3,230 in the year under report: a heavy decrease traceable to famine influences.

Stamps.

118. The sorts of stamps in use in the State were the same as last year, viz Court Fee, nonjudicial, and Hundi. The following table shows the sales of stamps of each denomination during the year as compared with last year.

		1898–99	1899–1900
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Court Fee.	61,073	37,656
2.	Non-judicial.	15,245	14,392
3.	Hundi.	1,107	1,052

There has been a decrease all round which is due to Famine and the consequent decrease of civil suits, an extention of one year having been given for suits for purposes of limitation on account of famine, and to a concession allowing petitioners to petition on unstamped paper.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical institutions Hospital, Dispensaries and Native Dawákhánás.

119. There were 1 hospital, 12 dispensaries, 2 Veterinary hospitals, and 9 Native Dawakhanas in the State in the year of report. Of the 12 dispensaries 5 are in the capital town including the Lancers, Paltan and Jail dispensaries. Five native Dawakhanas were abolished during the year of report and a new dispensary was opened at Kalawad instead. In addition to these, five temporary dispensaries were opened in the year of report to render medical aid to workers on famine relief-works.

120. This Hospital remained in charge of Dr. Narsidas T., L. M. S. There

The Jubilee Hospital.

were during the year 1,483 new admissions against 1,230 last year. The daily average attendance was 102·5 against 95·7 last year. The daily average expenditure per each in-door patient was R. A. P. 0—5—5½ against Rs. 0–6–0 last year. The total number of surgical operations was 936 against 801. Of these 187 were major and 749 minor against 142 and 659 respectively last year. 6,297 out-door patients were treated in the Hospital in addition to the above. The increase in the number of in-door patients and in major and minor operations is largely due to the confidence of the public which Dr. Narsidas has won for medical skill and ability.

Jamnagar Dispensaries.

121. The total number of patients treated in these dispensaries was 55,084 against 50,021 last year: the daily average being 656·09 against 558·78 last year showing a great increase. The total number of surgical operations performed was 1,270, of which 12 were major and 1,258 minor.

Taluka Dispensaries.

122. The total number of patients treated in the Taluka dispensaries was 40,862 against 30,710 last year; the daily average being 392·82 against 282·6 last year. The increase is due to the opening of the Kalawad dispensary. The total number of surgical operations performed was 740 of which 14 were major and 726 minor.

Native Dawakhanas.

123. The number of patients treated in these Dawakhanas was 11,398 against 16,836 last year. The decrease is due to the reduction of five Dawakhanas.

Prevailing diseases.

124. The prevailing diseases were malarial fevers, lung diseases, diarrhœa, dysentry and skin diseases.

Number of patients treated medically throughout the State with results.

125. The total number of patients treated medically amounted to 1,15,986 against 1,12,484 last year. Of these 91,566 were discharged as cured, 22,327 absented themselves, 155 died, 1938 remained under treatment as against 92,420, 12,758, 127, and 1,645 respectively last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 56,606 against Rs. 60,218 last year. The decrease is due to lessened expenditure on account of Plague during the year under report.

Sanitary condition.

126. The sanitary condition of the State was on the whole fair: that of the Jamnagar town also fair. Bubonic Plague did not, fortunately for the State, show any recrudescence during the year of report in any of the places where it made its appearance last year. The public health was fair. The total number of deaths during the year is reported to have been 9,900 against 9,131 last year. The increase is traceable to

the enfeebling effect of famine and consequent diseases. The death rate of population was 26·4 against 24·6 last year. The total number of births was 10,417 against 10,073 last year; the birth rate per mille of population being 27·4 against 26·53 last year. This is matter for surprise. It was believed that the famine would have had a contrary effect, and it can only be accounted for by the fact that in this State the people did not begin to feel the famine severely till after the famine had been long established. I imagine that next year these returns will tell a very different tale.

There were sporadic cases of measles and small-pox in some parts of the State but nothing like epidemic in the State. Strict preventive measures were taken to prevent the importation of the Bubonic Plague either by sea or land.

Veterinary Department.

127. This department treated 744 animals against 741 last year: the daily average being 32·4 against 33·6: 647 were cured, 55 absented themselves, 6 died and 36 remained under treatment.

Vaccination.

128. During the year there were 12,792 primary vaccinations and 491 revaccinations as against 12,653 and 365 respectively last year. Of the primary vaccinations 12,547 were successful giving a successful percentage of 98·08 as against 95·44 last year. The increase in the number of vaccinations and revaccinations is trifling and calls for no special remarks. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 5,110 against Rs. 4,976 last year, giving the average cost of each successful case at Rs. 0-6-3½ per each successful case as against Rs. 0-6-6 last year. The increase in the expenditure is due to the greater number of vaccinations performed.

Small-pox.

129. Small-pox in a mild form showed itself during the year under report. There were 137 cases as against 110 last year: of these 125 recovered, 11 proved fatal, one became purmanently injured as against 96, 13 and 1 respectively last year. Measles and chicken pox appeared during the latter part of the year in Jamnagar, Panch Koshi Taluka, Bhatia Taluka and Bhadla and Atkot Mahal. The villagers having largely left their villages to go to relief-works on account of Famine, the vaccination operations were ordered to be conducted at the camps of gangs of labourers to protect them against the outbreak of small-pox.

General remarks.

130. The officers of the Medical department have discharged their duties well. It was in charge of Dr. Dadabhai Karsatjee Revitna, L. M. S. throughout the year.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Schools.

131. The number of schools in the State during the year under report was 120 against 131 last year, and the number of pupils studying in the schools was 10,254 and 10,256 last year. There was thus a decrease of 11 institutions and 2 pupils. The decrease of 11 institutions is due to the abolition of 13 night schools and the opening of 2 Boys Primary Day schools, the net decrease being 11. The details of schools are as follows:-

Class of Schools.	1898-99		1899-1900	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1. Fund Secondary Schools.....	5	414	5	459
2. Fund Primary Schools.....	121	9,289	110	9,262
3. Private Primary Day Schools.....	1	30	1	26
4. Aided Secondary Schools.....	1	271	1	241
5. Aided Primary Schools.....	3	244	3	246
6. Drawing Class.....	0	8	0	20
Total...	131	10,256	120	10,254

There were 8,718 boys and 1,536 girls out of the total of 10,254.

Proportion of pupils to school going population.

132. The total population of school going age in the State is assessed at 29,167 males and 27,767 females. Taking these figures as the basis for calculation, the following result is arrived at; viz 1 child out of every 5·5 children of school-going age attends a school. This figure is the same as last year. As regards the proportions of boys and girls one boy out of every 3·3 and one girl out of every 18·1 attend schools. Last year the figures were 3·3 and 21·1 respectively. There is an improvement in the result in reference to girls.

Distribution of pupils according to race.

133. The distribution of pupils according to race is given below:

	1898–99	1899–1900
Hindus	8,413	8,593
Mahomedans	1,817	1,630
Others	26	31
Total...	10,256	10,254

The Hindus show an increase of 180, the Mahomedans, a decrease of 187. Mr. Tarkhad remarks that there has been a steady decline among Mahomedan pupils since 1897–98. In 1897–98 there were 1,854 Mahomedan pupils; in 1898–99, 1,817; and in 1899—1900, 1,630. The reason for the decrease will be inquired into.

Expenditure.

134. The total expenditure on education in the State during the year under report was Rs. 81, 914 against Rs. 79,678 the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,236. The amount spent on school houses during the year under report was Rs. 7000, against Rs. 9,000 the previous year. The share which each class of institution had in the total expenditure was as under:-

Class of institution.	Cost in Rupees.	
	1898–99	1899–1900
1 Fund	74,998	76,975
2 Private	127	126
3 Aided	4,553	4,813
Total...	79,678	81,914

The expenditure on the different kinds of instruction was distributed as follows.

Kinds of instruction.	1898–99	1899–1900
	Rupees.	Rupees.
1 Secondary	21,336	22,629

2	Primary.....		
	(*a*) Boys.....	51,465	52,227
	(*b*) Girls.....	6,877	7,058
	Total...	79,678	81,914

The proportion of expenditure is therefore as follows:—

	1898–99	1899–1900
1 Secondary	26·8 percent.	27·63 percent.
2 Primary	73·2 do.	72·37 do.

The expenditure on primary education was 2·62 times as much as that on secondary. Last year, it was 2·7 times as much. Of the total expenditure Rs. 74,856 was spent on boys and Rs. 7,058 on the education of girls. The figures for the previous year were Rs. 72,801 for boys and Rs. 6,877 for girls. The proportions of expenditure during the year under report were 91·4°/₀ for boys and 8·6°/₀ for girls, the same as last year. The average cost per boy was Rs. 8-9-4 against Rs. 8-2-3 last year, and that per girl Rs. 4-9-6 against Rs. 5-3-9 last year. The reason of the heavier expenditure per each boy is that boys only as a rule attend the secondary schools.

Fee-receipts.

135. Fee-receipts have increased by Rs. 626 from Rs. 11,858 to Rs. 12,484 in spite of the severely adverse year. No fees are charged in girls' schools.

Physical education.

136. This received due attention in the year under report. The want of suitable exercise for girls in the Jamnagar schools was a serious want. A school mistress was sent to the Barton Female Training College to learn calisthenics and how to conduct organized play. The subject has since been introduced in the Jamnagar schools.

General remarks.

137. The full control of the Educational department has been transferred since 5th may 1900 to the State. When transferring his stewardship of the Educational Department, the Educational Inspector Kathiawad will in a few days transfer to the State Educational Inspector 1 High school, 3 Middle schools, 1 English Night school, 97 primary Boys Day schools, 1 Urdu school for boys and 12 Girls' schools, in all 115 institutions. As a condition to the transfer, the State has agreed to employ trained teachers in schools and to follow the principles approved by the Educational commission and to establish a Provident fund for schoolmasters in service

on 31st March 1900 A. D.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

138. During the year under report there were 92 deaths from snake-bite as against 80 last year. Five snakes were killed as against two last year.

Wild animals.

139. There were 51 deaths by drowning and suicide, as against 69 the previous year. There were altogether 43 accidental deaths and 18 suicides. There were 68 accidental fires against 150 last year, causing a loss of property worth Rs. 2,889 against Rs. 10,434 last year.

Accidental deaths, fires &c.

140. A new building for the records still remains to be provided. It would have been provided during the year of report but for the severe famine. During the year of report the records of nine offices were transferred to the central record office. The income of the office was Rs. 22 and the expenditure Rs. 2,702 against Rs. 54 and Rs. 2,970 respectively last year. The record keeper Mr. Devkaran Kalidas died at an advanced age during the year under report and his son has been appointed in his place. The Hazur Assistant reports the work of the present record-keeper to be satisfactory.

Records.

141. The total expenditure under this head came to Rs. 60,951 as against Rs. 55,538 in the last year. The increase is due to increase of cost of feeding of animals on account of famine. The income was Rs. 1,808 as against Rs. 1,828 last year. The total strength of the Rayasat Department at the close of the year was, 3 elephants, 32 carriage horses, 6 drum and flag processional horses, 2 riding horses, 1 colt, 32 bullocks, 15 camels, 153 untrained camels.

Rayasat Department.

142. No case of infanticide occurred during the year. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 1,178 as against Rs. 1,331 last year. It has been decided to abolish the Department because there does not appear under existing circumstances to be any necessity for it, and because it is a censorship which in its very nature should not be kept up when necessity for it ceases. The experiment will be closely watched. The total expenditure of the Darbari post was Rs. 3,732

Infanticide, Darbari post, Tent Department.

as against Rs. 3,651 last year; that for the tent Department Rs. 5,154 as against Rs. 6,854 last year, a decrease due to less tents having been purchased.

General concluding remarks.

143. On the whole the Administration officers have worked well. I have noticed the work of each Head of Department separately, in connection with work of his Department. It only remains for me to record my complete satisfaction of the services rendered by my Personal Assistant Rao Saheb Manilal Ajitrai who has been both zealous and indefatigable; and also of the office staff as a whole. On this office in common with all other offices the work has been heavier than usual and must continue so till this famine is a thing of the past.

Jamnagar Balachadi.
1st June 1900.

W. P. KENNEDY, Lt. Colonel.
Administrator,
Nawanagar State.

APPENDIX II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE

FOR 1900—1901.

JAMNAGAR,

Printed at the Nawanagar State Press.

1901.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Nawanagar State.

FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

Area and Population.

1. The area of the State is the same as last year viz. 3,791·3 square miles and the total population by the census held on 1st March 1901 came to 3,36,579. It was 3,79,611 by the census of 1891. There is therefore a decrease of 43,032 due to the famine of 1899-1900 and the cholera and fever of that and the present year.

H. H. the Minor Chief of the State.

2. The minor Jam Saheb entered upon his 19th year on 20th August 1900, corresponding to the Gujarati date Shravan vad 12th Samvat 1956 (1957 Hálári). He has been under the charge of Lieutenant F. de B. Hancock, his Tutor and Companion, throughout the year. From a report submitted by Lieut. Hancock it appears that he has made fairly satisfactory progress in his studies, the subjects learnt being History, Geography, Mathematics, Law, Science, English Composition and elocution, English and vernacular literature &ca. Of late he has begun to attend the Chief Judicial Officer's Court twice a week in order to get an insight into the working of Judicial Courts.

The young Chief's physical training has been attended to. He is fond of sport and games. He attended the Gujarat Cup pig-sticking meet in April last and has been out pig-sticking and shooting with his Tutor within the State limits. He is presenting a polo-cup to be annually competed for in Kathiawar. His health has been good throughout the year except for a sharp attack of fever last autumn.

The Jam Saheb was present in November last at the time of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Rajkot. He attended the Darbar and other functions and was introduced to His Excellency by the Political Agent at a reception held at the Kothi. Latterly in February last he accepted an invitation from His Excellency the Viceroy to become a vice-patron of " The National Indian Memorial Fund to Queen Victoria."

He was married to 5 wives in February last. The total expense on the wedding was Rupees 1,50,000.

The Jam Saheb went on a short tour in November and December last.

Other Palace events.

3. Bai Shree Majiba, the senior Rajput Rani of His Highness the late Jam Saheb died on the 15th October 1900.

Change in personnel of Administration.

4. The Administratorship changed hands during the year. Lieut. Colonel W. P. Kennedy was appointed Acting Political Agent Kathiawar for three months and he handed over charge of this State to Lt. Col. L. L. Fenton on 23rd November 1900 before noon. On Col. Hunter's sudden retirement Col. Kennedy became Political Agent permanently and I was appointed Administrator, Captain Wodehouse the Halar Prant Officer acting till my return from leave *i. e.* from 6th March till the end of the year under report.

Political relations.

5. Political relations with neighbouring States have been satisfactory during the year. There are a few boundary disputes of some consequence with Porbandar and Morvi still pending. The appeals made to the Commissioner Northen Division by H. H. the Gaikwar and this State regarding the Bhimkatta disputes are not yet disposed of.

Tribute.

6. The usual tribute of ~~Rs.~~ 1,20,093 payable by this State to the British Government was paid.

Death of Her Majesty Empress Victoria.

7. On account of the demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria the late Queen Empress, mourning was duly observed as in the British Districts. All the people of Jamnagar town met in a representative body on 2nd February 1901 and requested the Administrator to send a telegram to the Political Agent Kathiawar to convey their heart-felt sorrow to His Majesty Emperor Edward the VII and the Royal family on account of the sad demise of Her Majesty. Officers of all Departments observed mourning up to 17th April 1901, the date fixed by Government.

CHAPTER II.

A. REVENUE SURVEY OPERATIONS.

Survey operations.

8. During the year 106 villages comprising 4,01,521 acres and 10 G. of land were under survey operations, of which 61 villages were finished and the remaining 45 are as yet

incomplete. The number of village boundaries amicably settled was 306 as against 698 last year. At the close of the last year 58 cases of disputed boundaries were pending to which 17 were added during the year making a total of 75. Out of this, 38 disputes have been settled during the year leaving a balance of 37. Of all the villages in which traverse survey was made during the year, 30 were alienated and the rest were Darbari. Survey numbers measured by cross-staff and chain were

Acres.	G.
12,046 comprising 1,76,645	—32.

The average cost of survey per acre was Re. 0-0-11 against Re. 0-1-0 last year.

Classification.

9. On account of financial straits consequent on last year's famine classification work has been suspended for the present and I doubt the advisability of continuing this work.

Settlement.

10. Survey settlement has been introduced in Rawal and Gorana. Though survey settlement rates were ordered to be introduced in place of share in kind in the town of Khambhàliá, from 1899-1900, on account of adverse circumstances these orders have not been yet brought into effect. But cash rates will be levied at Khambhalia from next year; a careful watch being kept over the procedure and the results. Survey settlement papers for the Panchkoshi mahal are being prepared. If the experience gained at Khambhalia indicates the desirability of extending the cash system I intend to introduce it into the Panchkoshi Taluka from 1902. I may observe that it is not intended to in any way alter the present terms of occupancy. In the case of Khambhalia I have reduced the maximum rates first sanctioned. I intend to introduce Survey rates at Jamnagar, Bedi, and Kansumra at once—these villages of the Panchkoshi Taluka being dealt with separately for special reasons.

General.

11. The total expenditure of the Survey Department was Rs. 29,802 plus Rs. 8,116 for wages of labourers engaged during last season in the execution of survey operations as a famine relief work. The scope of the Survey Department extended beyond its legitimate departmental duties and included the performance of survey work formerly done by the late Kathiawar Agency Survey. The expenditure on this work is included in the Rs. 29,802 quoted above.

B. LAND REVENUE.

12. For the purposes of Revenue management the talukas remained the

Territorial Divisions and Revenue management.

same as last year. The Bhagbatai system i. e. rent in kind system has also remained the same except as mentioned above in two places Rawal and Gorana, where cash settlement was brought into effect this year. Though cultivators possessing one third of the area in Raval and one eighth in Gorana have given up their land, it is hoped that this will be only a temporary throwing up.

Number of Villages.

13. The number of villages remained the same as last year viz. 660.

Rainfall.

14. The average rainfall during the year under report was 36·75 as against 4·39 last year. The maximum fall was 51 at Jodhpur and Paddhari and the minimum 21·91 in Jamnagar. The rainfall though plentiful was very badly distributed. In fact it lasted for about 6 weeks only.

Cultivable and nonculti-vable area of the State.

15. There is no perceptible change in the nature of area of cultivable land except that 659 acres of Jarayat land were brought under irrigation during the year, and about 40,295 acres remained fallow on account of the effects of the famine. The total area remained the same as last year.

Cattle.

16. There was no particular cattle disease during the year but many animals died in the beginning of the year on account of the fodder famine. However no pains were spared by the cultivators to keep their plough cattle alive and some success attended their efforts.

Crops.

17. On account of the failure of the last rain the monsoon crops failed partially and the yield was only $\frac{5}{8}$ of that of an average good year. The principal crops from which the State got its revenue were til and wheat, but unfortuanately these two also suffered from disease. The outturn of cotton was very small.

Wells.

18. As numerous wells were sunk last year during the famine at a very great outlay, few were made this year, 241 only as against 3,572 last year at a cost of Rs. 17,297 against Rs. 2,00,136.

Taccavi.

19. Rs. 3,45,097 were advanced during the year to cultivators. This figure includes also the value of grain advanced during the famine year. Out of this Rs. 67,772 were recovered during the year.

20. The total revenue of the department was Rs. 10,23,153 against Rs.

Revenue.

12,85,957 last year. It must be remarked that the famine affected the produce of a whole year from November to November and half of this year corresponds with last and half with this year.

Managed Estates.

21. The number of managed estates at the end of the last year was 66 to which 18 more were added during the year. Of these 84, 2 were released leaving a balance of 82 at the end of the year. There are 4 minor girasias, whose Jagirs are under management, at present studying in the Gondal Girasia college and 3 in the Wadhwan Talukdari School.

22. Some inquiry into the status and rights of holders of alienated lands and the areas of such lands seems very necessary and will be arranged for.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

A. LEGISLATION.

23. During the year under report the following Acts and Rules were passed.

1. Native Passenger Ships Act.
2. Census Rules.
3. Rules relating to Plague.
4. Provident Fund Rules for State employes.
5. Currency Conversion Rules.
6. Game Rules.
7. Amendments made in the local Court Fees, Stamp and Registration Acts and the Civil Procedure Code.

B. MILITARY AND SIBANDI.

Imperial Service Lancers.

24. The sanctioned strength of the squadron is the same as last year and the existing strength is also the same. At the end of the last year there were 66 horses, to those were added 18 remounts purchased from the 2nd Bombay Lancers, thus making the total 84. Out of these 84, ten being found useless, were cast and transferred to the Riasat Department, and four died during the course of the year. Thus at the end of the year there were 70 horses and 45 ponies, and 31 horses and 9 ponies were wanting to complete the sanctioned strength of animals in the squadron. But recently 30 remounts have been purchased by the Inspecting Officer Kathiawar Imperial Service Troops, on

behalf of the State and the total strength of horses in the squadron is now nearly complete. The total expenditure of the Lancers in the year under report was Rs. 69,338 against Rs. 62,619 for the preceding year. The increase is chiefly due to high prices of fodder during the famine year, part of which is covered by this report. The discipline of the corps was good during the year under report. During the latter part of the year, Zàllá Shri Dádbha, the commanding Officer of the squadron was absent in Australia with one non-commissioned officer.

Paltan.

25. The total strength of the Paltan was 193 in the commencement of the year and it was the same at the end of it. The total cost was Rs. 33,858 against Rs. 36,055 last year. The corps continued to do the same duties as last year. I am unable to see the necessity for the continued existence of this " Paltan."

Artillery.

26. The total number of men in the artillery was 9 at the close of the year under report against 12 at the close of last year. The control of the artillery has been lately transferred to the officer commanding the Paltan, after the death, during the year, of its own commanding officer. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,037 as against Rs. 2,292 last year.

Sibandi.

27. The total strength of the Sibandi at the end of the year was 240 as against 242 at the end of the last year. The expenditure was Rs. 24,442 as against Rs. 27,469 last year. The men do duty as guards in the Palace and also as Revenue Havildars.

C. POLICE.

28. The department remained in the charge of Mr. C. G. O'Connor through out the year of report.

29. The strength of the Police remained the same as reported last year.

30. There were nine punitive posts maintained at one time or another of the year, 7 of them were the same as those mentioned in last year's report while two other at Nànà-àmblà and Zánkhur were newly established. The police force engaged for all these posts consisted of 1 havildar, 5 Nayaks and 35 constables. Three posts viz. those at Khakharda, Nánà-àmblà and Zànkhur were removed during the year leaving at its close 6 consisting of 1 havildar, 4 Nayaks and 25 constables.

31. The extra police force, consisting of 5 Nayaks, 80 constables and 4 camel sowars entertained to cope with the abnormal increase of crime during the famine year, was discharged from service from the 15th October last.

Expenditure.

32. The total expenditure of the Police has been Rs. 1,41,875 as against Rs. 1,48,448 showing a decrease of Rs. 6,573 which is chiefly owing to the police clothing not being purchased during the year under report. In addition to the above, expenditure for the police force engaged temporarily on account of famine and allowance for grain and fodder compensation granted to the Police force for the same purpose amounted to Rs. 14,588 as against Rs. 7,458 last year.

Working of Police.

33. There were two gangs of dacoits out during the year, one of which was composed of 5 Sindhis of Kàlàwad and Mewàsà under Dhrafa and a Brahmin of Sarwànià and the other of 11 persons belonging to the Rajput and Chàran clans of Bàrádi. The first gang committed some three offences of kidnapping but its members were soon after arrested and brought to book. The second gang attacked the village of Devalià on the night of 8th July last, deprived the village police of their guns &ca, and looted the house of a Lohànà taking away property of the value of Rs. 958. These people were also arrested by the Police but they were discharged by the sessions Court in the trial that followed.

Cognizable offences.

34. The number of cognizable offences was 2,602 as against 1,979 last year showing an increase of 623. It consists of 6 murders, 11 dacoities, 21 highway robberies, 32 ordinary robberies, 629 house breakings, 1,588 thefts and 315 other minor offences.

Percentage of arrests & conviction.

35. 2,972 persons were arrested of whom 2,941 were sent up for trial, as against 2,185 and 2,136 respectively last year. 2,445 were convicted as against 1,570 last year, giving a conviction percentage of 82·26 as against 71·85 last year. The percentage of convictions to those sent for trial works out at 83·13 as against 73·50 last year.

Recovery of stolen property.

36. The amount of property reported to have been stolen was valued at Rs. 54,691 against Rs. 47,153 last year. The recoveries were Rs. 27,508 as against Rs. 18,053 last year, showing percentage of property recovered to that stolen 50·29 as against 37·51 last year.

Conduct of Police.

37. 250 police men were punished as against 222 last year, the percentage being 27·1 and 24·5 respectively. Good service tickets were awarded in 50 cases as against 110 and special promotion was given in 13 cases as against 41.

38. The total strength of the village police was 1,557 as against 1,591 and the total cost Rs. 73,418 as against Rs. 88,012 last year. The decrease is due to some vacancies in the force. The above number consists of Police Patels and Pasaitas. The number of Police Patels was 589 of whom 434 belonged to khalsa villages and 155 to alienated villages. The number of Pasaitas was 968 of whom 543 were stipendiary and 425 held land in jiwai.

Village Police.

D. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

39. The number of Criminal Courts remained the same as last year, but the powers exercised by the Kálàwad Court were reduced. The judge of that court formerly exercised powers of a first Class Magistrate, but only second class powers are now exercised by him, and appeals against his decisions now lie to the senior Nyáyádhish instead of the Chief Judicial officer. The powers to try summarily all the offences mentioned in section 262 of the Criminal Procedure Code with which all the First class Magistrates and the Amran Nyáyádhish were invested during the famine year on account of increase in the number of petty criminal cases, have been withdrawn since 1st November 1900, there being no further necessity for continuing those powers. In other respects the status of all the criminal Courts remains the same as last year.

40. The total number of offences during the year under report was 3,904 against 3,926 in the preceding year. Of this number 3,741 were under the Penal Code, 15 under the Abkari Act, 2 under the Opium Act, and 146 under the local and special acts, and out of these all 3,897 were returned as true. Of the cases affecting human life brought to trial there were 4 murders, as against 6 in the preceding year, 7 culpable homicide not amounting to murder and 1 attempt to commit murder. Of offences relating to property there were 5 dacoities, 47 robberies, and the rest were theft &ca. There were in all 2,045 cognizable cases and 653 non-cognizable cases as against 1,475 and 952 respectively last year, of these 2,680 have been disposed of. The total number of accused persons tried during the year was 4,667 of whom 2,773 were convicted, 1,742 were discharged, 82 were acquitted and the remaining 20 either died, escaped or were made over to other States. The balance of criminal cases at the end of the year under report was 18 against 13 and the persons remaining under trial were 50 against 33 last year. Of the 50 under trial 4 persons were in jail and 46 on bail.

Number of offences and the work done by criminal courts.

41. The fines inflicted during the year amounted to Rs. 7,910 against Rs. 14,329 last year, and the amount recovered was Rs. 4,151 against Rs. 6,803.

Fines.

Criminal appellate work.

42. The total number of criminal appeals heard was 186 as against 203 last year, of these 182 were disposed of and 2 were remanded and 2 were left undisposed of at the end of the year.

Extradition.

43. During the year under report 74 persons were extradited by this State against 60 last year of whom 47 were convicted, 1 acquitted and discharged and 26 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. On the other hand, 97 persons were handed over to this State as against 66 last year, of whom 75 were sentenced, 19 were acquitted and discharged and 3 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

E. CIVIL JUSTICE.

44. The number of civil courts was the same as last year but the status of the Káláwad munsiff's court was reduced from 1st grade to 2nd grade, thereby limiting its power of hearing original civil suits to suits valued at not more than Rs. 250 instead of Rs. 1,200; with this exception there was no change in the status of any court.

Receipts and expenditure.

45. The total cash receipts of all the civil courts of the State amounted to Rs. 17,403 during the year under report as against Rs. 10,230 last year, while the expenditure was Rs. 52,099 as against Rs. 56,503 the year before.

Number of original suits.

46. The total number of suits instituted in all the courts during the year under report was 3,022 as against 2,862 the year before, showing an increase of 160 suits. The total number of original suits disposed of by the Civil Courts was 2,735 as against 3,007 in the preceding year. The total number of suits left undisposed of at the end of the year was 443 of which 36 were pending more than a year. Of the total suits (2,735) disposed of, only 854 were contested and the rest were decreed exparte or on admission or were compromised or were otherwise disposed of by arbitration or without trial.

Value of suits disposed of.

47. The value of the 2,735 suits disposed of during the year under report amounted to Rs. 14,39,148 as against Rs. 4,44,884 last year showing an increase of Rs. 9,94,264. This will show that though the number of suits disposed of by the several civil courts of the State is less than the last year, the amount covered by those suits is exceptionally high and probably the work done in connection with them was of a more intricate and difficult nature.

48. The total number of applications for execution of decrees filed in all the civil courts of the State during the year was 1,639 which when added to the balance of 256 left at the close of the last year, gives a total of 1,895. Of this 1,522 were disposed of leaving a balance of 373 at the close of the year. The work done in this branch of the Department compares unfavourably with that done during the last year. In that year there were 3,014 applications for disposal of which 2,758 were disposed of and only 256 were left undisposed of.

Execution of decrees.

49. By an oversight 24 appeals have been shown pending at the close of the year in the last year's report instead of 19. To this 230 received during the year under report when added, the total becomes 249 of which 219 were disposed of and 30 were left undisposed of. Over and above the civil courts of the State there are two Political courts viz. the Rajwadi Court and the Bhayat Court, both presided over by the Huzur Assistant. The former adjudicates upon questions arising between the State and other Hakdars who have not the status of Mulgirasias, Bhayats &ca., and the latter upon questions arising between the State and the Mulgirasias and Bhayats who have received Hak Patraks from the late Rajsthanik Court. At the close of the last year there were 9 suits pending in the Rajwadi Court to which one more was added during the year. Of these 2 were disposed of leaving a balance of 8. In the Bhayat Court there were 4 cases pending at the close of last year of which one was disposed of and 3 remained.

Civil appeals.

F. MUNICIPALITY.

50. The income of the Jamnagar Municipality amounted to Rs. 8,780 as against Rs. 5,664 last year. The increase is chiefly due to the sum realized by the sale of produce of the conservancy Depôt. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 58,593 as against Rs. 72,491 last year. The principal taxes levied in the Jamnagar town are the shop and the wheel taxes. From the former Rs. 3,591 were realised as against Rs. 1,067 and from the latter Rs. 665 as against Rs. 971 last year. The increase in the shop-tax is due to recovery of arrears of the last year. The decrease in the wheel-tax is due to a decrease in bullock-carts plying for hire on account of the reduction in the number of bullocks brought about by the famine.

51. The scavanging, watering and lighting arrangements of the town were practically the same as last year and are said to be fairly efficient.

52. The total number of deaths during the year was 4,070 as against 1,587 last year. The rate of mortality per mille was 75·66 against 31·74 last year. The high rate of mortality

Sanitary arrangements.

is due to famine-fever and other diseases following a famine. The total number of births during the year was 839 as against 1,306 last year. The total population of Jamnagar town was found to be 53,793 in the last census.

Waterworks and the Bazar Master's Departments.

53. The water-works and the Bazar-master's departments work under the Municipal Officer. The income from the water-works department was Rs. 9,738 during the year under report as against Rs. 10,104 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 12,859 as against Rs. 11,838 last year. The income of the Bazar master's department was Rs. 1,857 as against Rs. 2,446 last year and the expenditure was Rs. 2,629 against ~~Rs~~ 2,246 last year.

54. I cannot help recording my opinion that the inhabitants of Jamnagar town get far more done for them than they have a right to expect in return for the taxation imposed upon them. At the same time the real municipal income is greater than that shown because Bhagol (a tax partly toll and partly octroi) and customs duties go direct to the customs department though they are at least partly municipal receipts.

G. REGISTRATION.

55. The several registration offices of the State constituted under the Registration Act as distinguished from the Chhapa Rules, registered 1,140 documents as against 1,292 last year leaving a balance of 49 at the close of the year as against 34 last year. There were 10 documents presented of which registration was refused as against 28 last year. The total value of the property dealt with by the documents registered was Rs. 3,38,485 and the net revenue derived from this source was Rs. 9,349 as against Rs. 7,53,964 and Rs. 9,871 respectively last year.

Working of the Chhapa Department in Jamnagar town.

56. There were 406 chhapa applications pending at the close of last year. 180 new applications made during the year being added to these made a total of 586 to be disposed of. Of these 292 have been disposed of and 294 remain pending at the close of the year. The income of this department during the year was Rs. 18,187 as against Rs. 17,240 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,605 as against Rs. 3,087 last year. The arrears should have been disposed of before this.

Chhapa Department outside Jamnagar.

57. The number of applications pending at the close of last year was 1,039 and 260 more were received during the year. Out of the total number 1,299, 544 were disposed of and 755 were left in balance at the close of the year. The revenue from this source was Rs. 13,093 as against Rs. 15,484 last year.

H. PRISONS.

58. The number of prisons aud lock-ups remained the same during the year under report, viz 10 and 2 respectively. Why there are so many prisons and why one is not enough for the whole State I do not know. At the close of the last year there were 449 prisoners remaining in Jail through-out the State and 3,658 were admitted during the year making a total of 4,107. Out of this 3,735 were either released, died or were made over to other States and 372 remained in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average jail population was 452·24 as against 320·73 last year. The increase of 131·51 in the daily average is due to the same cause as last year, viz. the famine. Of the total number of prisoners in the State jails 80·5 percent were Hindoos and 19·5 were Mahomedans against 73·5 and 26·5 respectively last year. One prisoner escaped from the Khambhalia jail but he was recaptured and punished. The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole fair. 23 prisoners got remission of sentence for good conduct and 90 were released at the time of H. H. the young Jam Saheb's marriage in honor of the occasion. The total gross expenditure during the year on account of all the jails of the State was Rs. 29,560 as against Rs. 21,339 last year, which when divided by the average daily attendance of prisoners gives Rs. 65-5-7 gross expense per prisoner per year as against Rs. 66-11-6 last year. The total income of the department was Rs. 3,320 as against Rs. 3,749 last year. The Jail school is progressing well and the same arrangements as last year continue for the instruction of prisoners.

59. The health of the Jail population was fairly good. Cholera made its appearance in the months of June, July and August last and caused some mortality in the Mahal jails. In the Central Jail at Jamnagar it was not at all bad but fever was severe.

60. The Central jail is too small and is apt to be crowded. A new jail is an urgent want.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

61. This department consists of (1) Customs proper, (2) Cher-wood plantation, (3) Salt, (4) Pearl fishery and other minor departments such as Chilo &ca. The number of ports is unaltered.

62. A reduction of 4 annas percent *ad valorem* in the sea-import duty has been made as a tentative measure for the current season with the idea of attracting the trade of the interior of Kathiawar to Bedi-Bander. It remains to be seen whether this indulgence will result beneficially to the State or otherwise.

Change in Customs duties.

63. The number of ships owned by subjects of this State was 287 at the end of the last year. 9 were added during the year under report and 5 were wrecked, thus the number left at the end of the year was 291. The total number of ships that visited the ports of this State was 2,813 having a capacity of 4,55,396 candies as against 2,511 having a capacity of 9,22,739 candies in the previous year. Of the total number of ships that touched the ports of the State this year, 925 were loaded, as against 1,290 last year, thus there is a decrease of 365 loaded vessels. Of the total number of vessels (2813) which visited our ports during the year, 2,051 belonged to the State and 636 to foreign ports and 126 represent the trips made by Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamer, as against 1888, 541 and 82 respectively last year.

Number of ships.

64. The total value of sea-imports during the year under report was Rs. 55,06,605 as against Rs. 46,79,580, the previous year or an increase of Rs. 8,27,025. The principal increase is under food grains, cloth, sugar, sugar candy, ivory, cocoa-nuts, gold and silver &ca. The increase in food grains is doubtless due to the famine, those in cloth, sugar and sugar-candy, ivory and cocoa-nuts are attributed to the large number of marriages celebrated among all classes of the people during the latter part of the year. The increase in gold and silver (including coins) was partly due to this same cause and partly to the change of currency in the State. The principal noticeable decrease was in cotton-seeds and sesamum (til). The decrease is due in both to increased home-production and in the former to decreased demand owing to the destruction of cattle in the famine year.

65. The total value of exports during the year was Rs. 4,02,257 as against Rs. 9,85,745 the year before, thus giving a decrease of of Rs. 5,83,488. The principal articles of export are cotton, cereals, wool, ghee and oil seeds. The decrease is due to the famine.

Exports by sea.

66. Ths total revenue of the Customs department was Rs. 1,67,889 as against Rs. 1,61,972 during the previous year, thus giving a small increase of Rs. 5,917. Of the total Rs. 1,31,971 represent customs proper as against Rs. 1,27,591, Rs. 2,525 cher plantation receipts as against Rs. 4,577, Rs. 2,261 Chilo and Pindara Kund as against Rs. 2,422, Rs. 27,132 salt as against Rs. 23,382

Revenue of the Customs Department.

and Rs. 4,000–the same as last year pearl fishery. Chilo (Pilgrim tax) and pearl fishery are farmed out for Rs. 1,875 and Rs. 4,000 respectively; other branches are worked departmentally.

Light houses.

67. The number of recognized light-houses remained the same as last year viz. 3 at Kalumbhar, Rozi and Perotan. There is one unrecognized light house at Jodia. It is useful to local country crafts.

General Remarks.

68. There are certain anomalies in the charges made by the Customs Department and the octroi taxation of the Revenue Department and the subject is engaging my attention.

B. PUBLIC WORKS.

69. Beyond finishing the various works begun for famine relief and mentioned in last year's report, there were no ordinary public works undertaken, and worthy of special mention. The total cost of the department was Rs. 9,25,339 as against Rs. 4,79,343 in the preceding year and Rs. 3,10,979 in the year before. Of this Rs. 8,99,818 were spent on works including gardens &ca. and Rs. 25,521 were establishment charges. This gives the percentage of establishment charges on works as 2·8 against 5·4 in the preceding year and 8·9 in the year before. Of Rs. 8,99,818 Rs. 35,097 were spent on ordinary public works and the balance Rs. 8,64,721 was the cost of finishing or continuing the various famine works on hand. The important works begun last year have already been described in last year's report; it is therefore unnecessary to give any further description of them here.

General remarks.

70. In the commencement of the year cholera broke out on the Relief camps first at Adhia and then at Keshia, Vijarkhi, and Balachadi. The works were temporarily closed. With the burst of monsoon many people both cultivators and labourers returned to their homes and obtained work either privately or on the village works which the State then opened. A few persons have continued to remain on these small works till now.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE.

Receipts and expenditure.

71. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 18,18,192 as against Rs. 18,58,940 in 1899-1900. The expenditure was Rs. 30,28,134 as against Rs. 24,73,258 in 1899-1900. Thus there

was a decrease of Rs. 40,748 in receipts and an increase of Rs. 5,54,876 in expenditure. The following is a statement of the income of the State under different heads as compared with that of the previous year.

No.	Heads of Account.	1899-1900	1900-1901	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Land Revenue.....	10,33,632	8,86,512	,,	1,47,120
2	Customs and Salt.....	1,58,947	1,59,691	744	
3	Stamps and Registration...	89,793	88,335	,,	1,458
4	Law and Justice.....	33,624	13,922	,,	19,702
5	Abkari and Opium.....	66,405	65,042	,,	1,363
6	Taxes	2,38,516	1,35,189	,,	1,03,327
7	Forest	2,639	2,419	,,	220
8	Jail	3,173	2,044	,,	1,129
9	Miscellaneous	1,03,293	2,53,570	1,50,277	,,
9A	Railway	1,28,918	2,11,468	82,550	,,
	Total Rs...	18,58,940	18,18,192	2,33,571	2,74,319

The opening balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 5,30,019. When the revenue of the year Rs. 18,18,192 and the amounts received on account of deposits advances &ca. Rs. 43,43,598 are added, the total comes to Rs. 66,91,809 from which we deduct Rs. 30,28,134 the amount of actual expenditure and Rs. 28,59,863 the amounts on account of repayment of deposits and payment of advances and have a closing balance of Rs. 8,03,812 at the end of the year under report.

72. The receipts show a small decrease over the last year which is due to the effects of famine and to failure of the late monsoon rains. The increase under expenditure is also attributable to famine, relief charges on account of which include this year, the figures of the last year.

The financial condition of the State.

73. The financial condition of the State causes a little temporary anxiety. Though the closing balance of the year under report is Rs. 8,03,812 as against Rs. 5,30,019 for last year, all the necessary current expenditure and a part payment of the Rs. 15,00,000 borrowed from Government have to be met from it and the current year's revenue, which revenue is far below that of an average year, be-

fore the bulk of next year's revenue can be expected. Except the Government loan of Rs. 15,00,000, and Rs. 20,00,090 borrowed from Gondal for the construcion of the Jamnagar Railway there is no other debt against the State, and though I have said that temporary anxiety is being felt, I do not mean to indicate anything really unsound in our position. We hope for and expect a rapid improvement.

Currency.

74. Probably the most important event of the year from a local point of view was the conversion of the currency from Koris to rupees. A scheme approved by Government after much correspondence, was carried out in January last. Government agreed to receive koris at the rate of 435 per 100 rupees, and the kori coins given up by the State and the public were equivalent to Rs. 46,10,979. Government advanced 5 lakhs to start with. The operations were successfully and smoothly carried out and an undoubtedly important reform has been effected.

Under the orders of Government the old copper coins remain as current coin but are not legal tender.

Abkari.

75. As reported last year, the Abkari system obtaining in the British Districts with necessary modifications to suit the special exigencies of the State was introduced in September 1899 and it still continues but on account of the famine it was found necessary to modify the conditions and do away with the minimum guarantee.

Opium.

76. The sale of opium decreased from 3,230 lbs. in the previous year to 2,758 lbs in the year under report—again the effects of famine. Departmental management for the retail of this drug still continues but steps are being taken to arrange a contract.

Stamps.

77. Stamps like coins are now valued in rupees and annas instead of koris.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Institutions.

78. There were in all 23 Medical Institutions in the State during the year under report of which 21 were for human beings and 2 for animals. They were as follows:—

1 Jubilee Hospital.

5 Dispensaries in Jamnagar including the Jail, Paltan and Lancers

dispensaries.

7 Dispensaries in the Talukas.
8 Native Davákhánàs and
2 Veterinary Hospitals.

All these institutions are under the control of the State Medical Department except one viz. the Imperial Service Lancers' Dispensary, which was set apart as a military Medical institution during the year under report. In these institutions there were treated 2,783 indoor patients, 1,45,777 out-door patients and 836 animals at a total cost of Rs. 57,520 to the State. The daily average attendance in all the Medical institutions of the State for human beings was 1560·72 and in those for animals it was 38·07.

Prevailing diseases.

79. Prevailing diseases during the year under report were the following:—

Cholera,
Malarial fevers,
Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Lung diseases,
Syphilitic affections and
Skin diseases.

Sanitary condition.

80. The Sanitary condition of Jamnagar town was on the whole fair but that of the whole State taken to-gether was not satisfactory. The total number of deaths during the year was 39,072 against 9900 last year. The death rate per mille of population was 102·92 as against 26·08 last year. The increase in the ratio of death was due to cholera, diarrhœa, fever, and emaciation produced by the effects of the famine of last year. The total number of births during the year was 6,954 against 10,417 last year, the birth rate per mille of population being 18·31 against 27·4 last year. The causes of decrease in the birth rate are obvious.

Epidemics.

81. During the year under report cholera appeared and fever prevailed. The total number of villages affected by cholera was about 212 and the total number of cases and deaths that resulted from this epidemic was 10,215 and 6,905 respectively. Fever was general throughout the State. Besides there were 377 cases of small-pox of which 352 recovered and the rest terminated fatally. There was no recrudescence of plague during the year. But of late, the death rate in Jamnagar town has reached so high a figure that although no signs of plague can be detected, fears are entertained.

Vaccination.

82. During the year there were 8,081 primary vaccination and 576 re-vaccination operations, of these 7,833 and 471 respectively proved successful. To medically help the numerous workers on various famine relief works, 10 temporary dispensaries were opened at different camps and medical aid was given to 21,071 persons in all.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

83. The Educational Deparatment of the State was under the control of the Agency till May 1900, but since then it has been transferred to the State under Government orders and is working under the supervision of the State Educational Inspector, an officer who is also Head Master of the local High School. The Inspector is helped by a Deputy Inspector who was one of the Sub-Deputy Inspectors of the Agency previous to his appointment in this State. The total number of Educational Institutions existing during the year was 121 comprising 6 secondary schools, 114 primary schools and 1 drawing class, of which 116 were purely State, 4 were aided and 1 was private. The numbers here given are the same as last year. These institutions provided education for 9,630 children as against 10,254 in 1899-1900. Of these children 616 belong to the secondary schools, 9,007 to the primary schools, and 7 to the drawing class as against 700, 9,534, and 20 respctively last year.

84. The total expenditure was Rs. 62,634 and the fee receipts were Rs. 11,240 as against Rs. 81,914 and Rs. 12,484 respectively in 1899-1900. The decrease of Rs. 19,280 in expenditure cannot be fully explained as the control was formerly with the Agency Educational Department and detailed figures of expenditure for the last year are not forthcoming.

85. Of the 6 secondary schools 1 is a High School and 4 are middle-schools maintained at the expense of the State and there is one middle-school getting State aid. Of the primary schools there are 98 boys schools maintained by the State, 3 boys schools getting State aid and one private school for boys unaided. The remaining 12 schools are girl Schools solely maintained at the State expense.

Besides these schools there are 20 unrecognised places of instruction of which 16 are for boys and 4 for girls. Of these one teaches English, 2 Sanscrit, 2 Urdu, 1 Gujarati and the rest give religious education. Of those giving religious education, 13 are koran schools-10 for boys and 3 for girls- and 1 is a Jain shàlà. These unrecognised institutions give instruction to 907 children.

86. Of the total number of children studying in the various schools, 1,724 were Mahomedans.

87. There were 76 trained masters and 12 school mistresses and 236 untrained masters and assistants and 34 untrained mistresses and female assistants on the establishment of the Vernacular schools of the State.

88. There is a drawing class attached to the local High School in which 32 boys are being trained for drawing of which 7 are outsiders and 25 are boys studyiug in State schools. The number in 1899–1900 was 38 of which 20 were outsiders. The drawing class secured an excellent result at the annual examination having passed 11 out of 15 presented. In the Northern Division this number has been surpassed by the Ahmedabad Training College only which presented 58 boys and passed 15. One of the boys who passed this year from the local drawing class carried off a prize in Practical Geometry.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wild animals.

89. During the year under report there were 30 deaths from snake bite against 92 last year. One person was killed by a wolf.

Accidental deaths, fires &ca.

90. There were altogether 150 accidental deaths and 32 suicides against 43 and 18 respectively last year, and there were 24 accidental fires against 68 last year causing a loss of property worth Rs. 250 against Rs 2,889 last year.

Miscellaneous Departments.

91. The working of the records, Rayasat, Darbari Post and Tent departments remain the same as last year and require no special remarks. The Infanticide Department was abolished during the year and what little work—keeping watch over births and deaths among Jadejas and others—that still remains to be done in connection with this Department has been transferred to the Revenue and Police authorities.

92. The officers of the State appear to have done good work throughout the year.

Jamnagar.
10th June 1901.

C. N. SEDDON,
Administrator,
Nawanagar State.

APPENDIX II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE.

FOR 1901—1902.

JAMNAGAR.

Printed at the Nawanagar State Pres

1902.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

Nawanagar State.

FOR THE YEAR 1901–1902.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

Area and Population.

1. The area of the State is (as last year) 3,791·3 square miles. Its population by the 1901 census was 3,36,579.

H. H. the Minor Chief of the State.

2. The minor Jam Saheb entered upon his 20th year on 9th September 1901 corresponding to the Gujarati date Shravan Vad 12th 1958 Samvat (Halari). He has been under the charge of Captain F. De. B. Hancock, his Tutor and Companion throughout the year. As Captain Hancock was in charge of the Halar Prant office with his current charge as Tutor, the Jam Saheb stayed, with some advantage to himself, a few months in Rajkot. He was again for a few days at Rajkot in November last on His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's visit to Kathiawar, when he was introduced to His Excellency. His scholastic studies are in most branches a continuation of those of last year, but a gradual introduction of such subjects as may be more specially useful to him hereafter is being effected. He continues to be fond of Polo, Lawn-tennis, Coursing, and other manly sports and forms of exercise.

Touring on a large scale had to be abandoned during the year under report owing to the continuance of famine conditions and consequent financial difficulties. But the Jam Saheb travelled with his Tutor in the western division of the State while the Administrator was making his official tour in that division in January last. And he has lately gone to Cashmere via Karachi and Lahore.

The young Jam Saheb was given a fixed allowance this year and called upon to manage his own private affairs himself, Captain Hancock giving him such help as was wanted.

3. Bais Tejiba, Fuliba and Devba—all three wives of Kumar Shri Kalubha,—

Other Palace events.

and Bai Nathibai Junior, one of the widows of H. H. the late Jam Saheb, died during the year. Their jiwai consisted only of cash allowances and therefore no villages and no land except a few gardens in Jamnagar, came to the State by way of reversion. The total cost on account of the Palace including the Jamsaheb's expenses and Kalubha and Lakhubha's allowances came to Rs. 87,390 as against Rs. 86,272 last year.

Personnel of Administration.

4. I was in charge of the Administration practically throughout the year, having taken over charge from Captain F. W. Wodehouse, the then Halar Prant Officer, on 12th April 1901.

Political relations.

5. The Political relations with neighbouring States remain the same as last year.

Tribute.

6. The usual tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 payable to the British Government was paid during the year.

7. The State contributed Rs. 15,000 to the Calcutta and Bombay Victoria Memorial Funds.

CHAPTER II.

A. REVENUE SURVEY OPERATIONS.

8. During the year 138 villages comprising 4,76,680 acres and 24 Gunthas came under survey operations. 101 villages were finished and 37 remained incomplete. In all 564 boundaries were settled of which 537 were undisputed and 27 were disputed. The total area traversed during the year was 4,40,174 acres and 14 gunthas of which 1,28,512—17 (Acres. G.) were in 44 alienated villages and 3,11,661,—37 (Acres. G.) in State villages. Survey numbers measured by cross staff and chain were 12, 349 comprising 1,67,519—23 (Acres. G.). The average cost of survey per acre was Re 0-0-10 against Re 0-0-11 last year. On the whole the quantity of work turned out by the Survey Department was more and the cost less than last year.

Classification.

9. As remarked last year I think it is inadvisable to continue this work and have therefore passed orders closing it. During the year under report, except in three villages which

reverted to the State on account of the death of Bai Shri Majiba the Senior Rani of H. H. the late Jam Saheb, no classification work was done. And classification in these 3 villages was done because they are in the Punchkoshi Taluka all the other villages of which had been already classified.

Settlement.

10. Cash rates have been levied in Raval, Gorana and Khambhalia but bearing in mind the succession of bad seasons and the impoverished condition of the peasantry, I have thought it advisable to reduce the maximum rate in these three villages from Rs. 3 to Rs. 1—12—0 per acre for jarayat land only.

I introduced in the beginning of the year Survey settlement rates in Jamnagar Bedi and Kansumra as reported last year, the special reasons being that in the first two, cash rates-though absurdly low-already prevailed and in the last to prevent petty pilfering from the outturn of Darbari land. The village is jointly held by the Darbar and some Sumra pasaitas, and the cultivators are common to both. The Sumras pay no share of their produce to the State, and I may explain that where any considerable portion of a village is held on such terms there is always the danger that the produce of fields which ought to pay a share to the State will be surreptitiously passed off as that of fields which are held free. I intend making some reduction in the rates at Jamnagar but have not yet passed orders.

Though I am still strongly in favour of substituting a cash assessment for the present bhagbatai system-which I regard as objectionable in almost every way-I fear that it will not be possible to do any thing. In the first place there is not sufficient time now left to watch so important a change; in the second a worse time than the present could hardly be imagined. Most cultivators are thoroughly broken down and other States are trying by inducement and promise to get hold of the few substantial cultivators that remain. I think that if I could manage to introduce any system of cash assessment the one I should choose would be that whereby the assessment of a village is fixed as a whole upon the basis of the yield of average years in the past; this total assessment would be spread over the various fields according as they might be classed by a punch as first, second, third or fourth class. Such a system has many advantages over the more elaborate method of scientific classification.

General.

11. The total expenditure of the Revenue Survey Department for the year under report was Rs. 35,695, a quarter of which may be said to have been incurred for doing work not falling within the scope of ordinary operations.

B. LAND REVENUE.

12. The department worked under R. B. Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel till

Change in the Personnel.

25th July 1901. On Mr. Náthabhai's unfortunate death Mr. Gopalshanker Venishanker Bhachech, the Huzur Account Officer, was appointed Chief Revenue Adhikari and was also entrusted with the charge of the Customs Department.. Mr. Maniram, the Chief Customs Officer, was appointed Huzur Account Officer vice Mr. Gopalshanker. Mr. Maniram was in charge of the Revenue Department from July 25th to 9th September.

Territorial divisions and Revenue Management.

13. The territorial divisions remained the same as last year. The bhagbatai system has also remained in force except in three more places viz. Jamnagar, Bedi and Kansumra.

Number of villages.

14. The number of villages was increased by one, owing to the foundation of a new village named "Kennedy gam" on the lands of some two or three Darbari villages of the Bhatia Mahal. Thus the total number is now 661 instead of 660.

Rainfall.

15. The total average rainfall was 7.52 as against 36.75 last year. Atkot had the maximum fall viz. 13 inches and Paddhari the minimum viz. 4 inches.

Cultivable and non-cultivable land.

16. The total area of cultivable land of the State remained the same as last year viz. 12,42,809 acres, of which 10,54,651 was jirayat as against 10,93,694 ; 74,420 was bagayat against 73,897 and 1,13,738 fallow against 75,218. Thus 523 acres of jirayat land were transferred to Bagayat and 38,520 acres of jirayat land were added to the area of fallow.

Cattle..

17. There was no disease or mortality among the cattle.

Crops.

18. The rain crops were an almost complete failure except in Atkot and part of Kandorna where they were fair. Wheat was fair and on the whole free from disease.

Wells.

19. 165 new wells were sunk during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,867 of which Rs. 3,030 were contributed by the State, and the rest spent by the cultivators themselves. Rs 839 more were spent by the State in giving help to cultivators in repairing and completing their old wells.

Forest.

20. The forest area has remained the same. There is no appreciable increase in the number of trees.

Tagavi.

21. The total amount of tagavi advanced was Rs. 1,15,351 of which Rs. 26,279 was only recovered and the balance Rs. 89,072 was left unrecovered.

Revenue.

22. The total land revenue was Rs. 13,35,420 against Rs. 10,23,153 last year.

Famine.

23. The year was a famine year. Relief works were opened; poor-houses maintained at Jamnagar and Kalawad by private charity; considerable tagavi grants were made; loans were advanced to Grasias and others; and special orders were passed from time to time as seemed necessary. The balance left over from the charity fund has been utilised in providing grain for the respectable poor and maintaining infirm and weak Grasias. Mr. Adamji Pirbhai has with great generosity fed a large number of Grasias, supplying persons selected by us with grain sufficient to last for 10 months.

New industry.

24. Messers J. A. Begbie and Co. of Bombay have started an Aloe-fibre factory at Salaya, paying Rs. 1,000 per annum and holding a monopoly for a period of 4 years. The firm has been given a plot of ground for buildings &c. for the factory and will begin work in a short time.

Managed estates.

25. There were 82 managed estates at the close of last year to which 7 were added and 42 were freed from management. Thus 47 remained under management at the close of the year. The four minor girassia boys whose jagirs are under management and who were reported to be studying at Gondal and Wadhwan Girasia schools are still studying there.

Alienation.

26. Rules were made for the settlement of alienated holdings in the State of a nature other than that of the Bhayati or Mul Grassia holdings dealt with by the late Rajasthanic Court. But under Government orders the idea of effecting a settlement has been dropped for the present.

27. Mr. Gopalshanker Bhachech the new Chief Revenue Adhikari has done good and careful work.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

A. LEGISLATION.

28. During the year under report no legislation was found necessary.

The rules passed were:—

1. Rules regulating the driving of carriages in Jamnagar.
2. Rules for the Police Provident Fund.
3. Rules for the proper working &c. of managed estates.
4. Amending rules relating to the making of tabuts and the conduct of the Tazia procession.

B. MILITARY AND SIBANDI.

Imperiai Service Lancers.

29. The sanctioned strength of the squadron is the same as last year viz. 103 officers and men and the existing strength is also practically the same viz. 101 as against 102 last year. At the end of last year there were 70 horses, 45 ponies and 2 camels. This year 38 remounts were purchased making a total of 108 horses. Of these 9 were cast and 1 was sold leaving at the end of the year 98. There are now 46 ponies. Of the 2 camels 1 was sold, being unserviceable and the other died.

30 The total expenditure of the Lancers during the year was Rs. 61,650, as against Rs. 69,338 last year. The decrease is mainly owing to the difference in the price of grass.

Expense.

Discipline.

31. The discipline of the corps was on the whole satisfactory. There was one court-martial.

32. 90 men of the squadron know musketry of whom 11 are marksmen, 14 first class shots, 26 second class and 39 third class. A duffedar was sent to Meerut for schooling in musketry during the year and returned with a certificate of qualification. Captain Montague D. A. A. G. for musketry Imperial Service Troops India held an inspection in last October. The officers and non-commissioned officers have been lately armed with revolvers.

Musketry.

33. The signallers were inspected at Rajkot in December last by the Inspector General of Army Signalling Bombay and Madras Commands.

Signalling.

34. The squadron spends too much time in barracks and I should like to

General.

see it moved about little more. Nevertheless the Lancers are efficient and have done well. The Commandant Jhala Shri Dadbha deserves congratulation. Colonel Beatson, Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops, who inspected the squadron in February last wrote :—

"A valuable unit maintained in a thorough state of efficiency and commanded with much intelligence."

Colonel Beatson also suggests an addition of 50 men so as to make a complete unit. Nothing but financial difficulties prevents my taking action to give effect to the suggestion.

Paltan and Artillery.

35. The strength of the Paltan at the close of the year was 191 as against 193 last year and the total cost was Rs. 32,430 as against Rs. 33,858.

I have given the Paltan-men, since July last, the duty of guarding some of the Jamnagar town gates, in addition to that of guarding the jail and the Treasury thus relieving the police.

36. The strength of artillery remains the same viz. 9 men, the cost being Rs. 1,939 as against Rs. 2,038 last year.

Sibandi.

37. The total strength of the sibandi at the close of the year under report was 239 as against 240 last year, the total cost being Rs. 22,846 as against Rs. 24,442.

C. POLICE.

38. The department remained in the charge of Mr. W. G. Clabby throughout the year.

39. It was found necessary to increase the strength of the force by 64 constables. Three police prosecutors, hitherto members of the Judicial Department, were also handed over to the Police Department and graded as Jamadars. Some temporary constables were also employed at Jodia and Balambha, while these places were affected with plague, for a short time to help the ordinary Police. The pay of the Force has also been raised. It was in the opinion of Mr. Clabby and myself dangerously small. I therefore thought it necessary to sanction a scheme of raised pay all round. Constables and naiks have received this increased rate of pay. But unfortunately officers higher in rank than naiks have had to wait.

Punitive Post.

40. There were 6 punitive posts left at the close of the last year. It was found possible to remove all of them except two. The two remaining punitive posts have also been

ordered to be removed from 1st April 1902.

41. The ordinary expenditure on account of the Police during the year under report was Rs. 1,41,100 as against Rs. 1,41,875 last year showing a decrease of Rs. 775. The decrease was chiefly nominal. Pay in koris was for account purposes converted into rupees at 400 Koris per Rs. 100. This year the pay was in rupees at the actual rate of 435 Koris per hundred rupees. Mr. Clabby's pay is also Rs. 100 per month less than his predecessor's.

Expenditure.

Over and above this ordinary expenditure there was an extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 2026-6-9 which was met from the head of " Unforeseen ". Thus the total expenditure on account of the Police during the year was Rs. 1,43,126-8-0.

42. There were 2,083 cognizable offences consisting of 14 murders, 16 Dacoities, 25 highway robberies, 42 robberies, 573 house-breaking, 970 thefts, 343 miscellaneous offences as against 2,602 last year. The decrease is chiefly in cases of ordinary theft.

Working of Police.

43. There was no outlawry during the year. Unfortunately there has been some slight increase in cases of other serious crime such as murder, dacoities, and robberies, and the causes for this increase are obvious.

Serious Crimes.

44. The percentage of detected cases of murder, dacoity and highway robbery to those committed is 45·45 and for the past year 44·76.

Result of serious crime.

45. During the year under report 2,172 persons were arrested of whom 2,141 were sent for trial as against 2,972 and 2,941 respectively last year. The percentage of conviction to arrest is 78·49 as against 82·26, while that of conviction to those sent for trial is 79·63 as against 83·13 last year.

Percentage of arrest and conviction.

46. The amount of property reported to have been stolen during the year under report was valued at Rs. 45,193-12-7 as against Rs. 54,690-14-6 last year, and Rs. 47,153 in the year before that. The recoveries for these three years were Rs. 26,899-10-0, Rs. 27,508-3-8 and Rs. 18,053-0-0 respectively. This gives a percentage of 59·5 for the year under report as against 50·29 and 37·51 in the two previous years respectively.

Recovery of stolen property.

47. 291 police men were punished as againt 250 last year. The percentage

Conduct of Police.

being 29·58 against 27·1. The increased punishment was needed; it will probably be found to have had a good effect. Good work was rewarded by giving special promotions to 24 men as against 13, giving money rewards to 5 (none last year), and good service tickets to 30 as against 50 last year.

Transfer of WaterPolice.

48. The control of the Water Police has been handed over to the Police Superintendent. This body was under the Customs Department till lately and its working was not quite satisfactory. The reorganization of the Water Police Force is not yet complete, but orders have lately been passed.

General.

49. The original Police Provident Fund became bankrupt owing to the abnormal death rate among the Police during the past years, and to make itself supporting and solvent the rules had to be revised and the Fund put on a sounder basis. New rules were therefore made and Rs. 3,000 were advanced from the State Treasury to pay off some outstanding claims. The Fund has since this been working quite satisfactorily, and, though it has had to pay gratuities amounting to Rs. 3,862-8-4 to men who were retired from Police service, a form of expenditure which the old rules did not allow, it had a balance of Rs. 1,210-0-7 on hand at the close of the year, which goes towards repayment of the advance received from the State.

The criminal identification system (by taking fingertip impressions) is reported to be working satisfactorily. All the Chief Constables, Jamadars and Karkuns have been initiated into the working of the system; but until it is made applicable to all the States in Kathiawar the need for adopting it here is not very apparent.

A greater measure of stringency in the system of granting licenses for arms has been adopted. During the year under report 23 guns, 9 pistols, 54 matchlocks and 157 swords &c were confiscated.

The State Police has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. Shravaksha Framji, Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police who was an efficient and popular Police officer. Mr. Shravaksha was shot by a suspect Miana of Jodia who managed to escape and is still at large.

Before concluding this paragraph I feel I ought to specially mention the good work done by Mr. Clabby. He has done a good deal to improve the Police, and there can be no doubt that the Force is now much more efficient and much smarter than it was a year ago.

50. The total strength of the village police consisting of 593 Police Patels

Village Police.

and 931 Pasaitas was 1,524 as against 1,557 and the total cost was Rs 70,965 as against Rs. 73,418. Two-thirds of the cost are debited to the Revenue Department and $\frac{1}{3}$ to the Police. The village police has remained under the control of the Revenue Department as heretofore.

D. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

51. The number and status of the Criminal Courts remain the same as last year.

52. The total number of offences during the year under report was 3,382

Number of offences and work done by Criminal Courts.

against 3,904 the last year showing a decrease of 522. Of these 3,163 were under the Penal Code, 6 under the Abkari Act, 3 under the Opium Act, and the rest (210) under Local and Special Acts. Out of these 3,350 were returned as true. There were 18 Criminal cases pending at the close of the last year and 2,195 were received during the year under report making a total of 2,213 as against 2,698 last year. Of these 2,184 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 29 at its close. Of the total number (2,213) 1,616 were cognizable cases as sgainst 2,045 and 597 non-cognizable cases as against 653 last year. At the close of last year 50 persons were awaiting trial, 3,907 more came up for trial during the year under report making a total of 3,957. Out of these 1,738 were discharged, 70 acquitted, 2,101 convicted, 2 either died, escaped or were made over to other States and 46 remained under trial at the close of the year under report. Of these 46 under-trial prisoners 19 were in jail and 27 on bail.

53. The fines inflicted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,330

Criminal fines.

as against Rs. 7,910 and the amount recovered was Rs. 4,075 as against Rs. 4,151 last year.

Criminal appellate work.

54. The total number of criminal appeals heard was 141 (all disposed of) as against 186 last year (182 disposed of.)

55. During the year under report 67 persons were extradited by this State

Extradition.

as against 74 last year, of whom 38 were convicted, 8 acquitted and discharged, and 21 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. On the other hand 144 persons were handed over to this State as against 97 last year, of whom 96 were sentenced, 38 were acquitted and discharged and 10 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

E. CIVIL JUSTICE.

56. The number and status of the Civil Courts in the State remain the same as last year.

Receipts and expenditure.

57. The total cash receipts of the Civil Courts of the State amounted to Rs. 19,385 during the year under report as against Rs. 17,403 last year, and the expenditure was Rs. 50,380 as against Rs. 52,099 the year before.

Number of original suits.

58. The total number of suits instituted in the Courts of the State was 3,661 against 3,022 last year showing an increase of 639. The total number disposed of was 3,925 as against 2735 last year. The total number of suits pending at the close of this year was 179 as against 443 last year, showing a decrease of 264.

Value of suits disposed of.

59. The total value of the 3,925 suits disposed of was Rs. 5,36,870 as against Rs. 14,39,148 last year.

Execution of decrees.

60. At the end of last year there were 373 applications for execution pending; 2,574 more were received during the year making a total of 2,947; out of these 2,653 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 294. Last year the total number of applications received was 1,895 of which 1,522 were disposed of.

Civil appeals.

61. The number of Civil appeals pending at the close of last year was 30 and 238 more were received during the year, making a total of 268, as against 249 last year. The number disposed of during the year was 261 as against 219, and the number left pending 7 as against 30. The Rajwadi Court disposed of 8 out of 16 cases and the Bhayati Court of 2 out of 4.

62. The Judicial work of the State continues to be well done. Mr. Merwanji Pestonji and the two Nyayadhishes are most efficent.

F. MUNICIPALITY.

63. The income of Jamnagar Municipality during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,884 as against Rs. 8,780 last year, and the expenditure was Rs. 43, 924 as against Rs. 58,593. The principal resources of Municipal revenue remain the same as last year and there is no change in the working of the various municipal departments requiring expenditure, except that the lighting work has been given on contract for two years at Rs. 3,250 per annum. This arrangement will result in considerable saving to the Municipality.

64. The total number of deaths in Jamnagar city during the year was 2,594 as against 4,070 last year and the rate of mortality per mille 48·2 as against 75·66. The total number of births reported during the year was 628 as against 839 last year. The total population of Jamnagar town was found to be 53,793 in the last census. These figures prove that the registration of births is not satisfactory. There was however probably some real fall in the birth rate.

Sanitary arrangements.

65. The income of this department was Rs. 10,941 as against 9,738 last year and the expenditure Rs. 13,696 as against Rs. 12,859. The increase in expenditure is due to laying of new pipes in the Vibhaji Park and the high price of fuel prevailing. The well from which water is supplied to the town has partially failed and there is some scarcity of water felt at present in Jamnagar.

Waterworks.

66. There are two other minor departments which are at present working under the supervision of the Jamnagar Municipal Officer. They are the Bazar Master's and the clock and watch department. The revenue and expenditure for the former was respectively Rs. 5,214 and Rs. 1,961 as against Rs. 4,357 and Rs. 3,316 last year. The Bazar Master having very little work was put in charge of the Water works department also. The expenditure of the clock and watch department was Rs. 396 as against Rs.369 last year.

67. At present the Municipal department is worked as one of the State departments and is treated as such *i. e.* the revenue derived from it goes to the general coffers of the State and the expenditure is also similarly met out. As remarked last year, expenses for the convenience and comforts of the inhabitants of Jamnagar are defrayed by the tax paying rayots in the moffusil. This unfair arrangement certainly requires some attention, but it is easier to see its defects than to carry through a scheme of reform. The matter is under consideration.

G. REGISTRATION.

68. The registration offices of the State registered 1,321 documents as against 1,140 last year, leaving a balance of 45 against 49 awaiting disposal. There were 25 documents presented of which registration was refused as against 10 last year. The total value of the property dealt with by documents registered and the net revenue derived in the State from this source were Rs. 8,54,182 as against Rs. 3,38,485 and Rs. 10,576 as against Rs. 9,349 last year, respectively.

69. There were 294 applications pending at the close of last year; 207 new

Working of the Chhapa Department in Jamnagar town.

applications were received. Of these 501, 302 were disposed of leaving a balance of 199. The income of the department was Rs. 15,378 as against Rs. 18,187 last year and the expenditure was Rs. 2,424 as against Rs. 2,605.

Chhapa Department outside Jamnagar.

70. The number of applications pending at the close of last year was 755 and 282 were received during the year making a total of 1037. Of these 483 were disposed of and 554 were left in balance at the close of the year. The revenue from this source was Rs. 11,899 as against Rs. 13,093 last year.

H. PRISONS.

71. The number of jails and lockups remained the same as last year viz. 10 and 2 respectively. There were 372 prisoners remaining in Jail at the close of the last year and 2,706 were admitted during the year, making a total of 3,078. Out of these 2,733 were either released, died or were made over to other States and 345 remained in confinement at the close of the year. The average jail population was 361·58 as against 452·24 last year. The decrease of 90·66 in the daily average is due to decrease in the number of offences and also perhaps to a larger number of whipping sentences being passed. The percentage of Hindu and Mahomedan prisoners during the year under report was 75.5 against 80·5 and 24·5 against 19·5 respectively. Of the total number of prisoners there were 361 females as against 354 last year. The conduct of the prisoners was on the whole fair, and it is reported to have been better than last year. 37 prisoners were given remissions of sentences for approved good conduct, industry &c., on the principles of the Mark system. The total gross expenditure on account of the jails of the State was Rs. 21,836 as against Rs. 29,560 last year, which when divided by the average daily attendance of prisoners gives Rs. 60-7-9 per prisoner per year as gross expense against Rs. 65-5-7 last year. The total income of the Jail department was Rs 2,902 as against Rs. 3,320 last year. The Jail school is progressing well. The general health of the prisoners was on the whole good, and there was no epidemic. Plans and estimates have been prepared for a new Central Jail building, but owing to financial difficulties the work had to be postponed. It is urgently necessary, and I hope to provide some money for it next year.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A. CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

72. This department consists of the same sub-departments as last year viz. Customs proper, cherwood plantation, salt, pearl fishery, and other minor departments. The number of ports remains the same.

Change in the Personnel of the Head of the Department.

73. Mr. Maniram Ambaram was in permanent charge of this department till 9th September 1901, the date from which the Customs Department was amalgamated with the Revenue Department. Mr. Chunilal Hakumatrai acted as Chief Customs Officer during the period of Mr. Maniram's deputation as Chief Revenue Adhikari.

Changes and reforms.

74. The following are the principal changes in the Customs Department effected for the purpose of placing its working on a more satisfactory basis and for the developement of trade.

A. Through-booking of goods imported at Bedi Bandar, in Shepherd Company's steamers, to stations on the B. G. J. P. and combined Railways.

B. Removal of the Jamnagar sea customs office from the town to Bedi Bandar.

C. Abolition of Khambhalia Customs office and giving a contract of customs revenue of the place.

D. Réduction in the percentage tests taken on imported and exported goods.

There were also some other minor changes effected. The reduction of 4 annas p. c. advalorem in the sea import duty at Bedi Bandar failed to attract more traffic from the interior of Kathiawar and the former rate has been re-introduced.

Number of ships.

75. The number of ships owned by subjects of this State was 291 at the end of the last year. Out of these 9 were wrecked and 16 new ones were added and the number at the end of the year was 298. The number of ships visiting the ports of this State was 3164 of which 954 were loaded and 2,210 were empty as against 904 and 1845 respectively. The total capacity of all these vessels including both loaded and empty, was

7,32,104 as against 5,70,552. Of the total number of vessels (3164) 2336 belonged to this State and 530 to foreign ports as against 1997 and 636 last year, and the steamers of Messrs. Shepherd Company made 298 trips as against 126. The increase in the number of steamer trips is due to an extra passenger steam-launch being run by the company between Cutch ports and Rozi bunder.

Sea imports.

76. The total value of sea imports was Rs. 35,96,014 against Rs. 55,06,605, net decrease being Rs. 19,10,591. The principal decrease is under gold and silver, food grains, sugar, joggry, oils, cocoanuts, dates, spices &c. Less silver was naturally imported because of the change of currency, and possibly also owing to the imposition of a 5 % duty on the metal. Other decreases are due partly to the reduced condition of the people on account of successive bad years, and partly to the lower prices of things in general.

Sea exports.

77. The total value of exports during the year was Rs. 6,61,473 against Rs. 4,02,257. The net increase being Rs. 2,59,216. The principal articles which show increase are cotton, cereals, oil-seeds cash &c. The increase in cash is due to our having caused re-shipment to Arabia of a large consignment of Maria Therisa dollars brought to Nawanagar from Maskat. A noticeable decrease in exports by sea was under wool and hides due to the terrible death rate among sheep and other animals in the famine of St. 1956.

Revenue of the Customs Department.

78. The following small table will give an idea as to the revenue under different heads of the Customs Department as compared with last year.

	1901—1902	1900—1901
Customs proper	1,07,516	1,31,971
Cher plantation	2,425	2,525
Pindara Kund and Chilo	2,185	2,261
Salt	19,267	27,132
Pearl fishery	2,000	4,000
Total.....	1,33,393	1,67,889

Light houses.

79. The Number of recognized light houses remained the same as last year viz. 3 (Kalumbhar, Rozi and Pirotan.) The unrecognized one at Jodia is also in existence as it is useful to local country craft.

B. PUBLIC WORKS.

80. The total cost of the department was Rs. 4,52,225 as against Rs. 9,25,339 in the preceding year, and Rs. 4,79,343 the year before. The cost on works alone excluding establishment was Rs. 4,27,889. The establishment charges were Rs. 24,336. The percentage of establishment charges was 5·6 against 2·8 last year and 5·4 the year before. The high percentage this year is due to the reduction of famine works.

Of the total amount (Rs. 4,27,889) spent on works including gardens &c, Rs. 2,20,988 were for ordinary public works and the balance Rs. 2,06,901 for famine works.

Again out of the total amount spent for works Rs. 3,75,081 were for original works. The whole of this amount was not really spent. Part of this is accounted for by adjustment on account of advances the year before.

81. The principal original works done during the year and still going on are:—

Vijarkhi Tank, Adhia Tank, (both works begun as Famine Relief Works); and

Hansthal Tank—a new work begun during the year for the relief of the people of the Western Division of the State.

This last work was started in January last. The area occupied by the tank is 832 acres, the drainage area is 8¾ miles, and the irrigating capacity is supposed to be 3,000 acres. The total estimated cost is Rs. 99,241.

Besides these 3 large works 17 other smaller works likely to prove remunerative either directly or indirectly were sanctioned as relief works during the year and most of them are finished.

82. Repairs cost Rs. 34,436 of which Rs. 21,320 were for building repairs, Rs. 12,271 for road repairs, and Rs. 845 miscellaneous.

83. Miscellaneous Public-Works expenditure was Rs. 5,006 consisting of purchase of Tools and Plant, maintenance of State Steam Launch, gratuitious relief &c. The total expenditure on account of the Vibhaji Public Park and other gardens attached to State buildings—a department looked after by the Public Works Department of the State—was Rs. 13,366.

84. The Public Works Department receipts, being rents of public buildings, sale of old dead stock &c, amounted to Rs. 4,034.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE.

85. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 21,11,401 as against Rs. 18,18,192 in 1900–1901 and the expenditure was Rs. 21,89,403 as against Rs. 30,28,134. Thus there was an increase of Rs. 2,93,209 in receipts and a decrease of Rs. 8,38,731 in expenditnre. The following is a statement of the income of the State under different heads with opening balance, amounts received on account of deposits, recoveries obtained for advances and adjustments, as compared with the figures of the previous year.

Receipts and expenditure.

Number.	Heads of Account.	1900-1901	1901–1902	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Opening Balance.....	5,30,019	8,03,812	2,73,793	,,
I	Land Revenue.....	8,86,512	12,07,324	3,20,812	,,
II	Customs and Salt	1,59,691	1,35,315	,,	24,376
III	Stamp and Registration ...	88,335	89,762	1,427	,,
IV	Law and Justice.....	13,922	14,002	80	,,
V	Abkari and Opium.....	65,042	38,716	,,	26,326
VI	Taxes	1,35,189	1,31,843	,,	3,346
VII	Forest	2,419	3,446	1,027	,,
VIII	Jail	2,044	1,804	,,	240
IX	Miscellaneous	2,53,570	3,52,704	99,134	,,
IXA	Railway	2,11,468	1,36,485	,,	74,983
	TOTAL Rs.....	18,18,192	21,11,401	4,22,480	1,29,271
			Net Increase.....	2,93,209	
X	Deposit.....	27,04,041	3,03,562	,,	24,00,479
XI	Advance	15,65,126	5,21,927	,,	10,43,199
XII	Adjustment	74,431	94,298	19,867	,,
	Total heads X to XII...	43,43,598	9,19,787	,,	34,23,811
	Grand Total...	61,61,790	30,31,188	,,	31,30,602
	Total including Balance...	66,91,809	38,35,000	,,	28,56,809

The decrease in expenditure is chiefly due to the smaller famine expenditure. Other differences I shall not explain here. The budget statements due shortly will deal with the position in detail and will apply to a more convenient sub-division of time. The financial year here given is from April to March and it contains receipts belonging to two distinct years and budgetted for in two distinct budgets.

Financial condition.

86. I wish I could report an improvement in the financial condition of the State. It is indeed worse than it was last year for our harvest this year has been almost as bad as in 1899-1900. I have economised wherever I safely could do so, and I have sold over 2 lakhs worth of superfluous State jewelry. We have been unable to repay any of the loan we took in 1900 and may perhaps require a little more help. We have on the other hand repaid all interest charges and Government dues and have treated our cultivators generously and our Grasias also fairly liberally.

Abkari.

87. The working of this department is carried on as it was last year. The present farm expires on 30th of June next.

Opium.

88. The departmental working of this branch of revenue was stopped in September last and a contract for three years has been given as noted in last year's report. The sale of this drug has fallen from 2,758 lbs to 2,222 lbs during this year owing to the continuance of a depressed condition among the opium eating classes.

Stamps.

89. The total revenue from stamps was Rs. 57,914 against Rs. 53,207 last year, the increase being due to a larger sale of court fee and documentary stamps.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Medical Institutions.

90. The number of medical institutions were 22 as against 23 last year, 20 of which were for human beings and 2 for animals. Dispensary No. 2 in Jamnagar was closed because No. 1 Dispensary and the Jubilee Hospital appeared to be sufficient for the town. The establishment of the dispensary that was closed was utilized in usefully streng-

thening the Jubilee Hospital staff. Two other changes have been made. An allowance of Rs. 15 per month used to be given to vaids in various places. I have struck these vaids off the list of State servants and reduced their allowance to Rs. 5, which small grant is continued to prevent undue hardship to the older men. Secondly we have introduced light Hospital fees for the better class people who can be fairly asked to pay something for medical advice, aid and medicines.

91. The number of human patients treated during the year were 1,786 indoor against 2,783 and 1,06,554 out-door against 1,45,777 last year. The number of animals treated was 1,052 as against 836 last year. The total cost for the department was Rs. 74,102 against Rs. 57,520 last year. The daily average attendance in all the Medical Institutions of the State for human beings was 1231·1 as against 1560·72 last year and in those for animals it was 45·9 against 38·07 last year.

92. On the whole the public health was good throughout the year. With the exception of 6 villages where plague appeared in mild form, the number of cases and deaths being respectively 732 and 597, there was no epidemic. Other prevailing diseases were practically the same as last year except cholera. The total number of deaths was 10,150 against 39,072. The death rate per mille of population was 30·16 against 102·92 last year. The total number of births is reported as 5,074 against 6,954, the rate per mille of population being 15·07 against 18·31, I am afraid the registration of births is very inaccurate.

Sanitary condition.

93. During the year there were 6,257 primary vaccination and 415 re-vaccination operations of which 6,107 and 368 respectively proved successful, the percentage being 97·6 and 88·67.

Vaccination.

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

94. The Educational Department has worked under State control for the whole year and the same arrangements for its management remain in force as last year. As one Deputy Inspector was unable to cope with the examination and other work connected with the schools of the State, the appointment of an extra hand was found necessary, and the Jamnagar Taluka school head master was appointed under the designation of "Examiner of primary schools" to help the Deputy Inspe-

coor in his work.

Schools.

95. The total number of Educational Institutions existing during the year was 122 as against 121 last year, the nature of education given and management remaining the same. The one additional institution is the Jamnagar Ved-shala which is included in the returns of Educational Institutions from this year. The total number of children studying was 10,498 as against 9,630 last year. Of these children 1 was a native Christian, 23 were Parsis (against 33 last year) 1,914 were Mahomedans (against 1,704) and 8,560 were Hindus (against 7,866). The increase in the total number of children over last year by 868 and the increase of 200 Mahomedan children is gratifying as it has taken place in a by no means prosperous year. The Mahomedan increase is due to Mr. Abdul Karim's generosity. He has undertaken to pay schooling fees, books &c. for all Mahomedan children.

96. The total expenditure of the Educational Department was Rs. 72,060 against Rs. 65,973 (including inspection charges). The increase in expenditure is due to the appointment of a Lady Superintendent for the Jamnagar girls schools and an additional examiner for the primary schools &c. The total recipts on account of fees were Rs. 10,974 as against Rs. 11,240 last year. On the whole the progress made by the Educational Department during the year was very satisfactory. The High-school passed 61 percent of the total number of boys sent up for the Matriculation examination and the drawing class attached to the High school has also secured excellent results this year at the First grade exmination. Primary education has made steady progress during the year. The total number of boys receiving education in Primary schools was 8,434 against 7,527 showing an increase of 907. More than half of this increase is due to the improved attendance of two backward classes the agriculturists and the Mahomedans. Female education has also fared well except that the Hadiana, Jodia and Balambha girl-schools had to be temporarily closed on account of plague.

97. Besides the State schools there were 23 private educational institutions, 19 of which were for boys and 4 for girls, the total number of children taught by these iustitutions being 1,565. There is yet much room for improvement in physical education in the primary schools and measures have been and are being taken.

98. For the supervision of the girl-schools in Jamnagar town and of the State embroidery school which is an institution started in the famine of St. 1956 by Mrs. Kennedy to give relief to poor respectable females of middle classes and which was subsequently taken over by the State a European lady Mrs. Smith who once belonged to the Government Educational Department and who was

formerly governess to the present young Jam Saheb, was appointed Lady Superintendent on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. under Government orders.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

99. During the year under report there were 45 deaths from snake bite as against 30 last year. A boy and a girl were killed by wolves in a village of the Atkot Mahal.

Wild animals.

100. There were altogether 69 accidental deaths and 19 suicides against 150 and 32 respectively last year, and there were 81 accidental fires against 24 last year causing a loss of property worth Rs. 9,428-8 against Rs. 250 last year.

Accidental deaths fires &c.

101. The working of the Records, Rayasat, Darbari Post and Tent departments remain the same as last year and require no special remarks. Orders have however been passed to divide the Record into A and B classes. There is a huge mass of papers which can never be wanted. Hitherto it has been the custom to preserve permanently every official paper no matter how obviously useless it may be. I believe there are some who look upon any attempt to get rid of this mass a little less than sacrilege.

Miscellaneous Departments.

102. As a whole the officers of the State have worked well and I am glad to be able to close this report by saying so. My own office, under my Personal Assistant Mr. Khandubhai Makanji, has given full satisfaction.

C. N. SEDDON,

Administrator,

Nawanagar State.

Balachadi.
28th May 1902.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

Nawanagar State.

FOR THE YEAR

1902-03.

PRINTED AT THE NAWANAGAR STATE PRESS.

1903.

NAWANAGAR STATE

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISRATION OF THE NAWANAGAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1902-1903,

(Ending 31st March.)

Chapter I.

POLITICAL.

Area and Population.

The area of the State is 3,791·3 square-miles and it has a population of 3,36,579 souls by the census of 1901.

Revenue and tribute.

2. The average revenue of the State is about Rs. 25,00,000 and it pays a tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 to the British Government.

Administration.

3. The State was under British management since 1895 owing to the minority of H. H. the Jam Saheb. Having entered upon his 21st year on 9th September 1902 and the Administration ceasing soon after, His Highness the Jam Shri Jassaji Saheb was, under the order of Government, installed on the Gadi on the 19th March 1903 by Mr. H. O. Quin I. C. S. the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawad.

Prior to the installation, His Highness had an opportunity to travel in upper India with his Tutor and Companion Captain F. De. B. Hancock and had also an opportunity to see the sight at Delhi Darbar.

Political relations.

4. The Political relations with neighbouring States remained the same as last year.

Chapter II.

REVENUE.

(A) SURVEY.

5. During the year, 128 villages comprising 3,54,521 acres came under Survey operations, of which the work was finished in 76 leaving 52 incomplete. This together with the settlement of 446 boundaries and the area traversed being 2,93,613 acres inclusive of the alienated villages and all this giving on the whole an average cost of R. 0-0-11 per acre shows a fair result on the part of the Survey Department.

Measurement.

6. The inadvisability of continuing the classification work on account of successive bad years having not ceased to exist, this part of the work has remained closed and even where it was completed before, the introduction of assessment has been deferred except in 6 villages where the experiment has yet to prove a success. It is useless fighting against so many odds and till the times are restored to their status *quo ante*, it will be wise to wait before a further trial is made in this direction.

Classification and assessment.

7. However, the disadvantages of the Bhagbatai system are too great to allow of working upon the existing evil with equanimity and as a compromise with an unfavourableness of the times, it is proposed to introduce a cash system on the principle of a settlement by Panch, having previous 10 years' revenue and the division of land into aval, doyam, soyam and Kharabo according to its quality as appearing on the face of it and as a result of the out-turn, being taken as a basis for arriving at the figure of assessment. This mode of classifying and assessing is started in the Paddhari talooka of this State, the 18 villages comprised in it coming under the cash assessment from the 1st Instant and to which the people have given their consent.

Settlement.

8. It will be the success of this measure or return of good old times, whichever may prove stronger, that will shape the future course in regard to the development and introduction of a cash system.

Future.

9. The total expenditure of the department is Rs. 26,952 as against Rs. 35,695 last year.

Expenditure.

B. LAND REVENUE.

Number of villages.

10. The number of villages is the same as shown in the previous year viz. 661.

Rainfall.

11. The total average rainfall was 19·61 as against 7·52 last year.

Cultivable and non-cultivable land.

12. The total area of cultivable land of the State remained the same as last year viz. 12,42,809 acres of which 10,31,183 was jarayat as against 10,54,651; 74,628 was bagayat against 74,420 and 1,36,998 fallow against 1,13,738. On the whole 208 acres of jarayat land were transferred to bagayat and acres 23,260 were added to the area of fallow.

Crops.

13. The distribution of rain was not even nor its fall timely. The khariff crops suffered chiefly in Panchkoshi, Jodia, Paddhari and Atkot talukas while the yield of til was a bumper one especially in the parts known as Baradi. The Rabi crops were good in some parts and not so in others. The sugarcane cultivation was more extensive this year than what it was in the last. Locusts made their appearance in the Jodia mahal but passed away without doing any harm. It was frost that slightly affected the crops in some places. There was no disease in the crops and on the whole the year may be called an average good year.

Revenue.

14. The total land Revenue was Rs. 18,73,481 against Rs. 13,35,420 last yaar.

Tagavi.

15. The total amount of tagavi advanced was Rs. 1,95,981 against Rs. 1,15,351 last year.

Cattle.

16. There was no disease or mortality among the cattle.

Wells.

17. Sixty-six new wells were sunk and twenty-six repaired during the year at a total cost of Rs. 7,205 of which the State contributed Rs, 2,141, the rest having been spent by the cultivators themselves.

Forest.

18. The forest area has remained the same as last year.

19. Trees to the number of 30,701 of different kinds were sown during

Trees.

the year mostly in honor of the coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII Emperor of India.

New industry.

20. The aloe fibre factory started by Messrs. J. A. Begbie & Co. commenced work but sufficient quantity of aloe not having been forthcoming, the labour was transferred to the ginning factory which was added to the building.

Managed estates.

21. There were 47 managed estates at the beginning of this year to which 5 were added and from which one was freed from management, thus leaving 51 estates to be managed at the close of the year. The education of the minor girassia boys was looked after as heretofore.

(C.) CUSTOMS.

Revenue.

22. The total revenue from Customs was Rs. 1,31,194 against Rs. 1,33,393 last year.

Sea import.

23. The total value of sea-import was Rs. 38,24,765 against Rs. 35,96,014 last year, the chief increase being in food grain, cloth, metal, joggry, cocoanuts, yarn, gold, silver and miscellaneous articles and this may be attributed to greater facilities and changes all round vide para 26 infra.

Sea export.

24. The total value of sea-export was Rs. 10,25,940 against Rs. 6,61,473 last year, the increase being chefly in cereals, ghee and wool. The til crop being abundant this year accounts for the greater export under the first of the 3 heads.

Ships.

25. The number of ships owned by subjects of this State was 298 at the end of last year. Out of these 20 were wrecked and 19 new ones were added, the number left at the end of the year being 297. The number of ships visiting the ports of this State was 3,011 of which 978 were loaded and 2,033 empty as against 954 and 2,210 respectively of the last year. The total capacity of all these vessels including both loaded and empty was 7,78,687 candies as against 7,32,104 last year. Of the total nunmber of vessels (3,011) 2,247 belonged to this State and 520 to foreign ports as against 2,336 and 530 respectively last year. The steamer of Messrs Shepherd and Company made 244 trips as against 298, the decrease being due to the discontinuance of the extra passenger steam launch between Cutch ports and Rozi

bunder of this State.

Changes and reform.

26. The principle changes introduced for a further development of the trade are as under:-

1. Reduction in the rates of sea import and export for through booked goods passing via Bedi bunder to and from Rajkot and the interior of Kathiawar.
2. The land import duty was removed from goods of Hakdar's villages exported by sea.

In addition to these, many minor changes were also made.

Light houses.

27. The number of recognized light houses remained the same as last year viz 3 (Kalumbhar, Rozi and Pirotan), the unrecognized one at Jodia continuing to stand as before.

Abkari.

28. The working of this department is carried on on the same lines as last year, a fresh contract having been given for 3 years.

Opium.

29. The contract given for 3 years has continued. The sale of this drug has fallen from 2,222 to 2,048 lbs during the year owing to the continuance of a depressed condition among the opium eating classes.

Chapter III.

PROTECTION.

A. LEGISLATION.

30. During the year under report no legislation was found necessary. The rules passed were:—

1. Rules regarding supply of carts &c. by cultivators to State officers.
2. Rules for the award of scholarships.
3. Rules regarding lunatic prisoners.
4. Rules regarding keeping lunatics in asylum.

B. MILITARY AND SIBANDI.

IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS.

31. The sanctioned strength of the squadron is the same as last year viz 103 officers and men, one more named as 'salotry' having been added to it thus bringing the total to 104. The existing strength is 102 as against 101 last year. To the 98 horses and 46 ponies of the last year 23 and 10 were added respectively. Of these 23 horses and 9 ponies were cast, 2 horses and 1 pony died, 4 ponies were transferred to the rank of horses. This left 100 horses and 42 ponies at the end of the year.

Discipline.

32. There was no court martial. Only small punishments were awarded for minor offences.

Musketry.

33. 99 men of the squadron know musketry of whom 7 are marksmen, 44 first class shots, 40 second class and 8 third class. Major H. Montague, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for musketry, Imperial Service Troops India, held an inspection in September last. Civil Chief Master Armourer Mr. A Brookes of the Bombay Arsenal examined the arms in March last. The officers and non-commissioned officers armed with revolvers have now been proficient in their use.

Signalling.

34. One non-commissioned officer and two sowars are practising as signallers under Duffedar Narsing, Assistant Instructor in signalling.

Expenditure.

35. The total expenditure of the Lancers during the year was Rs. 58,010 as against Rs. 61,650 last year. The decrease is mainly owing to the difference in the price of grass.

General.

36. There was no camp of exercise but the Commanding officer had taken part in the Delhi manœuvres and small parties were sent for a short time in the districts of the State in the year under report. Jamadar Pratapsinhji underwent a course of musketry at the school of Musketry Imperial Service Troops at Meerut in last October and November. He has passed the course with a good result. A Duffedar, a farrier and a sowar as well as all the syces who had been to South Africa have all returned, Duffedar Alumdeen obtaining a very good certificate from the officer commanding Remount Depot at that place. Duffedar Lakhaji was deputed to England at the coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor.

PALTAN, ARTILLERY AND SIBANDI.

37. The strength and cost of the Paltan, Artillery and Sibandi as compared with the previous year were as shown below.

PALTAN.

	1901–2	1902–3
Strength	191	189
Cost Rs.	32,430	32,758

ARTILLERY.

Strength	9	9
Cost Rs.	1,939	1,310

SIBANDI.

Strength	239	237
Cost Rs.	22,846	21,580

C. POLICE.

38. The expenditure on account of Police was Rs. 1,45,441 as against Rs. 1,41,100 in the previous year, the increase being due to a rise in the strength of Naiks and in the pay of the men generally.

Expenditure.

39. There were 1,889 cognizable offences consisting of 11 murders, 5 dacoities, 11 high-way robberies, 29 robberies, 455 house-breaking, 1,065 thefts and 313 miscellaneous offences, as against 2083 last year. The return of good year accounts chiefly for the falling off in crime.

Crime.

40. There was no outlawry during the year and fortunately the number of other serious crimes such as murder, dacoity and high-way robbery also declined.

Serious crimes.

41. The percentage of cases detected to those committed is 59·25 as against 45·45 last year.

Result of serious crime.

42. During the year under report 2,004 persons were arrested of whom 1,965 were sent for trial as against 2,172 and 2,141 last year. The percentage of conviction to arrest is 77 69 as against 78·49 while that of conviction to those sent for trial is 79·23 as against 79·63 last year.

Percentage of arrest and conviction.

43. The amount of property reported to have been stolen was valued at Rs. 28,906 as against Rs. 45,193 last year, the recovery being of Rs 14,049 and Rs. 26,899 respectively. This gives a percentage of 48·60 as against 59·5 in the previous year.

Recovery of stolen property.

D. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

44. The number and status of the courts remain the same as last year except a little re-distribution of work on account of the Administration ceasing and the work of the Hazur Court coming to the hands of His Highness the Jam saheb.

Courts.

45. The total number of offences during the year under report was 3,178 against 3,382 in the last year showing a decrease of 204.

Offences.

46. There were 29 criminal cases pending at the close of last year and 2,044 were received during the year making a total of 2,073 as against 2,213 last year. Of these 2,058 were disposed of as against 2184 last year leaving a balance of 15 as against 29 at the close. Of the total number (2,073) 1,424 were cognizable cases as against 1,616, and 649 non-cognizable cases as against 597 last year. At the close of last year 46 persons were awaiting trial, 3,778, persons more came up for trial during the year under report making a total of 3,824. Of these 1,805 were discharged, 94 acquitted, 1,888 convicted, 5 either died or escaped or were made over to other States and 32 remained under trial at the close of the year under report.

Cases.

47. The fines inflicted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 8,401 as against Rs. 8,330 and the amount recovered was Rs. 5,072 as against 4,075 last year.

Fines.

48. The total number of criminal appeals heard during the year was 140 as against 141 last year, all having been disposed of in both the years.

Appeals.

49. During the year under report 63 persons were extradited by this State as against 67 last year, of whom 31 were convicted, 12 acquitted and discharged and 20 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. On the other hand 117 persons were handed over to this State for trial as against 144 last year of whom 73 persons were sentenced, 33 were acquitted and discharged and 11 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Extradition.

E. CIVIL JUSTICE.

Courts.

50. The number and status of the courts remain the same as last year except a little redistribution of work incidental to the Administration ceasing and His Highness the Jam saheb coming to preside over the Hazur Court. The Paddhari Small Cause Court was abolished, the cases being transferred to the Jodia Munsiff's court.

Receipts and Expenditure.

51. The total receipts of the Civil courts of the State amounted to Rs. 14,569 during the year under report as against Rs. 19,385 last year and the expenditure was Rs. 47,788 as against Rs. 50,380 the year before.

Original suits.

52. The total number of suits instituted in the courts of the State was 3,472 against 3,661 last year shewing a decrease of 189. The total number disposed of was 3,301 as against 3,925 last year. The total number of suits pending at the close of this year was 350 as against 179 last year shewing an increase of 171.

Value of suits.

53. The total value of 3,301 suits disposed of was Rs. 4,85,185 as against Rs. 5,36,870 last year.

Execution of decrees.

54. The total number of applications for execution of decrees was 3,884 during the year under report as against 2947 last year. Of these 3,132 were disposed of as against 2,653 last year, leaving a balance of 752 to be disposed of as against 294.

Appeals.

55. The number of civil appeals pending at the close of the last year was 7 and 250 more were received during the year making a total of 257 as against 268 last year. The number disposed of during the year was 235 as against 261 and the number left pending 22 as against 7.

F. MUNICIPALITY.

Constitution.

56. From the first of July 1902 the Municipality ceased to be a department of the State and being given a few sources of revenue was made a self-supporting institution.

Receipts and Expenditure.

57. The income of the Municipality was Rs. 29,621 and the expenses amounted to Rs. 33,651. It will be at the close of the account year viz 30 th June when the accouuts are made up that it will be possible to see whether the sources of revenue allotted

to the Municipality have been sufficient to enable it to make its both ends meet.

Talooka conservancy.

58. The conservancy establishments kept up at the Head Quarters of the talooka are no part of this Municipality and its expense is met from the general revenue of the State.

Sanitary arrangement.

59. The total number of deaths in the city of Jamnagar during the year under report was 2,738 as against 2,594 last year and the rate of mortality per mille 50·9 as against 48·2. The appearance of plague in Jamnagar mainly accounts for this increase. The total number of births reported during the year was 887 as against 628 last year.

G. REGISTRATION.

60. The total number of documents registered by the several registration offices of the State was 883 as against 1,321 leaving a balance of 25 as against 45 awaiting disposal last year. There were 12 documents presented of which registration was refused as against 25 last year. The total value of property dealt with by the documents registered and the net revenue derived from this source was Rs. 2,77,513 as against Rs. 8,54,182 and Rs. 7,111 as against Rs. 10,576 last year respectively.

Chhapa Department in Jamnagar.

61. There were 199 applications pending at the close of the last year, 106 new applications were received making a total of 305. Of these 188 applications were disposed of leaving a balance of 117. The total income of this department was Rs. 11,304 as against Rs. 15,378 last year and the expenditure was Rs. 6,212 as against Rs. 2,424 last year. The increase in expenditure is due to certain heads of expenditure having been transferred from the Municipality to this Head.

Chhapa Department in the Moffusil.

62. There were 554 applications pending at the close of the last year, 268 were received during the year making a total of 822. Of these 337 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 485 at the close of the year. The revenue derived from this source was Rs. 7,105 as against Rs. 11,899 last year.

H. PRISONS.

63. There were 10 Jails and 2 lock-ups last year. Having turned Lalpur and Kalianpur Jails into lockups during the year under report there remained 8 Jails and 4 Lockups at the close of the year.

64. There were 345 prisoners remaining in the Jail at the close of the last

Prisoners.

year and 2,728 more were admitted during the year making a total of 3,073. Out of these 2,871 were either released, died or made over to other States and 202 remained in confinement at the close of the year. The average number of prisoners confined in Jails was 342·70 as against 361·58 last year, the decrease being due to a decline in the number of offences. The percentage of Hindu and Mahomedan prisoners during the year under report was 79·2 against 75·5 and 20·8 against 24·5 respectively. Of the total number of prisoners there were 424 females as against 361 last year. The conduct of prisoners was on the whole fair and the punishment awarded was less than what it was last year. 51 prisoners were given remission of sentences for approved good conduct, industry &c. on the principles of the Mark system. 88 and 28 prisoners respectively were released on the occasions of the Delhi Durbar and the installation of H. H. the Jam Saheb.

Expenditure & income.

65. The total gross expenditure on account of the Jails of the State was Rs. 17,588 as against Rs. 21,836 last year, which when divided by the daily average attendance of Prisoners gives Rs. 51-6-9 per year per prisoner as gross expense against Rs. 60-7-9 last year. The total income of the Jail department was Rs. 5,937 as against 2,902 last year.

Jail Industry.

66. The Jail industry is attracting market.

General.

67. General health of Prisoners was on the whole fair. The work of building a new central Jail is taken on hand as the present building at Jamnagar is not suited to the purpose.

Chapter IV.

PUBLIC WORKS AND INSTITUTIONS.

A. PUBLIC WORKS.

68. The total cost of the department was Rs. 2,52,551 as against Rs. 4,52,225 last year. The cost on works was Rs. 2,29,044 and the charge of establishment was Rs. 23,507. The percentage of establishment charge was 10·2 as against 5·6 in the preceding year. The high percentage this year is due to less expenditure on account of famine works.

69. Of the total amount (2,29,044) spent on works including gardens &c. Rs. 1,97,218 were for ordinary public works and the balance Rs. 31,826 for famine works.

Distribution.

70. The principal original works done during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,92,510 and some of which are still going on are as under.

Principal works.

(1) Jamnagar central Jail.

(2) Vijarkhi tank and canals.

(3) Adhia tank and canals.

(4) Hunsthal tank.

Besides these large works several other minor works likely to prove useful were taken on hand. The Jamnagar Central Jail will supply a long felt want. It will accommodate 400 prisoners and have a sufficient provision for Hospital, work house &c. The Vijarkhi tank and its canal works have all been finished. Only rain is wanted to fill the tank which at its present level will hold about 225 million cubic feet of water and irrigate about 4,200 acres of land. The Adhia tank was full to overflowing last season. The canal work is nearing completion and with the 63 million cubic feet of water which the tank is expected to hold, about 1,900 acres of land will be irrigated. Hunsthal tank was started as a famine work and with the good rains last year that side the tank is left to be completed. It will occupy an area of 832 acres and will irrigate about 3,000 acres of land.

71. Repairs cost Rs. 21,681 as against Rs. 34,436 last year. Of this Rs. 11,399 were for building repairs, Rs. 7,542 for road repairs and Rs. 2,740 Miscellaneous.

Repairs.

72. The total receipts of the Public Works Department which chiefly consist of rents of State buildings, sale of old dead stock articles etc. amounted to Rs. 4,708 as against Rs. 4,034 last year.

Receipts.

B. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

73. One vaid having died the number of medical institutions was reduced from 22 to 21, of which 2 were for animals and 19 for human beings.

74. The number of human patients treated during the year under report was 1,651 indoor and 74,038 outdoor as against 1,786 and 1,06,554 respectively last year. The number of animals treated was 1,281 as against 1,052 last year. The daily average atten-

Patients.

dance in all the Medical institutions for human beings was 938·68 against 1,231·1 last year and in those for animals it was 46·41 as against 45·9 last year.

Public health.

75. The public health of the State was on the whole fair during the year under report. With the exception of 5 places where plague appeared (it appeared in an epidemic form in Jamnagar), the number of cases and deaths respectively being 1,057 and 714, there was no epidemic. Other prevailing diseases were practically the same as last year.

Deaths and Births.

76. The total number of deaths in the State during the year was 9,071 against 10,150 last year. The death rate per mille of Population was 26·95 against 30·16 last year. The total number of births was 7,618 against 5,074 last year. The birth rate per mille of population was 22·63 against 15·07 last year.

Vaccination.

77. During the year under report there were 8,520 primary and 682 re-vaccination operations as against 6,257 and 415 respectively last year. Of these 8,295 Primary and 616 re-vaccination operations proved successful giving a percentage of 97·35 and 90·32 respectively.

Cost.

78. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 45,171 against Rs. 74,102 last year.

C. EDUCATION.

Schools.

79. There are 123 schools as against 121 last year, the total number of students studying being 11,523 as against 10,498. The rise in the number of students is distributed mostly between Hindus and Mohemadans and this is satisfactory. The generosity of the Mohemadan Gentleman Mr. Abdul Karim continues towards Mohemadan boys.

Expenditure & Receipts.

80. The total expenditure was Rs. 76,036 against Rs. 72,060 in the preceding year. The Lady Superintendent's pay being for the whole year instead of for 8 months as it was in 1901-02, the interest on Provident Fund appearing for the first time in accounts and like causes account for the increase under expenditure. The receipts on account of fees were Rs. 10,819 as against Rs. 10,974 last year.

81. The High School passed 71·41 percent of the total number of boys

Result.

sent up for the Matriculation Examination and the drawing class attached to the High School has also secured success for 5 in the first grade examination out of 11 sent up.

82. Primary education has also steadily increased, the number of boys being 9,073 against 8,434 and that of schools being 103 against 102.

Primary Education.

Female Education.

83. The number of girls at the females' schools has also risen from 1,352 to 1,546.

84. Besides the State schools there were 29 private educational institutions, 18 of which were for boys and 11 for girls as against 19 and 4 respectively last year. The total number of children taught by these institutions was 2,226 as against 1,565.

Private Schools.

85. Physical education was duly attended to, many more schools being provided with gymnastic apparatus and their compounds enclosed with walls.

Physical Education.

D. MISCELLANEOUS.

86. There were 102 accidental deaths including suicides against 88 last year. The deaths from snake bites were 34 against 45. The number of accidental fires was 55 against 81 last year causing a loss of property worth Rs. 1,486 against 9,428-8 in the preceding year.

Chapter V.

FINANCE AND CONCLUSION.

87. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 23,56,970 as against Rs. 21,11,401 last year and the expenditure was Rs. 20,20,925 as against Rs. 21,89,403. Thus there was an increase of Rs. 2,45,569 in receipts and a decrease of Rs. 1,68,478 in expenditure. The increase is due to the year having proved better than the last while the expense of the marriage of H. H. the Jam Sahib in the preceding year accounts for the decrease in 1902-03.

Revenue & expenditure.

88. The harvest this year was not bad and as a result the State was able

Financial condition.

to repay the first instalment of the loan to Government viz 5 lakhs leaving 10 lakhs to be repaid in the next two years. The only other debt is that of Gondal of 20 lakhs and its repayment is due in 1910. With a successive few good years like this the State will be able to rehabilitate its condition and clear itself of debt, though till that is done, no possible economy would be too great in any direction.

CONCLUSION.

89. Mr. C. N. Seddon I. C. S. held charge of the Administration of this State throughtout the year except for the last 13 days (viz after 18 March 1903) when H. H. the Jam Saheb was installed on the Gadi—and the good results shown all through are entirely due to the ability and care with which he steered the barge of administration in troubled times clean of all difficulty which it was possible to avoid and the memory of the work he did will ever remain green in the annals of the history of British Administration in Jamnagar.

Jamnagar,
15th July 1903.

G. V. BHACHECH,
Diwan,
Nawanagar State.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

Nawanagar State.

FOR THE YEAR

1903-04.

PRINTED AT THE NAWANAGAR STATE PRESS.

1904.

NAWANAGAR STATE.

SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE NAWANAGAR STATE.

FOR THE YEAR 1903-1904.

(Ending 31st March.)

Chapter I.

POLITICAL

Area and Population.

1. The area of the State is 3,791·3 square miles and it has a population of 3,36,579 souls by the Census of 1901.

Revenue and Tribute.

2. The average revenue of the State is about Rs. 25,00,000 and it pays a tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 to the British Government.

Administration.

3. The year under report was the 1st year of H. H. the Jam Saheb's direct administration of the State which commenced from his installation on the 19th March 1903 after a long British Administration of about 8 years during his minority.

Political relations.

4. Tne Political relations with neighbouring States remained the same as last year.

Chapter II.

REVENUE.

A. (SURVEY.)

5. During the year, 154 villages comprising 6,11,475 acres came under survey operations. The work of measurement in 110 villages was finished and in 44 it was not completed. The average cost per acre came to about 7 pies as compared to 11 pies last year. The number of boundaries settled was 641 of which 28 were disputed. The area traversed during the year was 5,45,226 acres as against 2,93,613 last year.

Measurement,

6. The work of classification and the introduction of assessment was deferred for the present till the advent of better times.

Classification and Assessment.

7. In the beginning of the year orders were passed for the introduction of the cash payment system in the 18 villages of the Paddhari Mahal in which the lands were classified and settlement was fixed in the way described in last year's report. Unfortunately a swarm of locusts caused a considerable amount of damage in that Mahal. The question of remission atonce arose and as it was very difficult to assess the damage done to each landholder in the Mahal for purposes of granting remissions, the best way out of the difficulty was to stick to the Bhagbatai system during the year. The introduction of the cash payment system thus remained in abeyance for a year more in the Paddhari Mahal.

Settlement.

8. The total expenditure of the department in the year under report is Rs. 25,532 as against Rs. 26,952 last year.

Expenditure.

B. LAND REVENUE.

9. The number of villages is the same as shewn in the previous year viz 661. Seta Sajadiali which was lying unpopulated since some years, has become again a populated village under the changed name of Jassapur.

Number of villages.

10. The total average rain fall of the year was 28·26 inches as against 19·61 inches last year.

Rainfall.

11. The total area of the cultivable land of the State remained the same

Cultivable and non-cultivable land.

as last year viz 12,42,809 acres of which 10,28,214 was Jarayat as against 10,31,183; 74,767 was bagayat as against 74,628 and 1,39,828 fallow as against 1,36,998. Thus 139 acres of Jarayat land were transferred to Bagayat and 2,830 acres were added to the area of fallow.

12. The rain-fall was late but plentiful and expectations were entertained of reaping a good harvest. They were not fully realized owing to four adverse incidents one after the other viz locusts, frost, geru disease, and a heavy cyclonic shower. The total damage to the crops (including the cultivators' share is estimated at over five lacs of Rupees. Inspite of this, the crops on the whole may be said to be good and the year an average good one. There was again an increase in the area of Sugar cultivation, the area this year being 2858 bigas as against 1467 last year.

Crops.

Revenue.

13. The total land revenue of the year was Rs. 19,58,986 against 18,73,481 last year.

Tagavi.

14. The total amount of tagavi advanced was Rs. 56,161 against Rs. 1,95,981 last year.

Cattle.

15. With the exception of Jodya Mahal, where 213 Cattle died of small pox, the State was free from any cattle disease.

Wells.

16. Forty nine new wells were sunk and ninety six repaired during the year at a total cost of Rs. 9,851, of which the State contribution was Rs. 3,425.

Forest.

17. The forest area remains the same as last year.

Trees.

18. 13,486 trees were sown during the year.

Managed Estates.

19. In the beginning of the year there were 51 estates under management. Three have been newly added to these and 2 freed from management, the number remaining under management at the close of the year being 52. Of the minor Jagirdar garasias 4 boys attend the Gondal Garasia College and 3 the Wadhwan Garasia School.

C. CUSTOMS.

Revenue.

20. The total Revenue from Customs was Rs. 1,18,514 against 1,31,194 last year.

21. The total value of Sea import was Rs. 27,10,637 against 38,24,765 last year, the decrease being chiefly in food grains which may be attributed to less grain being required to be imported for consumption in the year under report and partly also to the opening of the Wawania Bunder and the prevalence of plague in Jamnagar at the close of the year.

Sea import.

22. The total value of Sea-Export was Rupees 15,06,371 against Rupees 10,25,940 last year, the chief increases being in cotton, cereals, wool and castor and linseeds which may be attributed partly to the further reduction made this year in the rates of export for through booked goods Via Bedi Bunder from Rajkote and the interior of Kathiawar.

Sea-Export.

23. 4 new ships were built during the year, making the total number of ships owned by the subjects of this State to 301. Two of these got wrecked, the number remaining at the close of the year being 299. 1287 loaded & 1729 empty vessels of the total capacity of 7,24,551 candies visited the ports of this State during the year as against 978 and 2033 respectively of the capacity of 7,78,687 candies last year. Of the 3016 vessels that visited the ports of this State, 2271 belonged to the State and 580 to foreign ports; the remaining 165 being trips of Messrs Shepherd and Company's Steamers.

Ships.

24. Jodya is added to the list of recognized Light Houses, the number thus becomes 4 this year, viz (Kalumbhar, Rozi, Pirotan and Jodya.)

Light-Houses.

25. The question of the ownership of Pagar Kada Island is finally set at rest in favour of this State against the Baroda State.

Pagar Kada Island.

Abkari.

26. The department is worked on the contract system on the same lines as last year.

Opium.

27. The sale of this drug increased from 2048 lbs last year to 2276 lbs this year.

Chapter III.

PROTECTION.

A. LEGISLATION.

28. No Legislation was found necessary during the year under report. The

following rules were passed:—

1 Rules for preservation of game.
2 Rules for preservation of animal life.
3 Rules regarding plague.
4 Rules prohibiting animal slaughter on certain Hindu Holidays.

B. MILITARY & SIRBANDI.

Imperial Service Lancers.

29. The sanctioned strength of the squadron remains the same as last year viz 104. There are 103 horses and (52) ponies. The services of Jamadar Kirpasang of the seventh Bombay Lancers (now 37th lancers) have been lent for one year by Government for the post of the Commandant of the squadron on the vacation of that post in August last by the resignation of Jahla Dadbha Muluji.

Descipline.

30. There was no Court martial, only small punishments were awarded for minor offences.

Musketry.

31. Eighty six men underwent the annual course of Musketry; of whom 8 are marksmen, 45 first class shots, 28 second class and 5 third class. The squadron is now armed with M. L. E. carbines instead of M. H. carbines. Major H. Montague Deputy Assistant Adgutant General for Musketry, Imperial Service Troops India held an inspection in September last. The officers &c. armed with revolvers have gone through a course of practice and have now been proficient in their use.

Signalling.

32. Daffedar Naranji and two sowars have been sent to be trained as signallers in the signalling class of Bhopal Imperial Service Lancers. The Inspector of Signalling I. S. Troops India visited the lancers and examined the signallers in February last.

Expenditure.

33. The Total expenditure of the lancers during the year was Rs. 56,906 as against Rs. 58,010.

General.

34. The Squadrons of Nawanagar, Bhavnagar, and Junaghad met together in January last at Junaghad for manœuvre parade and were inspected by the Inspector General. Jamadar Lakhubha has gone through a course of musketry in the Meerat Musketry School. Jamadar Ramsingji underwent a two months course of military Sketching and Survey class at Thomson College Roorkee, and has obtained a certificate from the principal of the college to the effect that he possesses a good elementary knowledge of these subjects and with further practice should make an efficient instructor,

Jamadars Lakhubha, Ramsungji and Takhatsungji, Kote Daffedar Ranaji and two Lance Daffedars have been sent to Deesa in February last for instruction in drill.

Paltan, Artillery and Sirbandi.

35. The strength and cost of the Paltan, Artillery and Sirbandi as compared with the previous year were as shown below.

Paltan.

	1902-3	1903-4
Strength.	189	187
Cost Rs.	32,758	34,342
Artillery.		
Strength.	9	9
Cost Rs.	1,310	1,282
Sirbandi.		
Strength.	237	256
Cost Rs.	21,580	21,813

C. POLICE.

Strength & Expenditure.

36. The strength of the police remains the same as last year. The Expenditure amounts to Rs. 1,59,981 as against Rs. 1,45,441 last year. The increase is due to the supplying of new clothing and accoutrement to the force on the occasion of the Installation of H. H. Jamsaheb.

Crime.

37. During the year under report there were 968 cognizable offences consisting of 5 murders, 12 highway robberies, 14 robberies 192 house breaking, 486 thefts and 259 miscellaneous as against 1889 cognizable offences last year consisting of 11 murders, 5 dacoities, 11 highway robberies, 29 robberies, 455 house breaking, 1,065 thefts and 313 miscellaneous offences.

Serious Crime.

38. There was no outlawry and no dacoity during the year under report and a gratifying decline in every head of serious crimes as well as in ordinary crimes.

Result of serious Crimes.

39. The percentage of cases detected to those committed is 52·94 as against 59·25 last year and 45·45 in the year previous to the last.

40. During the year under report 1,126 persons were arrested of whom

Percentage of Arrest & conviction.

1,094 were sent for trial as against 2,004 and 1,965 respectively last year. The percentage of conviction to arrest was 64·03 against 77·69 while that of conviction to those sent for trial was 65·09 as against 79·23 last year.

Recovery of Stolen property.

41. The amount of property reported to have been stolen was valued at Rupees 17,538 as against 28,906 Rupees last year, the recovery being of Rs. 9,402 as against 14,049 last year giving a percentage of 53·59 as against 48 60 last year.

42. Mr. W. G. Clabby was in charge of the State police upto 21st August last. Mr. Khandubhai Makanji was in charge throughout the rest of the year under report.

D. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Courts.

43. The number and status of the Courts remain the same as last year.

Offences.

44. The total number of offences during the year under report was 2677 against 3178 last year showing a decrease of 501.

Cases.

45. There were 15 cases pending at the close of last year and 1670 were received during the year making a total of 1685 as against 2073 last year. Of these 1654 were disposed of as against 2058 last year, leaving a balance of 31 as against 15 at the close. Of the total number (1685) 575 were cognizable and 1110 noncognizable cases as against 1424 and 649 respectively last year. At the close of last year 32 persons were awaiting trial and 3429 persons more came up for trial during the year under report making a total of 3461. Of these, 2296 were discharged, 79 acquitted, 1016 convicted and 70 remained under trial at the close of the year under report.

Fines.

46. The fines inflicted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7713 as against 8401 and the amount recovered was Rs. 4670 as against 5072 last year.

Appeals.

47. The total number of criminal appeals during the year was 109 as against 140 last year, all having been disposed of in both the years.

48. The number of persons extradited by this state during the year under

Extradition.

report was 59 as against 63 last year. Of these 27 were convicted, 16 acquitted and discharged and 16 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. On the other hand 66 persons were handed over to this State for trial as against 117 last year of whom 48 were convicted, and 18 were acquitted or discharged.

E. CIVIL JUSTICE.

Courts.

49. The number and status of the courts remain the same as last year except a little redistribution of work occasioned by a small retrenchment in the expenditure of the Judicial Department

Receipts & Expenditure.

50. The receipts and expenditure of the Civil Courts of the State during the year under report amounted respectively to Rs. 4,182 and Rs. 45,104 as against Rs. 14,569 and Rs. 47,788 respectively last year. The receipts do not include the receipts from Court fee stamps.

Original suits.

51. The number of suits pending at the close of last year was 350. The number of suits instituted during the year under report was 6,062 as against 3,472 last year The total number of suits disposed of during the year under report was 6,064 as against 3,301 last year. The number of suits pending at the close of the year is 348 as against 350 last year.

Value of suits.

52. The total value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 3,83,374 as against Rs. 4,85,185 last year.

Execution of decrees.

53. 752 applications for execution were pending at the close of last year and 5,779 were received during the year under report making a total of 6,531 as against 3,884 last year. Of these 5,848 were disposed of during the year as against 3,132 last year, leaving a balance of 683 at the close of the year under report as against 752 last year.

Appeals.

54. The number of Civil appeals pending at the close of last year was 22 and 292 more were received during the year making a total of 314 as against 257 last year. Of these 274 were disposed of as against 235 last year leaving a balance of 40 as against 22 in the previous year.

F. MUNICIPALITY.

Constitution.

55. The Municipality of Jamnagar is a self supporting institution.

56. The income and the expenditure of the Municipality amounted this year to Rs 32,557 and Rs. 28,491 respectively as against Rs. 29,621 and Rs. 33,651 respectively last year. These figures donot include the expenses of the conservancy establishments kept up at the Head quarters of the Talookas at State expense.

Receipts & Expenditure.

G. REGISTRATION.

57. The total number of documents registered by the several registration offices of the State during the year under report was 893 as against 883 last year, leaving a balance of 20 as against 25 awaiting disposal last year. There were 25 documents of which registration was refused as against 12 last year. The total value of property dealt with by the documents registered and the net revenue derived from this source was Rupees 6,38,900 as against Rupees 2,77,513 and Rupees 7,871 as against Rupees 7,111 last year respectively.

58. There were 117 applications pending at the close of the last year. 201 new applications were received during the year under report, making a total of 318. Of these 104 were disposed of leaving a balance of 214 at the close of the year. The total income of this department was Rs. 16,580 as against Rs. 11,304 last year.

Chhapa department in Jamnagar.

59. 485 applications were pending at the close of last year and 294 fresh applications were received during the year under report making a total of 779. Of these 401 were disposed of leaving a balance of 378 at the close of the year. The revenue derived from this source was Rupees 10,184 as against 7,105 Rupees last year.

Chhapa department in the mofussil.

H. PRISONS

60. The number of Jails and lock-ups remained the same as last year, namely 8 and 4 respectively.

61. There were 202 prisoners remaining in the Jail at the close of last year and 1,251 more were admitted during the year making a total of 1,453. Out of these 1,274 were either released, died or made over to other states and 179 remained in confinement at the close of the year. The average number of prisoners confined in Jails was 208·93 as against 342·70 last year, the decrease being due to a decline in the number of offences. The percentage of Hindu and Mehomedan prisoners during the year under report was 73·9 and 26·1 as against 79·2 and 20·8 respectively last year. The number of female prisoners was 155 as against 424 last year. There were 65 cases of reconvictions as against 205 last year. With the

exception of some Miana prisoners who were inclined to be rather turbulent, the conduct of the rest of the prisoners was fair. 39 prisoners were given remissions of sentences for approved good conduct, industry &c. on the principles of the Mark System.

Expenditure & Income.

62. The total gross Expenditure on account of the Jails of the state was Rs. 17,890 as against Rs. 17,588 last year. The average gross Expense per prisoner per year comes to Rs. 86-0-2 as against Rs. 51-6-9 last year. The reason of the increase is that the Expenditure for purchase of articles for manufacture in the Jail is debited this time to the head of Jail Expenditure. The total income of the department was Rs. 6,123 as against 5,937 Rupees last year.

General.

63. The general health of the prisoners was good. The new Jail building is almost complete.

Chapter IV.

PUBLIC WORKS & INSTITUTIONS.

A. PUBLIC WORKS.

64. The total cost of the department was Rs. 2,63,054 as against 2,52,551 last year. The cost on works gardens &c. was Rupees 2,42,402 and the charge of Establishment was Rs. 20,652. The percentage of Establishment charge was 8·5 as against 10·2 in the preceding year.

Distribution.

65. Of the total amount 2,42,402 spent in works including gardens &c, Rupees 2,06,967 were spent for original works.

Principal works.

66. The principal original works done during the year were:—

1. Jamnagar Central Jail.
2. Vijarkhi tank and canals.
3. Adhia tank and canals.
4. Hansthal tank.
5. Keshia tank and canals.
6. Extention of Bund &c. in the Tera creek at Jodiya.
7. Other small works.

The central jail work is almost completed. All the other works are finished excepting Hansthal tank and Mangra Beacon. The Vijarkhi tank was full to over flowing in the monsoon. The cultivators whose lands are commanded by water of this tank are still backward in reaping the benefit which the water would give them. The canals of the Keshia and Adhia tanks were finished before monsoon & fields commanded by the tanks were irrigated. The work of the extention of Tera Bund &c, in the sea at Jodya has done good to the Bunder having prevented the coming of silt from the Tera creek and thus filling it up.

Repairs.

67. Repairs cost Rupees 35,435 as against 21,681 Rupees last year. Of this the sum of Rs. 16,844 was for building repairs, the sum of Rupees 8,170 for Road Repairs and the sum of Rupees 10,421 for miscellaneous repairs, gardens &c.

Receipts.

68. The total receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rupees 4201, the same being the sale proceeds of old materials, rent of buildings, Rozi Road toll &c.

B. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

69. A dispensary was opened at Kalianpur, thus making the total number of medical institutions 22 of which 2 were for animals and 20 for humanbeings.

Patients.

70. The number of human patients treated during the year under report was 1715 Indoor and 83,277 outdoor as against 1651 indoor and 74,038 outdoor respectively last year. The number of animals treated was 1,428 as against 1,281 last year. The daily average attendance in all the medical institutions for human beings was 1026·44 against 938·68 last year and in those for animals it was 41·57 as against 46·41 last year.

Public Health,

71. The public health of the state was on the whole fair except during the latter part of the year, when plague appeared in the city of Jamnagar and six other places viz. Jorya, Hadiana, Chella, Arikhana, Kandorna, and Jassapur. The plague in the town of Jamnagar appeared in a virulent form. The number of imported and indigenous cases of plague in the state during the year under report was 6 and 912 respectively. Of these 3 and 750 proved fatal. Other prevailing diseases were practically the same as last year.

72. The total number of deaths in the state during the year was 7,987 as against 9,071 last year; and the death rate per mille of population was 23·73 against 26.95 last year. The total number of birth was 7578 as against 7618 last

year. The birth rate per mille of population was 22·52 against 22·63 last year.

Vaccination.

73. During the year under report there were 9,075 primary and 587 revaccination operations as against 8520 and 682 respectively last year. Of these 8,816 primary and 529 revaccination operations proved successful giving a percentage of 97·14 and 90·11 respectively.

Cost.

74. The total cost of the department was Rs. 46,706 as against 45,171 last year.

C. EDUCATION.

Schools.

75. There are 122 schools as against 123 last year. Of these 12 are for girls and the rest for boys, the total number of students studying in these schools being 11,771 as against 11,523. Mr. Abdul Karim founded and endowed a Urdu Madresa for his co-religionists and placed it under the state inspection and control. His generosity towards Mohemedan students of other schools continues.

Expenditure & Receipts.

76. The total expenditure was Rs. 71,223 against 76,036 last year and the receipts on account of fees &c. were Rs. 10,786 against 10,819 last year.

Result.

77. The High School sent up 25 boys for the Matriculation Examination, 16 of these passed the Examination, the percentage of successful students to those sent up being 64. There were 41 students in the drawing class attached to the school. 13 of these went up for the first Grade Examination and 4 for the 2nd Grade, 9 were successful in the 1st Grade and 2 in the 2nd Grade Examination.

primary Education.

78. The number of primary Schools remains the same as last year viz 103; the number of students in these schools has increased from 9,073 to 9,278.

Female Education.

79. The number of girls at the female's school decreased from 1,546 to 1,485.

Private Schools.

80. Besides the State Schools there were 33 private schools of which 21 were for boys and 12 for girls as against 18 and 11 respectively last year. The total number of children in these institutions was 2425 against 2226.

81. Physical Education was duly attended to. Most of the larger schools

Physical Education.

possess gymnastic apparatus. In many of the schools simple drill is taught.

D. MISCELLANEOUS.

82. There were 88 accidental deaths including suicides against 102 last year. The deaths from snake bites were 16 against 34 last year. There were 87 accidental fires against 55 last year causing a loss of property worth Rupees 32,943 against Rs. 1,486 last year. The most serious of these fires was that at the Chela Khalavad the whole of which got burnt, the loss occasioned thereby being of about 25 thousand Rupees.

Chapter V.

FINANCE AND CONCLUSION.

Revenue & Expenditure.

83. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 24,84,210 against Rs. 23,56,970 last year and the expenditure was 20,50,429 against 20,20,925.

Financial condition.

84. The State paid 5 lacs for the 2nd instalment of the loan to Government. Only 5 lacs now remain to be paid to Government. The Gondal debt of 20 lacs becomes due in 1910. The financial outlook appears hopeful. A few successive good years like this would enable the state to free itself from debt.

CONCLUSION.

85. Mr. Gopalshankar V. Bhachech relinquished charge of the Diwanship of the State on his reversion to British service on 16th February last. H. H. Jam Saheb was pleased to select and appoint me as his Dewan from the date of Mr. Gopalshankar's reversion to British service.

Jamnagar.

15 June 1904.

MERVANJI PESTONJI,

Diwan,

Nawanagar State.

NAWANAGAR STATE

SUMMARY OF EVENTS

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1904-5.

PRINTED AT THE NAWANAGAR STATE PRESS.

1905.

NAWANAGAR STATE

Summary of Events

OF THE

Administration of the Nawanagar State.

FOR THE YEAR 1904-5.

(Ending 31st March.)

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

Area and Population.

1. The area of the State is 3791·3 square miles, and the population by the last census of 1901, 3,36,579.

Revenue and Tribute.

2. The average annual Revenue is about 23 to 25 lacs. The tribute to government is 1,20,093 Rupees.

Political Relations.

3. Political relation with neighbouring states have been satisfactory. The appeals made by Dhrangadhra and Virpur to government against the decisions of the Agent to the Governor of Bombay in Kathiawar in respect of certain villages and land have both been decided in favour of this State. The Rawal Miani Ghed dispute with Porebunder is not yet finally settled. The Juna Lara dispute with Morbi unfortunately still drags on. It is hoped that government may accede to this State's request to have that dispute and the Jhinjhora dispute with Cutch settled by a commission.

CHAPTER II.

REVENUE.

A. (SURVEY.)

Survey Operations.

4. In the year under report 112 villages comprising 10,28,981 acres and 20 gunthas were under survey operations. 74 of these villages were completely surveyed and 38 remain incomplete. The average cost per acre came to about 0-0-5 Pies. The number of village boundaries amicably settled was 378. There were 30 boundary disputes pending settlement at the close of last year. 19 more were contested this year. 24 out of the balance of last year and 4 of this year's contested boundaries were settled after due inquiry. The delimitation of the boundaries of villages and fields surveyed during the year under report would require 38166 Earth marks and 2733 stones.

Classification and Settlement.

5. Owing to the unfavourable nature of the season no classification work was done and the introduction of settlement in the Paddhari Mahal had to be further deferred.

Expenditure.

6. The total Expenditure of the department during the year under report is Rupees 24353 as against Rs. 25532 last year.

B. LAND REVENUE.

Number of villages.

7. The total number of villages was 661 the same as last year. Alicepura a separate village was amalgamated with Hadiana while a new village by the name of Nagpur was established out of the lands of Golania and Khandera.

Rain-fall.

8. The average rain fall was 9 inches 39 cents only as againat 28 inches 26 cents last year. It was variously distributed in the different Mahals, Jodya getting the maximum of 14 inches 60 cents while Kalianpur getting the minimum of 1 inch 10 cents only.

Cultivable and uncultivable land.

9. The total area is the same as last year viz. 12,42,809 acres of which 10,30,344 was jarayat as against 10,28,214; 74895 was bagayat as against 74767 and 1,37,570 fallow as against 1,39,828 last year.

Crops.

10. The rain-fall was late and scanty and failed altogether in the end. The crops withered. The efforts of the cultivators to make up to some small extent by irrigation for

what had been lost owing to a scanty rain-fall, were again doomed to be met with failure. Frost and geru damaged cotton, sugarcane erdi and wheat to the extent of about Rs. 270000 (including the cultivator's share).

The cash assessment demand of the occupied lands in the towns of Jamnagar and Khambhalia and the villages of Bedi, Rawal and Gorana is about 41,120 Rupees. About half the sum had to be suspended and remission was granted to the extent of about 9000 Rupees more. Out of the balance, only about 8560 Rupees were collected up to the end of the year. The above may approximately give an idea of the agricultural distress caused by failure of the rains.

Revenue.

11. The total land Revenue of the year was 15,05,013 Rupees against 19,58,986 last year. The figures are rather misleading as they do not really show the realizations of the proper agricultural year. The amount of 15,05,013 Rupees includes a sum of Rs. 8,13,984 which represents really the actual realizations of the past year's land revenue including that year's agricultural produce sales in the months of April, may and June of 1904.

Tagavi.

12. The total amount of tagavi advanced was Rs. 29,173 as against 56,161 last year. The past year being a fairly good year, the cultivators had a reserved stock of grain for food and seed and therefore for agricultural operatinos in the monsoon of the present year they were not much in need of Tagavi advances. The pinch will be felt by them for purposes of the next years agricultural operations & effects of the present year of scarcity will really be shewn by figures of the next year.

Cattle.

13. There was no disease or unusual mortality among the cattle.

Wells.

14. Seventy four new wells were sunk during the year at a cost of Rs. 4,050 of which the state contribution amounted to Rs. 974 Rs. One hundred & ninety nine wells were repaired at a cost of 4,406 Rupees of which the state contributed Rs. 1,096.

Forest.

15. There is no change in the forest area. The income of the department was Rupees 4,638 & the expenditure Rs. 1,455.

Trees.

16. 9,771 trees were planted during the year but owing to the failure of rains the efforts in this direction were not quite successful.

17. 52 estates were under management at the close of last year. One of

Managed estates.

them was freed from Management the number remaining under management at the close of the present year being 51. 4 minor Jagirdar garasias study in the Gondal Garrsia college & 2 in the Wadhwan garasia school.

C. CUSTOMS.

Revenue.

18. The total revenue from customs was Rs. 1,18,186 against Rs. 1,18,514 last year.

Sea imports.

19. The total value of sea import was Rs. 33,20,531 as against Rs. 27,10,637 last year. The increase is partly due to the necessity of importing food grains cotton seeds and oil on account of a year of scarcity and partly to the reduction of rates of levy in throughbooking and other charges made in March 1904.

Sea exports.

20. The total values of sea exports during the year under report was Rs. 15,26,886 against Rs. 15,06,371. Cotton of last year's harvest was ginned and exported from Salaya and that compensated for the serious falling off, of exports of cereals and ghee which was due to the failure of harvest of the present year.

Ships.

21. To the total number of 299 ships owned at the close of the last year by subjects of this state were added 13 newly built this year. Of these 312, 5 got wrecked during the year under report. Leaving a balance of 307 at the end of the year. 1039 loaded and 2303 empty vessels having a carrying capacity of 8,06,103 candies visited the ports of this state during the yearas against 1287 loaded and 1729 empty vessels of the total capacity of 7,24,551 candies last year. Of the 3342 vessels that visited the ports of this state 2260 belonged to this State and 890 to foreign ports the remaining 192 being the trips of the steamers of the Bombay steam navigation Co.

Light House.

22. The number of recognized light Houses remains the same as last year i e Kalubhar Rozi, Perotan and Jodya.

Abakari-

23. The department is worked on the Contract system on the same lines as last year.

Opium.

24. The sale of opium during the year was ℔ 2149 as against ℔ 2276 last year.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION,

A. LEGISLATION

Legislation.

25. No legislation was found necessary during the year under report.

B. MILITARY SIRBANDI
IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS.

26. The sanctioned strength of the squadron at the end of the year is 102 as against 104 last year, the change being due (a) to the amalgamation of the lancer's dispensary with the Jubilee Hospital and the consequent abolition of the post of H. A. for the lancers and (b) the abolition of the post of a Salotri. There are 99 horses and 48 ponies. Jamadar Kirpasing of the 7 th Bombay Lancers still occupies the post of the Commandant of the squadron an extention being kindly given by government to the term of the loan of his services.

Discipline.

27. There was no court Martial this year; only small punishments were awarded for minor offences.

Musketry.

28. 82 Men underwent the annual course of Musketry, of whom 13 were 1st class shots, 57 2nd class shots & 42 3rd class shots. The officers have gone through a course of revolver practice. Capt. Buist D. A. A. G. for Musketry I. S. Troops inspected the Squadron in last January.

Signalling.

29. Meruji who had been sent to chail under the Patiala State for instruction has passed as assistant Instructor of signalling. Muluji who had been sent to Bhopal and Meruji have both been promoted to the posts of Duffedar. The signallers were examined at Bhavnager by Capt. B. M. L. Brodhurst Inspector of signalling I. S. Troops in January last. and their progress was found statisfactory.

Expenditure.

30. The total expenditure of the lancers during the year under report was Rs. 56921 as against 56906 Rupees last year.

General.

31. Rasaldar Ramsingji had been to Meerat and has passed in Musketry. The officers and N. C. officers have all returned after passing a course of Drill &c at Deesa. The Civil chief Master Armourer of the Bombay Arsenal had been here in January last on a visit of Inspection of arms in the possession of the squadron.

It is decided to raise the number of I. S. Troops here to a full squadran of 150 and steps will be taken in due course to bring about this change. The Squadron is now worked strictly according to the silehdari system.

PALTAN, ARTILLERY & SIRBANDI

32. The strength and cost of the Paltan Artillery and sirbandi as compared with the previous year were as shewn below.

	1903-4	1904-5
Paltan		
Strength	187	188
Cost Rs.	34342	36776
Artillery		
Strength	9	9
Cost Rs.	1282	1641
Sirbandi		
Strength	256	251.
Cost Rs.	21813	22165

The paltan which goes by the name of the Jam's guard is to be throughly reorganised and to be placed on the strict silehdari system.

C. POLICE.

Strength & Expenditure.

33. The strength of the Police remains the same as last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,48'473 as against 1,54,960. This does not include the expenditure for the Water Police which amounted to a further sum of Rs. 8681.

Crime.

34. During the year under report there were 946 cognizable offences consisting of 8 murders, 2 dacoities 11 highway robberies, 13 robberies. 259 house breaking, 455 thefts and 198 miscellaneous as against 968 cognizable offences last year consisting of 5 murders, no dacoity, 12 highway robberies 14 robberies, 192 housebreaking 486 thefts and 259 miscellaneous offences.

Serious crime.

35. Compared with the figures of the last year there appears some slight increase in the heads of serious crime but the figures when compared with those of the previous years are much more favourable and looking to the fact that the present was a year of much scarcity in the state, of a virulent epidemic in the city of Jamnagar and of bands of haramkhores wandering about the borders of the state the figures for serious crime of the year show a satisfactory working of the Police Department.

Result of Serious Crime.

36. Of the serious crimes committed 42·86 p. c. were detected as against 52·94 last year.

37. 1067 persons were arrested during the year of whom 1036 were sent for trial as against 1126 and 1094 respectively last year. 657 of those sent up were convicted giving a percentage of conviction to those arrested and sent up at 67·57 and 64·3 respectively as against 77·69 and 64·03 respectively last year.

Percentage of Arrest & Conviction.

38. The property stolen during the year under report was worth Rs. 34031 as against 17538 Rupees last year. The stolen property recovered during the year was worth Rs. 1,39,559 as against Rs. 9,402 last year giving a percentage of 41·1 against 53·59 last year. The somewhat unfavourable result was due to one or two big thefts in the city of Jamnagar during the plague, in which although the offenders who were outsiders were arrested and brought to justice the greater part of the stolen property could not be recovered.

Recovery of stolen property.

D. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Courts.

39. The number and status of the courts remain the same as last year.

Offences.

40. The total number of offences reported during the year was 2,828 as against 2,677 last year.

Cases.

41. To the 31 cases pending at the close of the last year were added 1,594 new cases received during the year under report making a total of 1,625. Of these 1,614 were disposed of leaving a balance of only 11 cases at the end of the year as against 31 last year. Of the total number of 1,614 cases 752 were cognizable and 862 non cognizable cases as against 575 and 1,110 respectively last year. At the close of last year 70 persons were awaiting trial and 3,096 more came up for trial during the year under report making a total of 3,166 as against a total of 3,461 last year. Of these 2,002 were discharged 119 were acquitted and 1,001 were convicted 1 died and 43 remained under trial at the close of the year under report.

Fines.

42. The fines inflicted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,899 as against 7,713 and the amount recovered was 5,063 as against 4,670 last year.

Appeals.

43. The total number of criminal appeals during the year under report was the same as last year namely 109. All were disposed of during the year.

Extradition.

44. 49 persons were handed over to this state for trial during the year under report as against 66 last year. Of these, 31 were convicted, 15 were acquitted or discharged and

3 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of persons extradited by this state to other states for trial was 33 during the year under report as against 59 last year. 10 of them were convicted and 16 acquitted or discharged. The result of the 7 remaining persons is not yet known.

E. CIVIL JUSTICE.

Courts.

45. The number and status of the courts remain the same as last year.

Receipts & Expenditure.

46. The expenditure and miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of court fee stamps) of the civil courts of the state during the year under report amounted respectively to Rs. 37,383 and 2,368 respectively as against 45,104 Rupees and 4,182 Rupees respectively last year.

Original suits.

47. The number of suits pending at the close of last year was 348. 3500 new suits were instituted during the year under report making a total of 3848. Of these 3603 were disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 245 at its close. The number of suits disposed of last year was 6064.

Value of suits-

48. The total value of the suits disposed of was Rs. 6,27,496 as against Rs. 3,83,374 last year.

Execution of Decrees.

49. 683 applications for execution were pending at the close of last year. 2565 new applications were received during the year under report making a total of 3248 as against 6531 last year. 3002 applications were disposed of during the year as against 5848 last year leaving a balance of 246 at the close of the year. As the year was one of severe scarcity, execution of decrees against those who had not enough means of livelihood was suspended by a circular dated 31st October 1904 and so there is a falling off in the number of applications for execution.

Appeals.

50. 40 appeals were pending at the close of last year. 270 more were received during the year making a total of 310 as against 292 last year. 301 were disposed of as against 274 last year leaving a balance of 9 appeals at the close of the year under report.

F. MUNICIPALITY.

Receipt & expenditure.

51. The income and expenditure of the Jamnagar Municipality amounted this year to Rs. 31,420 and Rs. 32,330 respectively as against Rs. 32,557 and Rs. 28,491 respectively last year. These figures do not include the expenses of the conservancy establishments maintained at the Headquarters of the Talookas.

G. REGISTRATION

52. Including the balance of 20 of last year there were 760 documents before the registration offices of the State for registration. 738 of these involving property of the value of Rs. 5,20,871 were registered during the year under report as against 893 involving property of the value of Rs. 6,38,900 last year. Registration in case of 17 documents was refused as against 25 last year. The number pending disposal at the close of the year under report was 5 as against 20 last year. The revenue derived from this source during the year was Rs. 6,590 as against Rs. 7871 last year.

Chhapa department in Jamnagar.

53. 214 application were pending at the close of last year and 205 more were received during the year under report making a total of 318 last year. Of these 58 were disposed of leaving a balance of 361 at the close of the year. The income derived from Chhapa fees and sale proceeds of Ravli land amounted this year to Rs. 9082. The figure Rs. 16,580 of last year includes besides Chhapa fees and sale proceeds of Ravli land, income from other ijaras which are under the management of the city officer who is in charge of the city chhapa department.

Chhapa department in the mofussil.

54. 378 applications were pending at the close of last year and 448 were received during the year under report, making a total of 826 as against 779 of last year. Of these 382 were disposed of leaving a balance of 444 at the close of the year. The revenue derived from this source was Rs. 14,021 as against Rs. 10184 last year.

H. PRISONS.

55. There were 8 Jails and 4 lockups last year. As the new central jail with sufficient and ample accommodation for prisoners of the whole state was built, it was decided to turn the Jails at Jodya, Kandorna, Kalavad, Bhanvad & Khambhalia into lockups. The Jail at Atkot has to be kept up as it is a Mahal at a very great distance from the capital and as it is bounded by territories of other States all round. The Amran Jail is on a different footing altogether. So at the close of the year under report there are 3 Jails and 9 lockups.

56. At the close of last year there were 179 prisoners confined in the defferent Jails. 1148 were admitted during the year making a total of 1327. 1164 of these were either released or died or were made over to other States and 163 remained in confinement at the close of the year. The average number of prisoners confined in all the Jails was 174·8 as against 208·9 last year. 77·4 percent of the prisoners were Hindus and 22·6 Mehomedans as against a percentage of 73·9 and 26·1 respectively of last year.

The number of female prisoners during the year was 203 as against 155 last year. The number of reconvictions was 60 during this year as against 65 last year. The conduct of the prisoners was fair and 39 of them succeeded in getting remission of sentences under the mark system earned by their good conduct or industry &c.

Expenditure & income.

57. The total gross expenditure of the Jails of the State (including the Jail at Amran) was Rupees 13,330 as against 17,890 Rupees last year and the total income of the Jail department during the year under report was Rs. 6,674 as against 6,123 Rupees last year.

General.

58. The health of the prisoners was good and there was no death during the year under report.

CHAPTER IV.

PUBLIC WORKS & INSTITUTIONS.

A. PUBLIC WORKS

59. The total cost of the Department was Rupees 1,37,074 during the year under report as against 2,63,054 last year. The cost on works and gardens amounted to Rs. 1,13,340 and the charge of Establishment was Rs. 23,734. The percentage of Establishment charge was 20·9 as against 8·5 in the preceding year. The higher percentage was due to reduction of works and leave allowance granted to Mr. Sykes.

Distribution.

60. The cost of original works this year was Rs. 81,770 as against 2,06,967 Rupees last year. The cost of repairs amounted to Rupees 26,221 this year as against Rupees 35,435 last year.

61. The principal original works completed or partly completed and partly left incomplete were as follows:—

1 Jamnagar central Jail.
2 Additions and alterations in Educational and Medical buildings.
3 Vijarkhi, Adhia and Keshia Tanks and canals.
4 Repairs to ghee River Paj.
5 Repairs to Hadiana Run Reclamation Bund.
6 Mahadhevia Bund.
7 Manamora Canal and Bund.
8 Hansthal Tank.

Receipts.

62. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 1,459 as against 4,201 Rs. last year.

B. MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

63. The number of institutions remained the same as last year.

64. The number of human patients treated during the year under report was 1532 indoor and 73909 outdoor as against 1715 and 83277 respectively last year. The number of animals treated was 1189 as against 1428 last year. The daily average attendance in all the medical Institutions for human being was 905·57 against 1026·44 last year and in those for animals 49·28 against 41·57 last year.

Patients.

65. The public health of the State was on the whole fair. The beginning of the year was marked by a virulent attack of plague in the town of Jamnagar. Plague also made its appearance in Lalpur, Jodya and Amran and in some petty villages of these Mahals as also of the Mahals of Kalavad and Paddhari. During the year under report there were 35 imported and 3179 indigenous cases of plague Of these 22 and 2494 proved fatal. Other prevailing diseases were practically the same as last year.

Public Health.

66. The total number of deaths in the state during the year was 8526 as against 7987 the death rate per mille of population was 25·33 against 23·73 last year. The higher death rate was due to the epidemic of plague in Jamnagar during the year under report. The total number of births during the year was 7854 against 7578 last year. The birth rate per mille of population was 23·34 against 22·52 last year.

67. During the year under report there were 10589 primary vaccinations and 594 revaccinations as against 9075 and 587 last year. Of these 10444 primary and 560 revaccination operations proved successful giving a percentage of 98·63 and 94·27 respectively.

Vaccination.

Cost.

68. The total cost of the department was Rs. 50,750 as against 46,706 last year.

C. EDUCATION.

69. The number of schools increased by 2 making a total of 124 during the year under report Of these 12 are for girls and the rest for boys, the total number of students studying in these schools being 11,604 as against 11,771 last year. Mr. Abdul Karim's charitable Urdu Madrassa continues to do its beneficient work.

Schools.

70. The total expenditure was Rs. 69,852 as against Rs. 71,223 last year and the receipts on account of fees &c. were Rs. 10,317 as against Rs. 10,786 last year.

Expenditure and receipts.

71. The High School sent up 26 boys for the Matriculation examination 11 of these passed the examination, the percentage of successful students to those sent up being 43.

Result.

There were 40 students in the drawing class attached to the school. 11 of these went up for the 1st grade examination and 14 for the 2nd grade; 8 were succesful in the 1st grade and 8 in the 2nd. One of the successful students was awarded a prize in colour drawing.

72. There were 105 primary schools in the State; and the number of students in these schools was 9,146 as against 9,278.

Primary schools.

73. The number of girls at the females' schools decreased from 1,485 to 1,472.

Female education.

74. Besides the state schools there were 30 private schools of which 22 were for boys and 8 for girls as against 21 and 12 respectively last year. The total number of children in these institutions was 1,751 against 2,425.

Private schools.

75. The small decrease in the number of pupils, in the amount of receipts from school fees and in the percentage of success at the matriculation examination was mainly due to the prevalence in Jamnagar of plague for some months in a virulent form and its appearance in so many as 26 other places where there were schools.

General.

D. MISCELLANEOUS.

76. There were 76 accidental deaths including suicides against 88 last year. There were 102 accidental fires against 187 last year.

CHAPTER V.

FINANCE & CONCLUSION.

77. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 19,69,564 against Rs. 24,84,210 last year and the expenditure was Rs. 18,20,149 against Rs. 20,50,429.

Revenue & expenditure.

78. In the expectation that the year would turn out a good one the State paid 3 lacs in the beginning of the year from its balances in part payment of the 3rd instalment due to government. Only 2 lacs now remain due to government. But the State would consider itself fortunate if it can escape the necessity of obtaining a further loan in order to meet its expenditure till November or December next when the next year's land revenue may be expected to begin coming in.

Financial condition.

Jamnagar
28th *June* 1905.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
DEWAN,
Nawanagar State.

No. 518 of 1905.

From

Colonel W. P. KENNEDY,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár;

To

The Honourable Mr. S. W. EDGERLEY, C.I.E.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Political Department.

Ka'thia'wa'r Political Agency:
Rájkot, 30th June 1905.

Sir,

In continuation of this office No. 516 of 30th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith the Annual Report of the Návanagar State for the year 1904-1905, together with 20 copies* of the same.

* By book-post.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. P. KENNEDY, Colonel,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár

Pol 729

NAWANAGAR STATE

Summary of Events

OF THE

Administration

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE.

For the year 1905-6.

Printed at the Nawanagar State Press.

1906.

NAWANAGAR STATE

Summary of Events

OF THE

Administration of the Nawanagar State-

FOR THE YEAR

1905—06.

Chapter I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The area of the State is (as last year) 3791·3 square miles. Its population by the 1901 Census was 3,36,579. The gross revenue of the state based on average of past 5 years is Rs. 21,65,671. The State pays a tribute of Rupees 1,20,093 a year to Government. The present chief is Jam shri Jassaji. He is a Jadeja Rajput and is styled Jam saheb of Nawanagar state. He is 24 years of age and has married 4 Ranis who belong to the families of Wadher, Vala, Chavda and Sodha Rajputs.

Chief events of the year.

2. H. E. Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, by his letter dated 12th October 1905, invited H. H. the Jam Saheb to be present on the auspicious occasion of the arrival in Bombay of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. H. H. the Jam Saheb was very glad to avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded to him of testifying his loyalty to the British throne. He had also the honour of paying a visit to and receiving a return visit from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in Bombay on 10th and 13th November respectively.

H. E. Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, on his way from Cutch to Mesana Patan did this State the honor of halting at Jamnagar for about 9 or 10 hours on the 20th March last. H. H. the Jam Saheb was extremely gratified at this visit which although quite an informal one was made the occasion of great rejoicings throughout the whole town.

3. Political relations with neighbours have been satisfactory. The long standing Jhinjhoda disputes with Cutch along with the Juna Lara dispute with Morvi have been referred to a special officer Mr. R. M. Kennedy I. C. S. Commissioner N. D. for settlement.

Political Relations.

4. The Dhrangadhra appeal against this State in the case of Fala and four other villages and the Virpur appeal in the Medi Sufra case have both been rejected by the Government of India.

Dhrangadhra & Virpur Appeals.

Chapter II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

A. REVENUE SURVEY OPERATIONS.

5. During the year 51 villages comprising 1,43,606 acres and 32 Gunthas came under survey operations; 20 out of 21 boundary disputes of last year were settled and 62 boundaries relating to this year's survey were also settled. The total area traversed during the year was 20,693 acres, and 31 Gunthas. Survey numbers measured by cross staff and chain were 9,251 comprising 1,38,179 acres and 35 Gunthas. The average cost of survey per acre was Rs. 0-1-4.

General.

6. The total expenditure of the Revenue Survey Department for the year under report was Rs. 24,004.

Work of the Survey Department.

7. From the commencement of the Survey operations till the close of the work 663 villages comprising 24,06,233 acres and 31 Gunthas extending over 3,759¾ square miles and lands and islands about the shores of the State comprising 8,60,054 acres and 35 Gunthas extending over 1,343¾ square miles came under survey operations. The boundaries of those villages of the State which are surrounded by villages of other States have been fixed and marks erected by bonndary Committee &c. The boundaries of lands of Bhayats and Mulgarasias have been settled by the Bhayati Court.

The rest of the boundaries of the villages of the state have all (with the exception of one only) been settled by the Survey Department and marks acrording to survey rules have been erected. Pacca maps showing area, boundary marks of all the villages and Pahnisuds of every Darbari village have been prepared and supplied to the Revenue Department. 58 villages of the Panchkoshi Mahal and 2

each of the Khambhalia and Kalianpur Mahals have been regularly classified and experimental settlement reports for 55 villages under Panchkoshi Taluka and 2 each under the Khambhalia and Kalianpur Talukas have been submitted. 18 villages of the Paddhari Mahal have also been irregularly classified and settlement papers are ready for action. Maps of Darbari villages in the Panchkoshi Taluka have been printed in the Photozinco Press Poona. The expenditure of the Survey Department from the beginning till 31 st October 1905, during which period the whole work mentioned above was done and completed amounted to Rs. 2,56,910 which when distributed over the total survey work i,e 3266288 acres and 26 Gunthas gives an average of Rs. 0-1-3 per acre.

B. LAND REVENUE.

Territorial Divisions and Revenue management.

8. The territorial divisions and Revenue management remained the same as last year.

Cultivable and noncultivable land.

9. The total area of cultivable land of the State remained the same as last year viz. 12,42,809 acres of which 10,25,887 was Jirayat as against 10,30,344; 75,142 was Bagayat against 74,895 and 1,41,780 against 1,37,570 fallow. Thus 247 acres of Jirayat land were transferred to Bagayat and 4,219 acres of Jirayat land were added to the area of fallow.

Chapter III.

PROTECTION.

A. LEGISLATION.

10. No legislation was found necessary in the year under report.

B. MILITARY & SIRBANDI.

IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS.

11. The sanctioned strength of the squadron is increased to 152 during the year under report. The strength of horses and ponies is also increased to 153 and 79 respectively. The existing strength of the squadron at the end of the year under report is as follows.

1 Commandant
1 Rassaldar

3 Jamadars
2 Kote daffedars
8 Daffedars
1 Farrier Major
6 Lance Daffedars
2 Trumpeters
4 Farriers
124 Sowars
2 Clerks
1 Hamal
4 Bhisties
4 Dooly bearers
2 Sweepers

The existing number of horses and ponies is 117 & 44 respectively. The late Commandant Kirpasing whose services had been kindly lent by Government returned to his regiment and the present Commandant Sodha Shri Ramsingji took over charge from him on the 12th September 1905. To introduce fresh blood in the squadron 21 Rajputs and 1 Mahomedan were discharged and 81 Rajputs and 1 Mahomedan were newly enlisted. Of the total strength of 151 only two are foreigners, the rest all belong to Kathiawar and mostly to the Nawanagar State, 141 of them being Rajputs.

Discipline.

12. There were two trials by Court Martial in which 4 Sowars of the Lancers were charged and found guilty of theft from the shop of the Lancer's Bania. In a few cases also small punishments were awarded for minor offences. With these exceptions, discipline was well maintained.

Musketry.

13. 83 men underwent the annual course of musketry of whom 47 were first class shots, 32 second class shots, and 4 third class shots. The Officers have gone through a course of revolver practice. Captain Biust D. A. A. G. for musketry I. S. Troops inspected the squadron in February last and reported that the progress made by the Regiment was most satisfactory.

Signalling.

14. The signalling party had been to Gowaliar and stayed there for two months. They were examined there by the Inspector of Signalling I. S. Troops, India, who reported the result to be quite satisfactory for so small a unit and remarked that considerable advance had been made over last year's results. Out of 7 men including the assistant Instructor 5 passed. Daffedar Naranji was sent to Pinjore under Patiala to

undergo a course of Assistant Instructor of signalling.

Expenditure.

15. The total expenditure of the Lancers during the year under report was Rs. 59,460 as against Rs. 56,921 last year.

General.

16. Drill Daffedar (now Jamadar) Lakhaji has passed a course of musketry in the musketry school Meerut. Civil Chief Master Armourer Mr. A. Brookes of the Bombay Arsenal inspected the arms of the squadron in December last. The officiating Inspector General I. S. Troops India also inspected the squadron in 1906.

The squadron is now worked on the strict silehdari system. A detachmen of the Squadron under Rissaidar Lakhubha was sent to Bombay to serve as an escort in November last to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Major General, Stewart Beatson Military Secretary to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales reported that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had been satisfied with the appearance of men and horses and the manner in which the escort work was carried out by the Kathiawar Imperial Service Troops during the Royal Stay in Bombay.

PALTAN, ARTILLERY & SIBANDI.

17. The strength and cost of the Paltan, Artillery & Sibandi as compared with the previous year were as shown below:—

	1904-5	1905-6
Paltan		
Strength	188	186
Cost Rs.	36,776	33,573
Artillery.		
Strength	9	9
Cost Rs.	1,641	1,450
Sibandi.		
Strength	251	241
Cost Rs.	22,165	21,505

C. POLICE.

Strength & Expenditure.

18. The Strength of the Police remains the same as last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,47,741 as against Rs. 1,48,473.

Crime.

19. During the year under report there were 912 cognizable offences consisting of 1 outlawry, 8 murders, 2 dacoities, 12 highway robberies, 9 robberies, 204 house breaking and theft, 470 thefts, 184 miscellaneous offences as against 946 cognizable offences last year, consisting of 8 murders, 2 dacoities, 11 highway robberies,

13 robberies, 259 house breaking, 455 thefts and 198 miscellaneous.

Serious Crime.

20. There was a gang of outlaws led by the notorious outlaw Charan Raide Bhaya Buchad of Madi under Khambhalia. Some years ago the father of Raide was murdered by another Charan when Raide was still a minor. When Raide came of age he avenged the murder of his father by murdering a member of the family of his father's murderer on 13th October 1886 and then went out into outlawry. He gathered a band of about 40 Sindhis, Mehers and other Badmashis of the province. Many dacoities some with murders were committed in the territories of Nawanagar, Junaghad and Gondal. No less than 21 in the Nawanagar State alone. Raide and his band were a terror to the peaceful and law abiding people of the country and on the application of the States concerned Government appointed the late Col. Humphrey as special officer with 3 European Assistants to help him to relieve the country of the scourge and for the suppression of outlawry. They succeeded in doing so after a hard work of about 2 years. Raide ultimately surrendered himself to H. H. the late Jam Saheb who handed him over to the Agency for trial of offences committed in the territories of other States. Raide was sentenced to imprisonment for life by the then Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar. He was sent to the Poona Yerowda Jail in 1888-89 to undergo the sentence. He appears to have been transferred from one Jail to another. He managed some how to make good his escape on the 11th March 1903 while he was undergoing his term of imprisonment in the Surat Jail. A watchful look out was kept for him. He appears to have remained in-active till the 24th November 1904, when he again commenced to show his activities. He appears to have collected a band of about 16 men. A Kunbi of Balwa (under Bhanvad Mahal of this State) was Kidnapped into the limits of Dhraffa. On 2nd March 1905, the Gadu dacoity was committed. On the 27th March a dacoity was committed in Makhiala under Junaghad. On the 18th April 1905 a dacoity was committed in the Bajana village of the Lalpur Mahal of this State. Thus affairs had taken a very serious turn. The Police tracked the Haramkhors but on the approach of the Police, the dacoits took to their heels leaving behind some arms and stolen property. They were pursued as far as the Ambla creek. The dacoits took shelter in a boat which happened to be lying in the creek. They appeared to have been well stocked with ammunition with which they continued to fire till nightfall and eventually they again escaped. On the 21st April the Police received information that Raide was concealed in a certain house in Kalawad Simani. The house was surrounded. Raide made a brave fight but at last met his doom. He made a desperate struggle before he died and succeeded unfortunately in killing Rassaldar Mahomedkhan of the mounted Police and seriously wounding 2 other Police Sowars and a Police Constable.

Of Raide's gang, one Ramjan was arrested and brought to book. He is

sentenced by the Session's Court to 8 years rigorous imprisonment. 3 others Isak, Mulu Bhathi and Bhutia are to be extradited and will be handed over shortly to this State. Majothi Alias Osman is arrested in Karachi and handed over by this State's Police to the Karachi Police. A prima faci case is ready against him and he will also be handed over to this State for trial. Another one Asha Viram is undergoing his trial. Thus the most desperate of the gang are all accounted for. A few still remain but they appear to have left Kathiawar or are hiding away. They are incapable of doing further mischief. Thus fortunately Raide's outlawry is brought to an end by the efforts of the Police of this State. The Police were well backed in this matter by the Lancers.

Result of serious crime.

21. Of the serious crime committed 50 p. c. were detected as against 42·86 last year.

Percentage of conviction to arrest.

22. During the year under report 1,008 persons were arrested of whom 980 were sent for trial as against 1,067 and 1,036 respectively last year. 686 of those sent up for trial were convicted giving a percentage of conviction to arrest at 68·05 as against 67·57 last year.

Recovery of Stolen property.

23. The property stolen during the year under report was worth Rs. 11,447 as against 34,031 last year. The stolen property recovered during the year was worth 5,144 Rupees as against Rupees 13,959 last year. Giving the percentage of property recovered to that stolen to be 44·93 as against 41·1 last year.

24. The total number of Village Policeis 891.

D. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Courts.

25. The number and status of the Courts remain the same as last year.

Offences.

26. The total number of offences reported during the year under report was 3,152 as against 2,828 last year

Cases.

27. To the 11 cases pending at the close of the last year were added 1,633 new cases received during the year under report making a total of 1,644. Of these 1,631 were disposed of leaving a balance of 13 cases at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of 675 were cognizable and 956 were non-cognizable cases. At the close of last year 43 persons were awaiting trial and 3,305 more came up for trial during the year under report, making a total of 3,348 as against 3,166 last year. Of these 102 were acquitted, 2236 were discharged and 1,004 were convicted, 1 died and 35 remained under

trial at the close of the year under report.

Fines.

28. The fines inflicted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,538 as against 6,899 and the amount recovered was Rs. 5,319 as against Rs. 5,063 last year.

Appeals.

29. The total number of appeals during the year under report was 115 against 109 last year. All were disposed of except one.

E. CIVIL JUSTICE

Courts.

30. The number and status of the courts remain the same as last year.

Original Suits.

31. The number of suits pending at the close of last year was 245. 2,366 new suits were instituted during the year under report making a total of 2,611. Of these 2,426 were disposed of leaving a balance of 185 at the close of the year under report. The number of suits disposed of last year was 3,603.

Value of suits

32. The total value of the suits disposed of was 5,69,188 as against 6,27,496 Rupees.

Execution of Decrees.

33. 246 applications for execution were pending at the close of last year. 1,086 new applications were received during the year under report making a total of 1,332 as against 3,248 last year. 1,054 applications were disposed of during the year under report as against 3,002 last year leaving a balance of 278 at the close of the year.

34. There is a falling off in the number of original suits and applications for execution because this year being a year of famine in some parts and of severe scarcity in others, execution of decrees was suspended as against those who had not enough means of livelihood.

35. 9 Appeals were pending at the close of last year. 307 more were received during the year under report making a total of 316 as against 310 last year. 300 were disposed of as against 301 last year leaving a balance of 16 at the close of the year under report

Receipts & Expenditure.

36. The expenditure and miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of Court fee stamps of the Civil Courts of the State during the year under report amounted respectively to Rs. 37,721 and Rs. 2,881 respectively as against Rs. 37,384 & Rs. 2,368 respectively last year.

F. EXTRADITION.

37. 75 persons were handed over to this state for trial during the year under report as against 49 last year. Of these 41 were convicted, 18 were acquitted or discharged and 16 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of persons extradited by this State to other States for trial during the year under report was 52 as against 33 last year. Of these 19 were convicted, 12 were acquitted or discharged, and the result of the remaining 21 was not known.

G. PRISONS.

38. The number of Jails and lock-ups remained the same as last year viz. 3 & 9 respectively. There were 163 prisoners remaining in Jail at the close of the last year, and 1,016 were admitted during the year making a total of 1,179. Out of these 1,016 were either released died or were made over to other States and 163 remained in confinement at the close of the year. The average Jail population was 163.4 as against 174.8 last year. The percentage of Hindu and Mahomedan prisoners during the year, under report was 75.14 and 24.86 respectively as against 77.4 & 22.6 respectively last year. The number of female prisoners during the year was 103 as against 203 last year. The number of reconvictions was 65 during this year as against 60 last year. On the night of the 7th September 1905 two prisoners in the old Central Jail broke open the roof of the room in which they were confined, snatched a gun (with bayonet) from the possession of a sentry on watch. The Jailor Mr. Valabhji Bhavanishankar went to secure them. But he was shot dead by one of the escaped convicts. The same shot wounded a Jail warder, who subsequently recovered. A Pathan sentry was bayonetted and killed. One of the escaped prisoners had to be shot dead. The other one jumped over the high wall of the Jail but he was secured. He also died of injuries received by him at the time of his re-arrest. The prisoners are now all confined in the New Central Jail. With the exception of the incident noted above, the conduct of the prisoners was fair on the whole and 41 of them succeeded in getting remission of sentences under the mark system, earned by good conduct and industry.

Expenditure & income,

39. The total gross expenditure of the Jails during the year under report was Rs. 15,405 as against Rs. 13,330 last year and the total income of the department was Rs. 5,021 as against Rs. 6,674 last year.

General.

40. There were five deaths in the Jail. But on the whole the general health of the prisoners was good and there was no epidemic.

H. REGISTRATION.

41. Including the balance of 5 of last year there were 745 documents be-

fore the Registration offices of the State for registration. 719 of these involving property of the value of Rs. 3,84,274 were registered during the year under report as against 738 involving property of the value of Rs. 5,20,871 last year. Registration in case of 21 documents was refused as against 17 last year. The number pending disposal at the close of the year under report was 5 as against the same number last year.

Chhapa Department in Jamnagar.

42. 361 applications were pending at the close of last year and 185 more were received during the year under report making a total of 546 as against 419 last year. Of these 187 were disposed of leaving a balance of 359 at the close of the year. The income derived from Chhapa fees and sale proceeds of Raoli land amounted this year to Rs. 8,698 as against Rs. 9,082 last year.

Chhapa Department in the moffusil.

43. 444 applications were pending at the close of last year and 376 new applications were received during the year under report making a total of 820, as against 826 last year. Of these 371 were disposed of leaving a balance of 449 at the close of the year. The revenue derived from this source was Rs. 12,903 as against Rs. 14,021 last year.

I. MUNICIPALITY.

Receipts & Expenditure.

44. The income and expenditure of the Jamnagar Municipality amounted this year to Rs. 32,079 and Rs. 28,042 respectively as against 31,420 and Rs. 32,330 respectively last year. These figures do not include the expense of the conservancy establishments maintained at the head quarters of the Talookas.

Chapter IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(a)

Rainfall.

45. The total average rainfall was 11.10 as against 9.39 last year. Atkot had the maximum fall viz. 27 inches and Kalianpur the minimum viz. 2.45 inches.

Crops.

46. The rain crops were an almost complete failure, except in Atkot, and parts of Kandorna and Jodiya. Famine conditions prevail in Kalianpur and Khambhalia talukas owing to complete failure of rains for two successive years. In the other Mahals also except

Atkot the conditions were those of a year of scarcity.

(b)

47. Prices of food grains were during the year as mentioned in appendix XVIII.

(c)

Forest.

48. The forest area has remained the same. This department realized Rs. 5,355 as against 4,638 last year and the expenditure was Rs. 1,546 as against 1,560 last year. The number of trees planted during the year was 6,936 but the efforts in this direction were not quite successful owing to successive failure of rains.

(d)

49. There are ginning factories at Atkot, Khambhalia, Salaya, Jodhpur.

(e)

Public Works.

50. The total cost of the department was Rs. 2,66,042 during the year under report as against Rs. 1,27,074 last year. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 10,317 *i. e.* about 4.08 percent of the cost on works as against 20.9 percent last year.

Distribution.

51. The cost of original works this year was Rs. 1,15,080 as against Rs. 81,770. The cost of repairs amounted to Rs. 16,314 as against Rs. 26,221 last year.

The cost of famine works during the year under report was Rs. 1,22,228.

52. The principal original works completed, or partly completed and partly left incomplete were as follows:—

1. Jamnagar Central Jail Building.
2. Additions and alterations in Educational and Medical buildings and Police Chowkis.
3. New Palace Building.
4. Swimming Bath.
5. Bundh on the Bhadar River.
6. Bund on the river Und at Jodiya.
7. Balachadi Road Khiri cause-way.
8. Bamnasha Bund.
9. Dhuvav Bund.
10. Bhat Panju Vav extension.

Receipts.

53. The Receipts of the department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,335 as against Rs. 1,459.

54. The principal famine works were as follows:—

Hansthal tank and new Canal.
Adhia tank and new Canal.
Vijarkhi tank and Canal.
Manamora Canal.
Balambha Kapuria Vokla Canal.
Additions and alterations in Dared Canal.
Railway Siding Earth work.
New Palace building Earth work,
Vibhaji Park Work.
Road repairs.
Watering of trees.
Bhattia Tank.
Pindara Tank.
Mahadevia Tank.
Nandana Tank.
Keshod Tank.
Kalawad Shemani Tank.
Datrana Tank.

(*f*)

Postal arrangement.

55. The State has its own arrangements for State purposes in the Mahals.

(*g*)

56. There is no mint in the State at present.

(*h*)

Cattle.

57. There was small-pox and render pest among the cattle in some parts of the State. 3,242 were attacked and out of the number 1,600 goats and 95 other cattle died of the disease.

Wells.

58. 122 new wells were sunk during the year at a cost of 8,073 Rupees of which Rs 3,180 were contributed by the State and the rest spent by the cultivators themselves. Rs. 1,520 more were spent by the State in giving help to cultivators in repairing and completing their old wells.

59. 1402 bighas of land were irrigated by the waters in the Adhia Tank. The Vijarkhi Tank had no water owing to want of rain. The Kesia tank on account of damage to its bank was of no use. While the Hunsthal tank was still under construction.

Irrigational Tanks.

60. The total amount of Tagavi advanced was Rs. 80,002, besides Rookas were given to money lenders to advance money to cultivators. Rupees 5,576 were also given as assistance to new cultivators.

Tagavi.

61. The year was a famine year in Khambhalia and Kalianpur Talukas and parts of Bhanvad, Lalpur and Panchkoshi talukas and a year of scarcity in the other talukas except Atkot. Relief works were opened, tagavi grants were made, loans were advanced to garasias and others and State vidis were left open for grazing purposes. The relief works alone cost the State Rs. 1,22,228 upto the end of March last.

Famine

62. The total land revenue was Rs. 14,52,150 against Rs. 15,05,013. last year.

Revenue.

63. The total revenue from customs (which includes revenue from Pindara Kund, Chilo, Salt, pearl fishery, Cher and Olmal) was Rs. 1,32,538 against Rs. 1,18,186 last year.

Customs Revenue.

64. The total value of Sea Imports was Rs. 41,27,463 against Rs. 33,20,531. The increases are under food grain, cloth, sugar, and sugar Candy, betelnuts, ivory, cocoanuts, wine, tobacco, spices, gold, silver, sessamum and miscellaneous, and the decreases amounting to 2,15,525 are under metals, timber, jagry, oils, yarn, dates, cotton seeds and coal. The net increase amounts to Rs. 8,06,932.

Sea Imports.

65. The total value of Exports during the year was Rs. 10,78,953 against Rs. 15,26,886, the net decrease being 4,47,933. The principal articles which show decrease are cotton, cereals, and castor and linseeds. This is accounted for by the failure of rains during the year.

Sea Exports.

66. The number of ships owned by subjects of this State was 307 at the end of the last year. Out of these 3 were wrecked and 9 new ones were added and the number at the end of the year was 313. The number of ships visiting the ports of this state was 3,346 of which 1,321 were loaded and 2,025 were empty against 1,039

Ships.

& 2,303 respectively. The total capacity of all these vessels was 6,86,167 Khandis as against 8,06,103. Of the total number of vessels (3,346) 2,237 belonged to this State and 951 to foreign ports. The Steamers of Messrs. Shepherd and Co. made 158 trips.

Light houses.

67. The number of recognized light-houses remains the same as last year viz. Kalubhar, Rozi, Perotan, & Jodya.

Abkari.

68. The Department is worked on the contract system on the same lines as last year.

Opium.

69. The sale of opium during the year was lbs. 1,926 as against lbs. 2,149 last year.

Managed Estates.

70. There were 51 managed estates at the close of last year to which 4 were added and 12 were freed from management. Thus 42 remained under management at the close of the year. Four of the minor Jagirdars study at the Gondal College and two at the Wadhwan Girasia School.

Chapter V.

Revenue & Expenditure.

71. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 19,06,212 as against Rs. 19,69,564 last year, and the expenditure was Rs. 19,82,670 against Rs. 18,20,149 last year. The State owes a debt of 20 lacs to Gondal for the Jamnagar Railway and a debt of 2 lacs to Government.

Chapter VI.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

72. One new institution viz Jamnagar Female Hospital was added to the institutions existing last year. The female indoor patients were heretofore treated in the Jubilee Hospital but since the opening of the new institution they are now treated in the Jamnagar Female Hospital by a Lady Doctor.

73. The number of human patients treated during the year under report was 1,247 indoor and 75,426 outdoor as against 1,532 indoor and 73,909 outdoor respectively last year. The number of animals treated was 1,316 as against 1,189 last year. The daily average attendance in all the medical institutions for human being was 888·12 as against 905·57 last year and in those for animals 55·76 against 49·28 last year.

Public Health.

74. The Public health of the State was on the whole fair. Plague appeared in Jamnagar, Jodiya and Amran. During the year under report there were 11 imported cases and 601 indigenous cases of plague. Of these 5 and 451 proved fatal. Other prevailing diseases were practically the same as last year.

75. The total number of deaths in the State during the year under report was 6,132 against 8,526 last year. The death rate per mille of populatian was 18·22 against 25·33 last year.

Vaccinations.

76. During the year under report there were 11,950 primary vaccinations and 526 revaccinations as against 10,589 and 594 respectively last year. Of these 11,788 primary and 516 revaccination operations proved successful giving a percentage of 98·64 and 98·09 respectively.

Cost.

77. The total cost of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 43,808 as against Rs. 50,750 last year.

Chapter VII.

EDUCATION.

Schools.

78. The number of schools increased by 4 making a total of 128 during the year under report. Of these 13 are for girls and the rest for boys, the total number of students studying in these schools being 12,175 as against 11,604 last year.

Expenditure & receipts.

79. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 72,373 as against Rs. 69,852 last year, and the receipts on account of fees &c., were Rs. 11,184 as against 10,317 last year.

80. The High School sent up 27 boys for the Matriculation Examination

Result.

of whom 20 passed, one of the boys securing the 27th place on the list of successful candidates and also secured Sir Jacob Scholar-ship. There were 46 students in the drawing class attached to the High School. The class scored good results at the Art Examinations. 13 of the students went up for the 1st grade Examination of whom 8 were successful. 12 boys appeared at the 2nd grade Examination of whom 3 were awarded certificates.

Primary Schools.

81. There were 106 primary schools in the State and the number of students in these schools was 9,547 during the year under report, as against 9,146 last year.

Female Education.

82. The number of pupils in the girls' schools during the year under report was 1,487 as against 1,472 last year.

Private Schools.

83. The number of unrecognized schools at the end of the year under report was 31 with 1790 pupils as against 30 with 1,751 pupils last year.

Chapter VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

84. There were 74 accidental deaths including suicides during the year under report as against 76 last year. There were 61 accidental fires as against 102 last year.

Jamnagar,
30th June 1906.

Diwan,
Nawanagar State.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Nawanagar *State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year.* 1905-1906

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period. From.	Period. To.	REMARKS.
rmanji Pestonji I.L.L.B.	Diwan	16-2-1904		
S. Merubha	A.D.C	19-3-1903		
dabhai K. ibha L.M.&S	Chief Medical Officer	30-9-1881		
aishankar vabab	Survey Superintendent	3-8-1897		
haubhai J. sai B.A.	Educational Inspector	1-7-1900		
niram Amba- m	Chief Revenue Adhikari	19-3-1903		
haubhai Hakanji	Superintendent of Police	22-8-1903		
msangji Dau- ji Lodha	Commandant I.S. Lancers	12-9-1905		
.t. Bragauja	Commandant Darbari Pallti	23-11-1870		
shram K. nlora L.C.E	State Engineer	1-2-1905		

There is no change in the personnel of officials during the year under report.

Diwan
Nawanagar dated.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar *State.*

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	REMARKS.
ndu Law ahomedan Law ontract act vidence act ndian Penal code iminal procedure code w of Equity nsfer of property act ipping act stal & Telegraphic acts	British Laws are in force in this State		
l Procedure code p act rt fee act mitation act egistration act solvent Debtor's act l acts le pound act ccination act us act mbling act t act rum act kari act sonous Drugs act asure Trove act le Inspection act age Police act	These laws are adapted from British Indian acts		
ue rules ia ghter house act elty to Dumb mals act servation of ful animals acts	These are local acts		

Interlinear

Diwan

Nawa...

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Nawanagar *State, 1905 .1906*

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	No .	
Sappers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Artillery	9	1	.	1	.	9	1	3	.	.	2	7	1450	
Infantry	188	12	3	1	10	186	1	162 muzzle loading	.	5	14	167	33573	
Imperial Service Troops ...	96	82	.	.	27	151	1 Squadron	145 M.L. Carbines	.	4	11	136	59,460	
Total ...	293	95	3	2	37	346	3	310	.	9	27	310	94483	

Diwan

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1905-1906 in the Nawanagar State

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Inspector	1	70	70						1		
Do	1	69	69				1		1		
Do	1	55	55						1		
Constable 1st grade	3	50	150								
" 2nd Do	4	45	180		3			2	-	13	
" 3rd Do	6	40	240								
Naders 1st grade	10	30	300								
Do II grade	12	25	300	0	2	0	1	1	33	4	

III grade	15	20	300								
Lavildars	48	15	720	1	7	0	1	0	35	13
Naiks	79	12	948	0	13	0	4	5	48	31
Sables 1st grade	102	10	1020							
Do 2nd Do	355	9	3195	12	173	2	21	29	174	481
Do 3rd Do	198	8	1584							
Resaldar	1	33	33					1	1	
Dafedar	1	25	25						1	
Naiks	2	24	48						1	1
Sawars 1st grade	11	23	253							
Sawars 2nd grade	11	21	231	0	4				9	13
Camel Sawars	5	14	70	0	3				2	3
Total	866		9791 +12 = 117492	13	205	2	30	36	320	546

Inspector

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Nawanagar *State, during the year* 1905-1906

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year,	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nawanagar	946	912	1067	1008	1036	980	657	686	377	288	67.57	68.05	69.59	70	

Inspector
Diwan
Nawanagar State

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the State, during the year

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nawanagar	Rs-A-p 39045-[illegible]-1	Rs-A-p 13258-7-3	Rs-A-p 18923-6-0	Rs-A-p 3938-9-10	48.45	52.33	

Mr Estorie

Dewan

Nawanagar State

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Nawanagar *State, during the year* 1905-06

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.	REMARKS.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
ffences against blic Tranquility	.	21	21																											
ntempt of lau l authority of ublic servants	.	15	15																											
elating to ins, weights measures	.	4	4																											
ffecting blic Health &c	.	3	3	1614	1631	3348	1004	5	195	11	173	570	55	1004	2308	0	1	247	40	25	26	17	12	4	6	0	2	0	cases 13	35 unde pris. for the left s dispo
urders	.	8	8																											
ulpable omicide	.	2	2																											
Attempt murder	.	7	7																											
Causing miscarriage	.	5	5																											

ub			34	34																											
—		10	712	722																											
rea			7	7																											
—			6	6																											
—			5	5																											
Z			28	28																											
rea		2	621	623																											
al																															
s		2	307	309																											
ce-																															
ery			3	3																											
to																															
e		1	27	28																											
ning																															
rea			245	245																											
ons		2	1092	1094																											
		17	3152	3169	1614	1631	3348	1004	5	195	11	173	570	55	1004	2308	0	1	247	40	25	26	17	12	4	6	0	2	0	13	

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Navanagar *State, during the year* 1905-06

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 19*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Aquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or Referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
[illegible]anagar Nyaya[illegible] Court [illegible] [illegible]ial Asst Court	12	9	.	28	5	1	1	10	59	45	3	21	13	.	,	8	
Magistrate [illegible]	1052	1448	36	269	42	1157	4	17	1199	1525	1175	31	312	22	,	7	
[illegible]mbhalia [illegible] M.A.	305	320	3	81	18	317	1	5	386	425	333	10	82	6	,	,	
Aiya Do	181	182		123	5	76	1	3	184	208	116	2	90	3	,	,	
Lalpur Do	267	260		67	110	6	6	3	281	192	105	5	73	3	,	9	
Bhanwad	166	135	1	86	,	83	.	9	180	179	66	3	109	1	1	,	

	162	184	1	44	12	11	.	6	212	107	40	1	62	.	.	4	
	136	143	.	65	24	25	.	2	146	119	55	3	61	9	.	.	
	84	124	.	20	14	83	1	2	66	122	74	3	41	1	.	2	
	224	154	.	49	17	78	9	.	190	153	109	2	42	.	.	.	
	76	102	.	87	9	82	5	1	79	84	56	1	26	.	.	1	
	58	68	.	22	.	63	.	15	79	100	57	1	44	.	.	4	
	109	73	2	56	4	21	4	2	103	89	23	17	49	.	.	.	
	2428	3152	43	980	263	1955	82	75	3166	3348	2206	102	1004	45	1	35	

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Nawanagar *State, during the year.* 1905-1906

Tribunals	Number of applications	Number of persons and cases.																
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases	
Zur Court	7	-	-	4	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Zur Judicial Assistant Court	108	3	-	55	55	37	37	11	11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	115	3		59	59	37	37	13	13	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	

Inserted
Dewan

Appendix X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits field during present year.										Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000		Ex. parte.	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration	
											Rs.															Y. m. d	
Cause																											
Mawanagar anagar	14	5	833	471	847	476	842	466	5	10	24654	·	476	·	397	79	·	·	·		104	113	57	198	23891	0-0-28	
District Court	151	149	434	389	585	538	438	466	149	72	639436	49	446	43	73	188	84	93	8		30	122	2	312	412704	0-5-1	
Bhalia Munsiff's Court	37	24	475	297	512	321	488	301	24	20	50561	8	290	23	209	60	14	7	0		58	137	6	100	45438	0-2-0	
Do	24	25	472	270	496	295	470	265	25	30	35914	9	246	41	188	43	7	8	0		59	109	2	95	33451	0-3-1	
Do	13	12	245	250	258	262	246	242	12	20	14607	8	240	14	198	39	2	1	0		51	100	2	89	14607	0-1-25	
Do	21	5	224	137	245	142	239	135	5	7	7577	4	123	15	107	16	·	·	·		20	50	2	63	4577	0-2-7	
Do	40	13	132	128	172	141	159	130	13	11	12485	2	121	18	97	21	2	1	·		18	52	9	51	11461	0-2-24	
Do	3	1	126	120	129	121	128	120	1	1	7091	2	115	4	94	21	·	·	·		11	69	4	36	7091	0-0-23	
Do	5	3	273	60	278	63	275	61	3	2	1473	2	56	5	55	1	·	·	·		13	20	7	21	1473	0-1-15	
Do	12	8	146	116	158	119	155	114	3	5	3491	0	115	4	106	9	·	·	·		23	44	14	33	3420	0-1-5	
Chayadi Court.	28	5	140	128	168	133	163	126	5	7	6304	3	118	12	99	19	·	·	·		26	52	4	44	6075	0-1-8	
Total	348	245	3500	3166	3848	2611	3603	2426	245	185	1057[illegible]	86	2346	179	1623	496	109	110	8		413	869	113	1042	1978[illegible]	0-9-1	

Appendix XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of Openinig. balance for present year.	Applactions brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Rs.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months	Above 12 months.	
'ar Small cause	31	16	1588	398	132	7527	429	148	9114	413	134	8053	16	14	10621	8	2	4	
'ar Nyagadhish Court	195	73	55372	279	228	25683	474	301	312210	401	208	255526	73	93	56684	28	40	25	
halia Munsif Bo	55	11	6696	371	76	13778	426	87	20474	415	81	14739	11	6	5735	5	1	–	
diya Bo	90	77	18219	392	189	25773	482	266	43992	405	212	26134	77	54	17858	29	7	16	
pur Bo	18	13	7389	220	99	26050	238	112	33440	225	91	25440	13	21	7999	10	2	9	
nad Bo	116	6	857	177	25	4801	293	31	5658	287	22	2337	6	9	3321	5	1	3	
doma Bo	40	43	3540	139	18	6482	179	121	10021	136	64	5440	43	57	4581	25	4	28	
hot Bo	50	1	1275	76	153	15786	126	154	17061	125	141	13820	1	13	3241	13	–	–	
anpur Bo	63	2	188	286	13	625	349	15	813	347	14	625	2	1	188	"	–	1	
nad Bo	14	1	15	113	46	2172	127	47	2188	126	47	2188	1	"	"	"	–	–	
Nyagadhish Court	11	3	820	114	47	6184	125	50	7005	122	40	5113	3	10	1892	5	4	1	
Total	683	246	95959	2565	1086	366016	3248	1332	461976	3002	1054	359418	246	278	102560	128	61	89	

Liman

Appendix XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals field during.		How disposed of. Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of		Average duration.	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							Y. m. d.	Y. m. d.
Lazur Court	7	1	9	11	16	12	15	7	1	5	57388-4-0	38528-5-3	10291-8-9	8568-6-6	70874-15-0	29992-13-10	22610-15-4	18271-1-10	11	2	1	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0-7-26	0-2-9
m Judicial sistant Court	2	6	59	91	55	97	49	89	6	8									26	41	7	16	8	17	4	5	4	10	0-2-0	0-2-8
adhish Court	31	2	208	205	239	207	237	204	2	3									125	105	60	45	32	33	2	4	18	17	0-2-24	0-1-5
Total	40	9	270	307	310	316	301	300	9	16									162	148	68	62	43	54	6	9	22	27	0-4-5	0-1-27

Interstate

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Nawanagar *State, during the year* 1905-1906

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners. Remaining from last year.	No. of prisoners. Admitted during the year.	No. of prisoners. Total. Past year.	No. of prisoners. Total. Present year	Daily average. Past year.	Daily average. Present year	Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
									Rs		
[illegible]erintendent's office	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1470	.	
[illegible]tral Jail	1	136	368	519	504	135	144	143	12290	13·6	There were 5 dea
[illegible]ubhalia Lock up	1	9	75	142	84	20	3	2	189	8·2	
[illegible]ea- Do	1	1	88	69	89	1·5	3	1	141	10·5	
[illegible]ucad- Do	1	.	49	29	49	1·7	·5	1	31	6·5	
[illegible]orna- Do	1	11	74	149	85	4	1·7	11	96	7·3	

of Jail	1	2	52	78	54	3	4	3	412	23
ras Lockup	1	1	94	63	95	1·8	2	·	68	6
r — Do	1	2	99	134	101	2·2	1·9	1	91	6·3
ri Do	1	·	11	16	11	·3	·3	·	19	10·5
pur Do	1	·	46	35	46	2	1	·	67	4
pur Do	1	1	39	75	40	23	1·3	·	64	5·7
an Jail	1	·	21	18	21	·3	1	1	472	5
Total	12	163	1016	1327	1179	174·2	163·7	163	15405	10·1

Inspector
Diwan
Tamanagar St

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Ramanagar *State.*

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registery has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale deeds.		wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ramanagar	760	745	673	629	62	55	8	15	12	29	5	29	738	719	52 0 871 12	38 4 2 74 12	17	21	5	5	

Inspector
Diwan
Ramanagar State

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the reseipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1905
Jaunanagar

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
ortgage	673							623							
ale	62							55							
Will	8	520871	1	5	6589	14	9	15	384274	7	3	5795	.	.	
ey Bonds	12							29							
rcellaneous	5							23							
Total...	760	520871	1	5	6589	14	9	745	384274	7	3	5795	.	.	
Deduct expenditure	,	,	,	,	543	8	9	,	,	,	,	596	7	4	
Net profit...	,	,	,	,	6046	6	,	,	,	,	,	5198	8	8	

[illegible]

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Jamnagar *State, during the year* 1905-6

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April. 1905	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure During the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1906	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Jamnagar	3827-12-1	183-12-6	31894-13-6	35906-6-1		28041-13-4	7864-8-9	

Inspector
Deccan
Jamnagar State

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Nawanagar *State.* 1905-06

State.	April 1905.	May 1905.	June 1905.	July 1905.	August 1905.	September 1905.	October 1905.	November 1905.	December 1905.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	Tatal.	Tatal of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
nagar	Inches cents	.	0-8	6-3	0-58	0-1	.	.	.	.	1-64	.	8-39	8-75	14-71	

Inter

Dewa

Nawanagar

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains.

Article.	During March (past year)..			During March (present year).			Remarks.
	Rs	As.	P	Rs	As.	P	
Wheat per 1 maund 80 seers of 40 tolas	1	9	0	1	13	6	
Wheat	1	9	0	2	1	9	
Jowar	1	4	6	1	8	6	
Udad	1	8	0	2	0	0	
Mug	1	9	6	2	1	9	
Math	1	4	0	1	6	0	
Gram	1	5	6	1	12	0	
Rice	2	8	0	2	8	0	

Inspector
Dewan
Navanagar State

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on public Works, during the year. 1905-1906

Description of work.	State Funds. Original.	State Funds. Repairs.	State Funds. Total.	Local funds. Original.	Local funds. Repairs.	Local funds. Total.	TOTALS.
	Rs						
...ugar Central Jail	18412		18412				18412
...ng a yard for night soil	867		867				867
...tional Buildings Do	867		867				867
...ial Buildings	271		271				271
...e Buildings	142		142				142
...palace Buildings	71739		71739				71739
...ming Bath in the Jamnagar house	17527		17527				17527
...l on the Bhader river & ...rio Wokla at Atkote	6		6				6
...l on the river Und at Jodiya	1276		1276				1276
...hadi road Khiri cause way.	2836		2836				2836
...l at Bamnasa	99		99				99
...l for preventing salt water at Dhunwao	614		614				614
... new well near Bhat Panju was	423		423				423
...ldings in the Darbargadh		2214	2214				2214
...ational Buildings		2394	2394				2394
...ial Buildings		422	422				422
... Buildings		225	225				225
...dings of public offices		351	351				351
...dings of temples		188	188				188
...lanous State Buildings		9824	9824				9824
...llaneous repairs		697	697				697
Total	115079	16315	131394				131394

Appendix XX

Agricultural stock in the Nawanagar *State, during the year.* 1905-1906

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs		Carts		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	*Buffaloes* Male.	*Buffaloes* Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Nawanagar State	1905-06	68715	32320	6052	15778	1483	1215	466	6256	287623	23210	..	..	12350	

Jeevan

Diwan

Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Kawardha *State during the year* 1905-1906

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs		Rs		Rs				Rs	
Kawardha	12	12141	26	10181	17	1685			55	24011	

Inspector
Division
Kawardha

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Jawanagar *State, during the year.* 190_

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Jubilee Hospital	6944	859	767	21	25	46	11,474	165·76	
Female Do.	.	39	25	.	1	13	457	12·50	
City Dispensary	29696	.	.	.	.	.	7547	287·93	
Jail Do.	518	122	118	.	4	.	245	15·61	
Military Line Do.	1290	227	217	.	2	8	323	25·52	
Khambhalia Do.	5547	.	.	.	.	.	1484	64·66	
Jodya Do.	7941	.	.	.	.	.	1652	69·65	
Atkot Do.	3803	.	.	.	.	.	1279	50·92	
Kalavad Do.	2015	.	.	.	.	.	1277	26·34	
Kandorna Do.	4752	.	.	.	.	.	1324	47·51	
Bhanvad Do.	6710	.	.	.	.	.	1193	67·20	
Lalpur Do.	5038	.	.	.	.	.	1135	50·25	
Kalianpur Do.	1172	.	.	.	.	.	693	24·27	
Total	75,426	1247	1127	21	32	67	30,083	888·12	

Inspector

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Nawanagar *State, for the year* 1905-1906

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year			Past year.	Present year			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year	
Nawanagar State	3,36,496 579	7854	8895	1021		8526	6132		2394	23.34	26.37	25.33	18.22	

Inspector
Diwan
Nawanagar State

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Ravenaga *State, for the year.* 1905.

Number of schools. Past year.	Number of schools. Present year.	Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll 31st March. Past year.	Number of pupils on roll 31st March. Present year.	Daily average attendance. Past year.	Daily average attendance. Present year.	Expenditure. High school.	Expenditure. Secondary.	Expenditure. Primary.	Remarks.
1	1	High School	200	207	173	183	14270	"	"	
3	4	Middle schools	153	247	107	145	"	1749	"	
(1)	(1)	Drawing class	16	31	34	41	720	"	"	
97	97	Primary schools for boys.	8567	8757	6585	7004	"	"	39777	
12	13	do for Girls	1472	1487	776	894	"	"	6906	
113 (1)	115 (1)	Total of schools maintained by the State.	10408	10729	7675	8267	14990	1749	46683	
					Aided schools					
1	1	Middle school	246	248	182	206	"	900	"	
5	5	Primary schools	566	530	384	385	"	"	408	
6	6	Total of aided schools	812	778	566	591	"	900	408	
119 (1)	121 (1)	Grand Total	11220	11505	8241	8858	14990	2649	47091	

Inspector
Division,
Ravenaga State

NAWANAGAR STATE

Summary of Events

OF THE

Administration

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE

For the year 1906-7.

Printed at the Nawanagar State Press.

1907.

FROM

The Dewan,

Nawanagar State.

TO,

H. H. MAHARAJA JAM SHRI RANJITSINHJI

JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR.

Your Highness

In accordance with your Highness' orders I have the honour to submit the following report of the administration of your Highness' state for the year 1906-7.

I beg to remain

Your Highness

Your Highness' Most obedient servent

MERWANJI PESTONJI.

NAWANAGAR STATE

Summary of Events

OF THE

Administration of the Nawanagar State.

FOR THE YEAR,

1906-07.

Chapter I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The area of the State is 3791·3 square miles. Its population by the 1901 census was 3,36,579. The gross Revenue of the State based on an average of the past 5 years is Rupees 22,32,899. The State pays a tribute of Rupees 1,20.093 a year to Government.

2. The year of report has been one of eventful importance in the State's history. The chief event was the deplorable death of His Highness Jam Shri Jassaji (Jasvatsinhji). This occurred on the 14th of August 1906 after an illness of about a fortnight. The late Chief was installed on the gadi to rule over his subjects with full powers on the 19th March 1903. Thus he ruled only for about 3 years and 5 months and was cut off in the prime of his life at the early age of 24.

The two principal claimants to the gadi of Nawanagar were His Highness Maharaja Shri Ranjitsinhji and Kumar Shri Lakhubha. The Government of India recognised the claims of the former who was installed to the gadi of his ancestors on the 11th March 1907 by P. S. V. Fitz-Gerald Esquire C. S. I. Agent to H. E the Governor of Bombay in Kathiawar, amid universal rejoicings. Between the dates of the death of His Highness the late Jam Saheb and of the installation of the present Chief there was an interregnum of about 7 months during which the State was under my management under the political supervision of the Kathiawad Agency. This supervision was exercised through Major W. Beale who during his short term of

office made himself universally popular and managed every thing with great tact and discernment.

The installation was an affair of unprecedented magnificence in the history of Jamnagar and perhaps in the history of all the native states of Kathiawad. The recognition by Government of the claims of H. H. Maharaja Shri Ranjitsinhji had given so complete a satisfaction to all the Rajput Chiefs in India that many appeared to vie with one another in making the installation the occasion for a demonstration of their heartfelt gratification at the decision of Government. It was only possible to announce on the 9th March that the date definitely fixed for the Installation was the 11th March. Intimations of the date were given by wire and many of the great Chiefs of Rajputana and other States were prevented only through the shortness of notice, to honour the Installation Durbar with their personal presence. In spite of this shortness of notice some very illustrious Chiefs made it somehow convenient to honour the State by their personal presence.

Among them were

H. H. the Maharao of Cutch G. C. I. E.
H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Sir Pratapsinhji of Idar
G. C. S. I. K. C. B. A. D. C.
H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Alwar
H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh K. C. S. I.
H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnugger. K. C. S. I.
H. H. the Rana Saheb of Porbunder
H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhranghandra
H. H. the Raj Saheb of Wankaner

Besides deputations from almost all Kathiawar and Gujrat States, the deputations of big Sardars from the following States had come in honour of the event. *viz.*

H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Cashmere.
H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Patiala.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.
H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Jeypore.
H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Kishanghad.

All the above Maharajas expressed their regrets at their inability to be present in time and so did the Maharaja Sahebs of Mysore and Ajaigarh. The Maharaja Saheb of Ratlam honoured the State later on with his presence. All the Raj Kumars of the Kings' College Rajkot and many European Officers and Ladies and Gentlemen added to the greatness of the occasion by their presence.

Hundreds of telegrams expressing universal gratification were received from home by H. H. Maharaja Shri Ranjitsinhji who is so well known a figure in England

and so famous as a sportsman throughout the English Empire. The great ovation which H. H. the Maharaja Saheb received whenever he happened to go out into the town testified to his great popularity and to the satisfaction the people felt at the decision of Government in the matter of succession to the Jamnagar Gadi.

3. Appendix I gives particulars as to the principal officers of the State.

Chapter II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

A. SURVEY OPERATIONS.

4. During the year under report 35 villages comprising 3384 numbers and measuring 40550 acres and 2 gunthas came under survey operations. 8378 Earth and 306 Stone boundary marks were erected. The average cost of survey per acre came to 1 anna 9 pies.

In the Atkot Taluka classification work was performed in 33 Durbari villages comprising 7156 numbers and measuring 100487 acres and 24 gunthas. Classification was completed in 26 villages and in the remaining 7 it awaits completion. The average cost of classification was 7 pies per acre.

All data are being collected and compiled for introducing the cash assessment system in the 10 wholly Durbari and 34 other villages in which Kathis have some shares of the Atkot Taluka.

5. The total expenditure of the Revenue Survey Department for the year under report was Rs. 19,166 as against Rs. 24,004 last year.

6. The cash assessment system in the 17 villages of the Paddhari Mahal came into force this year.

B. LAND REVENUE.

7. The territorial divisions and Revenue management remained the same as last year. There are 661 villages of which 447 are Khalsa, 17 Zanana, 84 Bhayats' &c, 1 Inami, 55 Dharmada and 57 Jivaidars.

8. The total area of culturable land of the State remained the same as last year *viz.* 12,42,809 acres of which 10,24,611 is Jarayat, 75,278 is Bagayat and 1,42,920 is fallow.

Chapter III.

PROTECTION.

A. LEGISLATION.

9. No legislation was found necessary in the year under report.

B. MILITARY & SIRBANDI.

IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS.

10. The following figures will show the sanctioned strength and the existing strength of the squadron at the close of the year under report.

Sanctioned strength.	Existing strength.
1 Commandant.	1 Commandant.
1 Rasaldar.	0 Rasaldar.
1 Rasaidar..	1 Rasaidar.
1 Jamadar (Wordie Major).	1 Jamadar (Wordie Major).
1 Jamadar.	2 Jamadars.
2 Kote duffedars.	2 Kote duffedars.
14 Duffedars.	9 Duffedars.
1 Farrier Major.	1 Farrier Major.
10 Lance Duffedars.	10 Lance Duffedars.
2 Trumpeters.	2 Trumpeters.
8 Farriers.	4 Farriers.
110 Sowars.	113 Sowars.
2 Clerks.	2 Clerks.
1 Hamal.	1 Hamal.
4 Bhisties.	4 Bhisties.
4 Dooly bearers.	4 Dooly bearers.
2 Sweepers.	2 Sweepers.
153 Horses.	132 Horses.
79 Ponies.	47 Ponies.

Discipline.

11. There were 6 trials by Court Martial in which 6 Sowars were convicted, 4 of whom were sent to the central jail to undergo imprisonment there, the remaining two being only confined in the Lancers prison room for a short term. In a few more cases small punishments were awarded for minor offences, with these exceptions the discipline of the corps was good.

12. 128 men went through the annual course of musketry of whom 27 were 1st class shots, 95 2nd class shots and 6 3rd class shots. The officers and non-commissioned officers armed with the revolver have as usual gone through the revolver practice.

Musketry.

13. The signalling party was examined at Rajkot in February last by Captain B. M. L. Brodhurst Inspector of Signalling Imperial Service Troops India, who reports that the men have not done as well as last year when they worked under supervision at the Gwaliar Signalling Camp. Out of 8 men including the Assistant Instructor 4 passed. Lance Duffedar Varsaji is sent to Kandaghat under Patiala to undergo a course of Assistant Instructor of Signalling.

Signalling.

14. In January and February last the Lancers had been out to Rajkot and the surrounding districts for manœuvres in conjunction with the Junaghad and Bhawnagar Lancers under the command of Captain F. Adams, Inspecting Officer of the Kathiawar State Imperial Service Cavalry.

General.

Drill Duffedar Khodaji has passed a course of musketry at the musketry school of Meerat. Civil chief master Armourer, Mr. A. Brookes of the Bombay Arsenal inspected the arms of the Squadron at Rajkot in February last.

Paltan, Artillery and Sirbandi.

15. The strength and cost of the Paltan, Artillery and Sirbandi as compared with the previous year were as shown below.

	1905–06	1906–07
Paltan.		
Strength	186	127
Cost Rs.	33,573	32,243
Artillery.		
Strength	9	9
Cost Rs.	1,450	1,201
Sirbandi.		
Strength	241	231
Cost Rs.	21,505	20,493

C. POLICE.

Strength & Expenditure.

16. The strength of the police remains the same as last year viz.

1 Police Suprintendent.

2	Assistant Suprintendents.
3	Inspectors.
13	Chief Constables
37	Jamadars.
48	Havaldars.
79	Naiks.
655	Constables
26	Mounted Police.
5	Camel Sawars.
869	Total

The Expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,42,758 as against Rupees 1,47,741 last year.

Crime.

17. During the year under report there were 771 cognizable offences consisting of 3 murders, 2 dacoities, 5 highway robberies, 10 robberies, 183 housebreaking & theft, 362 thefts, 13 grievous hurt, 21 hurt & 172 miscellaneous offences as against 912 cognizable offences consisting of 1 outlawry, 8 murders, 2 dacoities, 12 highway robberies, 9 robberies, 204 house breaking & theft, 470 thefts, 11 grievous hurt, 12 hurt & 184 miscellaneous offences last year.

18. The figures show a very satisfactory decline both in the number of total offences and serious crime.

Result of Serious Crime.

19. Of the serious crimes committed 80 P. C. were detected as against 50 P. C. last year a very satisfactory result.

Percentage of Conviction to arrest.

20. During the year under report 837 persons were arrested of whom 822 were sent for trial as against 1008 & 980 respectively last year. Out of those sent for trial 585 were convicted as against 686 last year, giving a percentage of conviction to arrest at 71.08 as against 68.05 last year.

Recovery of stolen property

21. The property reported to the police as stolen during the year under report was worth Rs. 12,427 as against Rs. 11,447 last year. The stolen property recovered by the police during the year was worth Rs. 6,483 as against Rs. 5,144 last year, giving the percentage of property recovered to that stolen to be 52·16 as against 44·93 last year.

22. The total number of village police is 879. Besides these there are 624 police patels who are also revenue patels.

D. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Courts.

23. The number & status of the courts remain the same as last year.

Offences.

24. The total number of offences reported during the year was 2,339 as against 3,152 last year.

Cases

25. To the 13 cases pending at the close of the last year were added 1,510 new cases received during the year under report making a total of 1,523. Of these 1,494 were disposed of leaving a balance of 29 cases at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of 635 were cognizable and 859 were noncognizable cases. At the close of the last year 35 persons were awaiting trial and 2,740 more came up for trial during the year under report, making a total of 2,775 as againt 3,348 last year. Of these 281 were acquitted, 1,489 were discharged, 944 were convicted, 3 died or escaped and 58 remained under trial at the close of the year under report.

Fines.

26. The fines inflicted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6820 as against 6538 and the amount recovered was 5143 as against Rs. 5319 last year.

Appeals

27. The total number of appeals during the year under report was 92 as against 115 last year. 88 of these were disposed of and 4 remained pending at the close of the year.

E. CIVIL JUSTICE.

Courts.

28. The number and status of the courts remain the same as last year.

Original suits.

29. The number of suits pending at the close of last year was 185; 5309 new suits were instituted during the year under report making a total of 5494 as against 2611 last year. Of these 4917 were disposed of as against 2426 last year, leaving a balance of 577 at the close of the year under report.

Value of suits.

30. The total value of the suits disposed of was Rupees 6,37,766 as against Rupees 5,69,188.

Execution of Decrees.

31. 278 applications for execution were pending at the close of the last year and 5805 new applications were received during the year under report making a total of 6083 as

against 1332 last year. Of these 4650 were disposed of leaving a balance of 1433 at the close of the year.

32. The year under report having turned out a good one, creditors filed many suits and made many applications for execution of their decrees. This was generally done about the latter part of the year. As it is the custom here not to execute decrees against cultivators unless after discharging all Durbari dues, the agriculturist debtor has more than enough left for his own and his family's maintenance for the next 12 months, many applications for execution remained in balance at the close of the year pending the result of the necessary inquiry by the revenue officers concerned. The rise in the balance of suits was also partly due to the fact that hardly any civil judicial work was done during the last month of the year in Jamnagar owing to the engagement of judicial and other officers in the work of the preparation for the Installation during the 1st half of the month and owing to close of the courts on account of plague for the 2nd half of the month of March.

33. 16 appeals were pending at the close of last year and 205 more were received during the year under report making a total of 221 as against 316 last year. Of these 172 were disposed of leaving a balance of 49 at the close of the year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

34. The expenditure and miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of court fee stamps) of the civil Courts of the State during the year under report amounted respectively to Rupees 36575 and Rs. 1912 as against Rs. 37721 and Rs. 2881 respectively last year.

F. EXTRADITION.

35. 73 persons were handed over to this state for trial during the year under report as against 75 last year. Of these 44 were convicted, 17 were acquitted or discharged and 12 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of persons extradited by this State to other states for trial during the year under report was 29 as against 52 last year. Of these 16 were convicted 9 were acquitted or discharged and the result of the remainiEg 4 was not known.

G. PRISONS.

36. The numder of Jails and lock-ups remained the same as last year viz 3 and 9 respectively. There were 163 prisoners remaining in jail at the close of the last year and 823 were admitted during the year under report making in all a total of 986. Out of these 880 were either released or made over to other states and 106 remained in confinement at the close of the year under report. The average jail population was 156·8 as against 163·4 last year. The percentage of Hindu, and Mehomedan prisoners during the year under report was 75·5 and 24·5 respectively as against 75·14 and 24·86 respectively last year.

The number of female prisoners during the year was 85 as against 103 last year. The number of reconvictions was 49 as against 65 last year. The conduct of the prisoners was fair on the whole. 37 prisoners were given remissions for their good conduct or industry or of the improved quality of the work done by them according to the mark system rules. On the occasion of the installation of His Highness Maharaja Jam saheb 51 prisoners were released and remissions were made in the sentences of the others.

Expenditure and income.

37. The gross Expenditure of the Jails during the year under report was ~~Rs~~. 13,676 as against ~~Rs~~. 15,405 last year and the total income of the department was Rs. 5,870 as against Rs. 5,021 last year.

General.

38. The general health of the prisoners in the jail was good. Although about the end of the year the whole town was affected with plague the jail was quite safe. There was no death in any of the jails or lock-ups except one of an under trial prisoner in the Kandorna lock-up.

H. REGISTRATION.

39. Including the balance of 5 of last year there were 703 documents before the Registration offices of the State for Registration. 688 of these involving property of the value of Rs. 3,90,505 were registered during the the year under report as against 719 involving property of the value of Rs. 3,84,274 last year. Registration in case of 10 documents was refused as against 21 last year. The number pending disposal at the close of the year under report was 6 as against 5 last year.

Chhapa Department in Jamnagar.

40. 359 applications were pending at the close of the last year and 130 more were received during the year under report making a total of 489 as against 546 last year. Of these 176 were disposed of leaving a balance of 313 at the close of the year. The income derived from chhapa fees and sale proceeds of Ravli land amounted this year to Rs. 9,020 as against Rs. 8,698 last year.

Chhapa Department in the Mofussil.

41. 449 applications were pending at the close of the last year and 380 new applications were received during the year under report making a total of 829 as against 820 last year. Of these 263 were disposed of leaving a balance of 566 at the close of the year. The revenue derived from this source was Rs. 12,256 during the year under report as against Rs. 12,903 last year.

I. MUNICIPALITY.

42. The income and expenditure of the Jamnagar Municipality amounted this year to Rs. 32,251 and 32,421 respectively as against Rs. 32,079 and Rupees 28,042 last year. These figures do not include the expense of the conservancy establishments maintained at the head quarters of the Talookas.

Chapter IV.

PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

(*a*)

43. The total average rain-fall was 27·64 inches as against 11·10 last year. The maximum rain-fall was at Kandorna & measured 35·2 while the minimum was at Khambhalia viz. 19·40.

Rain-fall.

44. The rain-fall was seasonable and plentiful. The Baradi *tali* yielded a bumper crop. Most of the wheat cultivation was made by rain water. On account of last year's scanty railfall there was little water in the wells and so the cultivators were unable to sow sugar-cane to a large extent. Hence there was a falling off this year in the sugar-cane plantation. The year to a great extent was free from damage on account of frost or *geru* though in some parts wheat and cotton suffered from them. The total damage through these causes may be set down at about Rupees 24,871 of which Rs. 6,026 is the State's share. About 39 villages were visited by 'Khapedi' (a kind of small locusts) which caused a damage amounting to about Rs. 14,245.

Crops

(*b*)

45. Prices of food grains were during the year as mentioned in appendix XVIII.

(*c*)

46. The forest area remained the same as last year. It consists of forests in the Barda and Alech hills and Kado near the village of Gurghad. The forest area is divided into three parts, protected, reserved and open for grazing. The reserved area is composed of the Vinu, Kanmero and Abhparo. One of these alternately is opened for cutting every year. The forest department realized Rs. 4,538 this year as against Rs. 5,355 last year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,590 as against Rs. 1,546 last year.

Forests.

The number of trees planted during the year under report was 8,598.

(*d.*)

47. There are ginning factories at Atkot, Khambhalia, Salaya & Jodhpur. No new industry was started this year.

(*e.*)

Public Works.

48. The expenditure on works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,99,902 and the establishment charges came to Rs. 10,431 making a total of Rs. 2,10,333 as against Rs. 2,66,042 last year. The percentage of establishment charges to the cost of works comes to about 5·21 as against 4·08 last year.

Distribution.

49. The cost of original works this year was Rs. 1,33,417 as against 1,15,080 last year. The cost of repairs amounted to Rs. 22,045 as against Rs. 16,314 last year.

The cost of famine works during the year under report was Rs. 40,159.

50. The principal original works completed or partly completed and partly left incomplete with the sum spent on each this year were as follows:—

	Rupees.
Jamnagar Central Jail	463
New Palace Building	87242
New Swimming Bath in the Jamnagar House compound	11410
Bai Janbai's Mukerba	18172
Watering of trees	669
Vijarkhi, Adhia and Hansthal tanks	878
New well near Bhat Panju's Vav	3817
Adhia canal...	3668
Vijarkhi canal	515
Keshia, Balambha and Kapurio canals	225
Jodya Mangra Beacon	1566
Bundh on the Und river near Jodya	4641
Bundh at Manamora.....	150

The new Palace building is incomplete. Most of the other works have been completed.

51. In the head of famine relief works the following which were in progress last year were continued and some were completed during the first part of the year under report.

New Polo ground near the Imperial Lancers	3,381

The Dared canal	3,846
Hansthal Tank	11,199
Hansthal Canal	13,513
Asota Ran Reclamation Work	1,100
Other Miscellaneous Works	7,120

Famine conditions existed during the months of April, May and June, but thereafter fortunately the aspect was changed by the welcome showers of rain.

52. The receipts of the Department during the year under report amounted to R 5145 as against Rs. 2,338 last year, the same being sale proceeds of old materials, Rozi road toll, Bedi airometer, rents of State buildings &c. &c.

(*f*)

Postal arrangements.

53. The State has its own arrangements for State purposes in the Mahals.

(*g*)

54. There is no mint at present in the State.

(*h*)

Cattle.

55. There was small pox among cattle at Mewasa under Kandorna and Ambala and Dhudkot under Amran. 316 were attacked of which 286 died. In Kalianpur goats and sheep 355 in number were attacked by a disease locally called "Unkario" and all succumbed to the fatal malady.

Wells and Tanks.

56. Tha number of wells at the end of last year was 13,512. 68 more wells were sunk this year of which 54 were completed and 14 remained unfinished. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,357 of which Rs. 1,744 were contributed by the State. One hundred and forty one old wells were repaired during this year at a cost of Rs. 9,770. The State paid Rs. 3,098 towards these repairs.

Tagavi.

57. To enable the cultivators to pass through the end of the last bad year and be ready for cultivation as well as for other agricultural purposes tagavi to the extent of Rs. 58,102 was given during the year under report. In addition to the tagavi advances Rukas were given to money lenders to advance money to cultivators. Rs. 1,36,168 were recovered out of the previous years' tagavi advances during the year under report. The arrears of tagavi advances at the end of the year are Rs. 2,62,962.

58. The total land revenue realized was Rs. 19,44,048 against Rs.

Revenue.

14,52,150 last year. The arrears at the end of last year were Rs. 8,57,781. Rs. 2,29,325 have been recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 6,28,456 which with the current year's arrears amount to Rs. 8,75,858 as arrears at the end of the year under report.

Customs Revenue.

59. The total revenue from Customs was as follows:—

Customs proper	1,02,892
Pindara kund and chilo	5,304
Salt	23,343
Pearls and Shells	12,436
Cherwood, Pancharai &c.	4,736
Flotsum and Jetsum	914
	Rs. 1,49,625

i. e. Rupees 1,49,625 as against Rs. 1,32,538 last year.

Sea Imports.

60. The total value of Sea Imports was Rs. 38,11,682 as against Rs. 41,27,463. The increases are under cloth, betelnuts, yarn, dates, cocoanuts, gold and silver, metal, timber, twine and coal. The total increases amount to Rs. 3,54,972. The decreases amounting to Rs. 6,70,753 are under the following heads *viz.* food grains, sugar and sugarcandy, Jaggry, oils, Ivory, cotton seeds, tobacco, spices, sessamum and miscellaneous. The net decrease amounts to Rs. 3,55,781.

Sea Exports.

61. The total value of exports by sea during the year was Rs. 22,03,071 against Rs. 10,78,953 last year, the net increase being Rs. 11,24,118, which is due to the good harvest of this year.

62. The number of ships owned by the subjects of this State at the end of the last year was 313. 3 ships were wrecked and 12 new ones were built during this year. The number at the end of the year under report is thus 322. The number of ships that visited the ports of this State was 1378 loaded and 1956 empty as against 1321 and 2025 respectively in the last year. The total carrying capacity of these vessels was 7,78,298 candies as against 6,86,167 in the previous year. Of the 3,334 vessels that visited the ports of this State 2041 belonged to this State and 1,112 to foreign ports, the remaining 181 being the trips of the steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

Light Houses.

63. The number of recognized light-houses remains the same as last year viz. Kalubhar, Rozi, Perotan and Jodya.

Abkari.

64. The department was worked on the contract system on the same lines as last year.

Opium.

65. The sale of opium during the year was 2,125 lbs. as against 1,926 lbs. last year.

Managed Estates.

66. There were 42 managed estates at the close of the last year to which 2 were added during the year under report. 3 of the estates were freed from managewent thus 43 estates of the estimated annual income of Rs. 62,286 remained under management at the close of the year.

Chapter V.

Revenue and Expenditure.

67 The total receipts amounted to R. 2447539 as against 1906212 Rupees last year, and the expenditure was Rs. 1833538 as againts Rs. 1982670 last year. The debt due to government was paid off & the State now only owes a debt of 20 lacs to Gondal for the Jamnagar Railway.

Chapter VI.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

68. The nnmber of Medical Institutions remained the same as last year.

69. The number of human patients treated during the year under report was 1261 indoor and 75539 outdoor as against 1247 indoor and 75426 outdoor respectively last year. Of the patients treated 75622 were discharged as cured or relieved, 8 absented themselves, 22 died and 1148 remained under treatment. The number of animals treated was 1517 as against 1316 last year. Of the animals treated 1370 were discharged as cured, 75 absented, 13 died and 59 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average attendance in all the Medical Institutions for human beings was 888·61 as against 888·12 last year. And in those for animals 59·20 as against 55·76 last year.

70. The public health of the State throuhout the year with the exception of the city and a few of the villages where plague was prevalent, was on the whole fair. Plague was prevalent in Jamnagar proper and it also appeared in Jodya, and some of the villages of Atkot, Lalpur and Panchkoshi. During the year under report there were 9 imported cases of plague of which 6 died and 2510 indigenious cases of plague out of which 1866 died.

Public Health.

71. The total number of deaths during the year was 8354 against 6132 last year. The rise in the figures was due mostly to plague. The death rate per mille of population was 24·82 against 18·22 last year.

72. During the year under report 10,826 primary vaccinations and 358 revaccinations were performed as against 11,950 and 526 respectively last year. 10638 primary and 335 revaccination operations were succesful giving a percentage of 98·26 and 93·57 respectively. 377 villages and 4516 children were inspected by the inspecting officers during the year under report.

Vaccination.

73. The total cost of the Medical and Veterinary institutions during the year uuder report was Rs. 42537 as against Rupees 43808 last year.

Cost.

Chapter VII.

EDUCATION.

74. The number of Schools during the year under report was 129 as against 128 last year. Of these, 1 is a High School, 9 middle schools, 118 primary Schools and 1 Vedshala. 13 of these schools are for girls and the rest for boys. The total number of students in these institutions during the year under report was 11708 as against 12175 last year. Of these 13 were Parsis, 2,429 Mehomedans and 9266 Hindus. There were 195 students in the High school, 650 students in the middle Schools, 40 students in the Pathshala and 21 in the drawing class.

Schools.

75. The High School sent up 27 boys for the matriculation examination of whom 21 passed which is a capital result. In the drawing class attached to the High School besides 21 outsiders 32 students attended making a total of 53. 24 of these appeared for the first grade and 11 for the second grade Art examination. 9 were successful in the 1st grade and 7 in the 2nd grade Art examination.

76. There were 106 primary schools for boys with an attendance of 9336 students (some of whom were girls) as against 9737 last year. The decrease of 401 is merely due to the prevalence of plague in Jamnagar and other places.

Primary schools for boys.

Female Education.

77. The number of pupils in the 13 girls' schools was 1,466 as against 1,487 last year.

78. There were 30 unrecognized schools with 1892 pupils at the close of the year under report as against 31 with 1790 pupils last year.

79. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 72,353 as against Rs. 72,373 last year and the receipts on account of fees &c were Rs. 8,560 from the State schools as against Rs. 8647 last year. The figure 11,184 Rupees given in the last year's report of receipts includes Rs. 2537 the figure for the State aided middle school.

Chapter VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

80. There were 73 accidental deaths including suicides as against 74 last year. Of these 21 deaths were from snake bite. There were 131 accidental fires against 61 last year causing a total loss of property worth Rs. 13,614 as against Rs. 3,589 last year.

Jamnagar.
29th May 1907.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Nawanagar State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1906—07.

Name of Officer.	Appointment	Period.		Remarks.
		From.	To.	
(1) Merwanji Pestonji B. A. L. L. B.	Diwan	16-2-1904		
(2) K. S. Merubha.	A. D. C.	19-3-1903	25-8-1906	
(3) Dadabhi K Revitna L. M. & S.	Chief Medical Officer	30-9-1881		
(4) Bhaishanker Revadat	Survey Superintendent	3-8-1897		
(5) Khandubhai I. Desai. B. A.	Educational Inspector	1-7-1900		
(6) Maniram Ambarom	Chief Revenue Adhikari	19-3-1903		
(7) Khandubhai Makanji	Supdt. of Police	22-8-1903		
(8) Ramsingji Dansingji Sodha.	Commandant I. S. Lancers.	12-9-1905		
(9) Capt. Braganza.	Commandant Darbari Paltan	23-11-1870	31-7-1906	
Madhavsingji Dansingji Sodha.	Do.	1-8-1906		
(10) Vashram K. L. C. E.	State Engineer.	1-2-1905		

Diwan,

Nawanagar State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State 1906-1907

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
(1) Hindu Law. (2) Mahomedan Law. (3) Contract Act. (4) Evidence Act. (5) Indian Penal Code. (6) Criminal Procedure Code. (7) Law of Equity. (8) Transfer of property. (9) Whipping Act. (10) Postal and Telegraphic Acts.	British Laws are in force in this State.		
(1) Civil Procedure Code. (2) Stamp Act. (3) Court fee Act. (4) Limitation Act. (5) Registration. (6) Insolvent Debtors' Act. (7) Jail Act. (8) Cattle Pound Act. (9) Vaccination Act. (10) Arms Act. (11) Gambling Act. (12) Salt Act. (13) Opium Act. (14) Abkari Act. (15) Poisonous Drugs Act. (16) Treasure Trove Act. (17) Boiler Inspection Act. (18) Village Police Act.	These Laws are adapted from British Indian acts.		
(1) Game Rules. (2) Tajia. (3) Slanghter House Act. (4) Cruelty to dumb animals Act. (5) Preservation of useful animals Act. (6) The Ennucks' Act.	These are local acts.		

Diwan

Nawanagar State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Nawanagar State 1906–07.

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
													Rs.	
Cavalry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sappers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery	9	0	0	0	0	9	1	3	0	0	2	7	1,201	
Infantry	186	41	3	0	97	127	1	162 Muzzle loading.	0	5	5	117	32,243	
Imperial Service Troops ...	151	4	0	0	9	146	0	146 M. L. E. Carbines.	0	5	22	119	70,192	
Total...	346	45	3	0	106	282	2	311	0	10	29	243	1,03,636	

Diwan

Nawanagar State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, diçcipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1906-07.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total cost.	Punishment.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector	1	69	69	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	
Do.	2	55	110								
Chief Constables											
1st grade	4	50	200	0	2	0	4	0	13	0	
2nd grade	3	45	135								
3rd grade	6	40	240								
Jamadars											
1st grade	1	35	35	0	2	0	0	0	33	4	
Do Do	9	30	270								
2nd grade	12	25	300								
3rd grade	15	20	300								
Havaldars	48	15	720		1	0	2	0	38	10	
Naiks	79	12	948		9	1	9	0	51	28	
Constables											
1st grade	102	10	1020	36	83	1	86	0	189	466	
2nd grade	355	9	3195								
3rd grade	198	8	~~1548~~ 1584								

Rissaldar	1	33	33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dafedar	1	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Naiks	2	24	48	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Sawars										
1st grade	11	23	253	0	1	0	0	0	9	13
2nd grade	11	21	231							
Camel Sawars	5	14	70	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Total...	866		9786×12 1,17,432	36	98	2	102	0	341	525

Diwan,

Nawanagar State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1906-07

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nawanagar	912	771	1008	837	980	822	686	595	288	220	68·05	71·08	70·0	72·38	

MARWANJI PESTONJI,

Diwan

Nawanagar State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Nawanagar state, during the year 1906-07.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nawanagar.	13,258—7—3	15,289—1—2	6,938—9—10	7,200—6—8	52·33	47·09	

Diwan,

Nawanagar State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1906-07

Descriptihn of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		*Imprisonment and fine.*																			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
(1) Offences against public tranquility	5	7	12	5	5	49	16	0	11	0	5	0	0	16	33	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Contempt of lawful authority of public servants.	0	22	22	13	16	29	12	0	1	1	2	8	0	12	17	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(3) Relating to coins weights & measures	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4) Affecting public health. &c.	0	14	14	20	14	14	11	0	0	0	0	11	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5) Murders	0	3	3	3	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
(6) Culpable homicide.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(7) Attempts to murder.	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(8) Causing miscarriage.	0	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(9) Grievous hurt.	0	26	26	28	25	46	10	0	4	1	5	0	0	10	36	0	0	2	1	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(10) Hurt &c.	2	622	624	568	447	1067	130	0	10	0	19	100	1	130	932	0	1	24	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	
(11) Kidnapping&c	0	10	10	6	9	15	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	10	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
(12) Rape.	2	2	4	5	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
(13) Unnatural offences.	0	3	3	0	1	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(14) Dacoity.	2	15	17	2	2	14	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	5	
(15) Robbery.	1	15	16	14	17	28	14	0	4	0	8	2	0	14	11	0	0	3	0	0	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	
(16) Theft.	4	489	493	434	397	600	423	0	152	0	76	165	30	423	170	0	1	146	29	19	22	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	6	5	
(17) Criminal tresspass.	2	260	262	95	94	164	49	1	2	2	17	24	3	49	97	0	0	12	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	
(18) False document & forgery.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(19) Relating to marriage.	4	34	38	20	21	43	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	4	36	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	
(20) offences against local acts &c.	0	177	177	204	161	244	170	1	1	1	7	159	1	170	74	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(21) Miscellaneous	0	616	616	199	279	447	95	4	3	1	18	66	3	95	340	0	1	11	3	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	11	6	
Total.	22	2317	2339	1631	1494	2775	944	7	194	8	162	535	38	944	1770	0	3	211	52	35	39	16	9	8	0	1	0	0	58	29	

Diwan
Nawanagar State.

Appendix. VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1906—07

Name of Court.	Numder of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1906-07*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Aquitted	Convicted	Committed or Referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present yeor.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nawanagar Sessions Court	9	43	8	7	1	2	0	22	45	44	0	16	18	0	0	10	5
Nawanagar City First Class Magistrate Court.	1448	725	7	261	53	720	0	0	1525	1041	664	59	281	21	0	37	15
Khambhalia 1st Class M. Court.	320	256	0	83	7	220	4	4	425	318	228	2	83	3	0	5	4
Jodiya Do.	182	164	0	62	7	121	0	7	208	97	137	0	60	0	0	0	0
Lalpur Do.	260	261	9	66	99	40	5	5	192	224	124	22	78	0	0	0	0
Bhanwad Do.	135	114	0	73	2	80	0	5	179	160	72	20	67	3	1	0	0
Kandorna Do.	134	109	4	51	7	4	1	4	107	67	11	0	52	7	1	3	3
Atkot Do.	143	135	0	55	9	58	1	10	119	133	8	54	70	0	1	0	0
Amran Nyayadhis	124	112	2	19	6	119	2	2	122	150	90	4	56	2	0	0	0

Kalyanpur Second Class Magistrate Court	154	144	0	65	13	97	1	8	153	184	97	7	80	0	0	0	0
Kalawad Do.	102	123	1	31	11	37	14	3	84	97	58	1	35	0	0	3	2
Paddhari Do.	68	64	4	18	0	28	16	1	100	67	0	41	26	0	0	0	0
Jodhpur Do.	73	87	0	29	1	55	6	0	89	91	0	55	36	0	0	0	0
Kandorna Do. (Mamlatdar)	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total.....	3,152	2,339	35	822	216	1,581	50	71	1,348	2,775	1,489	281	944	36	3	58	29

Diwan

Nawanagar State

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1906-1907.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		*Sentences.*						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hazur Judicial Assistant Court	91	4	4	47	47	19	19	16	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	
Total...	92	4	4	48	48	19	19	16	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	

Diwan,

Nawanagar State.

Appendix X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of 1906-07.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remanded.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Numder of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 1000 and under Rs. 5000.	Number of suits above Rs. 500.	ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off fhe file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
																									Y. m. d.	
Small Causes Court Nawanagar.	5	10	471	841	476	851	466	758	10	93	35,415	0	841	0	745	96	0	0	0	225	285	44	204	3,538	0-0-27	
Nyayadhish Court Nawanagar.	149	73	389	490	538	563	466	373	72	190	2,14,839	31	448	11	75	177	95	95	6	14	54	0	305	3,00,525	0-2-22	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court.	24	20	297	566	321	586	301	509	20	77	62,010	12	542	12	382	114	31	15	0	90	236	10	173	59,164	0-1-13	
Jodiya Do.	25	29	270	689	295	718	265	660	30	58	67,561	5	684	0	524	137	17	6	0	155	349	14	142	54,736	0-2-2	
Lalpur Do.	12	20	250	454	265	474	242	427	20	47	36,831	0	425	29	340	74	10	1	0	90	228	5	4	36,941	0-2-2	
Bhanvad Do.	5	7	137	592	142	599	135	568	7	31	49,575	7	577	8	439	127	8	3	0	132	289	18	129	45,839	0-1-18	
Kandorna Do.	13	11	128	447	141	458	130	437	11	21	48,297	7	440	0	328	91	15	6	0	92	192	12	141	39,675	0-1-15	
Atkot Do.	1	1	120	206	121	207	120	203	1	4	21,641	3	200	3	151	41	7	1	0	25	112	0	66	19,750	0-0-25	
Kalianpur Do.	3	2	60	465	63	467	61	426	2	41	19,899	3	460	2	415	45	0	0	0	137	98	8	183	16,877	0-1-12	
Kalawad Do.	3	5	116	362	119	367	114	360	5	7	15,330	0	362	0	327	35	0	0	0	48	171	21	120	13,687	0-1-0	
Amran Nyayadhish Court	5	7	128	197	133	204	126	196	7	8	21,778	4	187	6	151	29	6	1	0	31	93	0	72	20,034	0-1-4	
Total...	245	185	2366	5309	2611	5494	2416	4917	185	577	5,93,176	72	5166	71	3877	966	189	128	6	1039	2107	132	1639	6,37,766	0-1-16	

Diwan,

Nawanagar Stste.

Appendix XI.

Civil work—Results of application for execution of decrees 1906—07.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applactions brought to the Register.			Total.			disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Nawanagar Small Causes Court	16	14	1,061	132	694	38,710	148	708	39,771	134	646	36,519	14	65	3,252	61 ~~66~~	0	1	
Nawanagar Nyaya dhish Court	73	93	56,684	228	567	4,01,552	301	660	4,58,236	208	364	2,71,033	93	296	1,87,203	200	50	46	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court	11	6	5,735	76	763	1,05,398	87	769	1,11,133	81	633	71,477	6	136	39,656	116	19	1	
Jodia Do.	77	54	17,858	189	817	81,731	266	871	99,589	212	629	50,372	54	242	49,217	208	16	18	
Lalpur Do.	13	21	7,999	99	552	72,653	112	573	80,652	91	516	66,644	21	57	14,008	47	3	7	
Bhanwad Do.	6	9	3,321	25	552	70,970	31	561	74,291	22	281	26,645	9	280	47,646	278	0	2	
Kandorna Do.	43	57	8,581	78	508	61,673	121	565	66,254	64	310	20,415	57	255	45,839	221	12	22	
Atkot Do.	1	13	3,241	153	199	21,518	154	212	24,759	141	172	19,859	13	40	4,900	40	0	0	
Kalianpur Do.	2	1	188	13	694	9,867	15	695	10,055	14	655	7,444	1	40	2,611	40	0	0	
Kalawad Do.	1	0	0	46	215	11,543	47	215	11,543	47	207	10,763	0	8	780	8	0	0	
Amran Nyayadhish Court	3	10	1,892	47	244	20,998	50	254	22,890	40	237	20,379	10	17	2,511	14	3	0	
Total...	246	278	1,02,560	1,086	5,805	8,96,613	1,332	6,083	9,99,173	1,054	4,650	6,01,550	278	1,433	3,97,623	1,233	103	97	

Diwan,

Nawanagar State.

Appendix XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits 1906-1907.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals field during.		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded forretrial.		Cases compromised and otherwisedisposedof			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year,	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							Y.m.d.	Y.m.d.
Hazur Court	1	5	11	15	12	20	7	12	5	8	18271	64543	2	5	1	1	4	5	0	0	0	1	0-2-9	0-2-11
Hazur Judicial Assistant Court	6	8	91	53	97	61	89	52	8	9	22611	10429	41	24	16	11	17	12	5	2	10	3	0-2-8	0-3-1
Nyayadhish Court	2	3	205	137	207	140	204	108	3	32	29993	19888	105	60	45	19	33	13	4	5	17	11	0-1-5	0-3-1
Total	9	16	307	205	316	221	300	172	16	49	70875	94860	148	89	62	31	54	30	9	7	27	15	0-1-27	0-2-24

Diwan,

Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1906-1907.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	*Total.* Past year.	*Total.* Present year	Past year	Present year				
Jail Superintendent office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	756	0	
Central Jail	1	143	315	504	458	144	139·1	87	11591	27·4	
Khambhalia Lock-up	1	2	64	84	66	2·8	3·1	3	104	13·9	
Jodiya „	1	1	46	89	47	3	1·7	2	95	8·2	
Kalawad „	1	1	35	49	36	·5	·8	0	39	5	
Kandorua „	1	11	70	85	81	1·8	1·6	4	92	10·3	
Atkot Jail	1	3	58	54	61	4	5·1	5	316	24·2	
Bhanwad. Lock-up	1	0	55	95	55	1·9	1·3	0	85	7·5	
Lalpur „	1	1	81	101	82	1·8	1·3	5	67	9·3	
Paddhari „	1	0	11	11	11	·3	·3	0	10	2·5	
Jam Jodhpur „	1	0	21	46	21	·9	·4	0	18	3·1	
Kalyanpur „	1	0	54	40	54	1·3	·9	0	34	4·9	
Amran Jail	1	1	13	21	14	1	1·1	0	470	5·6	
Total...	12	153	823	1179	986	163·3	156·7	106	13677	15·9	

Diwan,

Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Nawanagar State 1906-07.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registery has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nawanagar	745	703	623	584	55	29	15	9	29	45	23	36	719	688	3,84,274	3,90,505	21	10	5	5	

Diwan,

Nawanagar State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts und expenditture on account of Registration during the year 1906—1907.

Description.	Past year.						Present year.						Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees. realised.			
Mortgage deeds Sale ,, Wills Money bonds Miscellaneous	745	3,84,274	0	0	5,795	0	0	688	3,90,505	0	0	5,443	0	0	
Total...					5,795	0	0					5,443	0	0	
Deductexpenditure.					596	0	0					501	0	0	
Net profit...					5199	0	0					4,942	0	0	

Diwan

Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts add expenditure of the Municipalities in the Nawanagar state, during the year 1906-07.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts.		Totsl in current year.	Expenditure.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		
Jamnaagr.	7,864—8—9	32,078—10—0	32,250—14—3	40,115—7—0	28,041—13—4	32,421—1—5	7,694—5—7	

Diwan,

Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Nawanagar State 1906-07.

State.	April 1906.	May 1906.	June 1906.	July 1906.	August 1906.	September 1906.	October 1906.	November 1906.	December 1906.	January 1907.	February 1907.	March 1907.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Nawanagar.	0	0	6·96	7·4	7·23	2·8	0	0	0	0	1·29	0	24·60	8·34	12·08	

Diwan

Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains 1906-07.

Article.	During March (past year) 1906.			During March (present year) 1907.			Remarks.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Millet per 1 maund of 40 sers of 40 Tolas.	1	13	6	1	1	0	
Wheat „	2	1	9	1	12	0	
Jowar „	1	8	6	0	13	6	
Urad „	2	0	0	1	5	3	
Mag „	2	1	9	1	5	0	
Math „	1	6	0	0	15	0	
Gram „	1	12	0	1	7	0	
Rice „	2	8	0	2 & 4	4 0	0 0	

Diwan

Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works. during the yeur 1906-07.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
Jamnagar Central Jail.	463	0	463	0	0	0	463
New Palace Building.	87,242	0	87,242	0	0	0	87242
Swimming Bath in the Jamnagar House Compound.	11,410	0	11,410	0	0	0	11410
Bai Shri Janbai's Makerba.	18,173	0	18,173	0	0	0	18173
Watering trees on roads.	669	0	669	0	0	0	669
Vijarkhi Adhia & Hansthal Tanks.	878	0	878	0	0	0	878
New well near Bhat Punju's Vav.	3,818	0	3,818	0	0	0	3818
Adhia Canal.	3,668	0	3,668	0	0	0	3668
Vijarkhi Canal.	515	0	515	0	0	0	515
Keshia & Kapuria Canals.	225	0	225	0	0	0	225
Mangra Beacon(Jodiya)	1,565	0	1,565	0	0	0	1565
Bandh on the river Und near Jodiya	4,641	0	4,641	0	0	0	4641
Bandh at Manamora	150	0	150	0	0	0	150
Buildings in the Dardargadh & Bai Shri's Dellas.	0	2,015	2,015	0	0	0	2015
Educational Buildings	0	346	346	0	0	0	346
Medical Buildings.	0	999	999	0	0	0	999
Jail Buildings	0	158	158	0	0	0	158
Temples &c.	0	188	188	0	0	0	188
Police Buildings	0	200	200	0	0	0	200
Public offices	0	569	569	0	0	0	569
Miscellaneous Buildings	0	6,933	6,933	0	0	0	6933
Repairs to Roads in the State	0	7,913	7,913	0	0	0	7913
Miscellaneous repairs	0	2,724	2,724	0	0	0	2724
Famine Relief Works							
New Polo Ground near Imp, Lancers.	3,382	0	3,382	0	0	0	3382
Improvements on the Dared Canal.	3,845	0	3,845	0	0	0	3845
Hansthal Tank.	11,199	0	11,199	0	0	0	11199
Hansthal Canal.	13,513	0	13,513	0	0	0	13513
Asota Run Reclamation Work.	1,100	0	1,100	0	0	0	1100
Other Miscellaneous Works	7,120	0	7,120	0	0	0	7120
Total.....	173576	22,045	195621	0	0	0	1,95,621

Diwan

Nawanagar State.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Nawanagar State, during the year. 1906 1907.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	*Buffaloes.* Male.	*Buffaloes.* Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses,	Sheepand goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Nawanagar.	1906-1907	67388	37479	5218	18605	1861	1528	459	5823	325888	24367	0	160	13619	

Diwan

Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Nawanagar State during the year 1906–1907.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	
Nawanagar	19	11,100	25	10,302	5	2,000	0	0	49	23,402	

Diwan,

Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXII.

FOR REPORTS OF THE NAWANAGAR STATE.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Nawanagar State for the year 1906-1907.

No.	Items.		
	Receipts.	Rs.	
1	Land Revenue	18,72,701	
2	Local Cess...	.....	
3	Sale proceeds of land	9,496	
4	Opium Revenue	12,553	
5	Abkari Revenue (including Bhang, Ganja etc.)	11,190	
6	Jama etc., from Bhayats and Patawats	69,667	
7	Customs Receipts	1,31,951	
8	Forests	4,860	
9	Judicial (including Stamps)	88,474	
10	Education (Fees etc.)	7,622	
11	Guaranteed Rights	.....	
12	Extraordinary Receipts	.....	
13	Other Receipts	1,29,980	
14	Tagavi & Loan	1,83,350	
15	Railway	1,09,445	
	Total ...	26,37,289	
	Expenditure.		
1	Durbar Expenses	2,39,798	
2	Tribute	1,20,093	
3	Extraordinary Charges	44,837	
4	Administrative (Establishment)	29,676	
5	Revenue Department...	2,65,442	
6	Judicial Department...	45,693	
7	Education Department	67,987	
8	Military (Sibandi)	1,47,920	
9	Police	1,47,067	
10	Jail	13,206	
11	Dispensary (including Vaccination)...	48,753	
12	Forest Department	1,593	
13	Public Works (including Repairs)...	2,31,612	
14	Minor Establishment...	1,14,714	
15	Dharmada (Devasthan)	40,501	
16	Guaranteed Rights	.....	
17	Paid in liquidation of Debts	3,64,315	
18	Miscellaneous	34,384	
19	Nazarana	.....	
20	Purchase of land	.....	
21	Remission	.....	
22	Relief Works	.....	
23	Tagavi & Loan	58,955	
24	Railway	50,985	
25	Pension	24,958	
	Total...	20,92,489	

MERWANJI PESTONJI,

Diwan,

Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Nawanagar State, during the year. 1906-1907.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Jubilee Hospital	4,884	543	491	5	11	36	8,715	98·41	
Female Hospital	0	232	210	2	10	10	5,489	13·50	
City Dispensary	26,993	0	0	0	0	0	8,122	301·27	
Jail Dispensary	643	181	175	0	0	6	553	26·65	
Military Line Dispensary	788	305	302	1	1	1	0	25·28	
Khambhalia „	7,237	0	0	0	0	0	1,427	73·50	
Jodiya „	9,066	0	0	0	0	0	1,205	77·40	
Bhanwad „	8,034	0	0	0	0	0	1,146	78·80	
Lalpur „	5,680	0	0	0	0	0	1,015	60·38	
Kalawad „	2,887	0	0	0	0	0	1,259	28·10	
Kandorna „	3,751	0	0	0	0	0	1,161	33·23	
Atkot „	4,220	0	0	0	0	0	1,137	45·78	
Kalianpar „	1,356	0	0	0	0	0	739	24·31	
Total.	75,539	1,261	1,178	8	22	53	31,971	886·61	

Diwan,

Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Nawanagar State, for the year 1906-1907.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nawanagar State.	3,36,496	8895	7811	0	1064	6132	8354	2222	0	26·37	23·21	18·22	24·82	

Diwan
Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Nawanagar State, for the year 1906-07.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Numder of pupils on roll 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School.	207	195	183	174	14284	0	0	
4	5	Middle Schools.	247	222	145	168	0	2088	0	
(1)	(1)	Drawing class	31	21	41	46	800	0	0	
97	97	Primary Schools for boys.	8757	8460	7004	6519	0	0	39355	
13	13	Primary Schools for girls.	1487	1466	894	832	0	0	6736	
115 (1)	116 (1)	Total of Schools maintained by the State.	10729	10,366	8,267	7,739	15,084	2088	46091	
		Aided Schools								
1	2	Middle Schools	248	388	206	306	0	1000	0	
5	5	Primary Schools	530	436	385	345	0	0	408	
6	7	Totol of aided Schools	778	824	591	651	0	1000	408	
121 (1)	123 (1)	Grand Total-	11,507	11,188	8,858	8,390	15,084	3,088	46499	

Diwan

Nawanagar State.

Nawanagar State.

Summary of Events

OF THE

Administration

OF THE

NAWANAGAR STATE

For the year 1908-09.

Printed at the Nawanagar State Press.

1909.

FROM

The Diwan,

Nawanagar State

TO,

H. H. Maharaja Jam Shri Ranjitshinji

JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR.

Your Highness

In accordance with Your Highness' orders I have the honour to submit the following report of the administration of Your Highness' State for the year 1908-9

I beg to remain
Your Highness
Your Highness' Most obedient servant

MERWANJI PESTONJI.

NAWANAGAR STATE.

Summary of Events.

OF THE

Administration of the Nawanagar State.

FOR THE YEAR 1908-09.

Chapter I.

General and Political.

Introductory.

1 The area of the State is 3791·3 square miles. Its population by the census of 1901 was 3,36,579 souls. The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the past 5 years is Rs. 23,40,370. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 a year to Government.

Noteworthy Events.

2 His Highness landed at Bombay on the 1st January 1909 and arrived in Jamnagar the next day. A hearty welcome was given to His Highness at Jamnagar by Bhayats, Officers, and the Subjects.

3 The most noteworthy among the guests who followed His Highness were General Sir Blindon Blood, and Earl and Countess of Londesborough with Lady Irene Denison. Jamnagar felt specially honoured by the visit of these noble guests.

Personnel.

4 The only important changes in the personnel of the administration were the appointments of—

i. Mr. Ramchandra I. Vyas as Chief Revenue Officer.
ii. Mr. Nassarwanji Bezonji as Chief Customs Officer.
iii. Mr. Himatlal Ganeshji Anjaria M. A. as Educational Inspector.
iv. Mr. Venishanker H. Vaishnav B. A. L L. B. as Revenue Officer.

Chapter II.

Administration of the Land.

A. SURVEY OPERATIONS.

Survey.

5 During the year under report 14 villages, covering 963 numbers and measuring 17,917 Acres and 39 Gunthas came under Survey operations, of these 12 villages have been completely surveyed while the work in the remaining 2 is nearing completion.

The 14 Villages in which Survey operations were carried on may be distributed as under.

5 Alienated Jiwaidar villages.
8 Durbari villages.
1 Majmu village.

In the 5 alienated Jiwaidar villages, there are holders of land direct from the Darbar who are independent of the Jiwaidars, and lands of such holders were surveyed in those villages.

In the 8 Durbari villages all the Charan holdings were separately surveyed and marked out so as to facilitate the decision of a question about the identity and reversion of the holding of any Charan dying without lineal descendants.

In the Majmu village of Gudhka there was a disagreement among the Girassias of the different "Vas" in regard to the amount of Sudharo for which each section was liable: to clear up this matter lands of each "Vas" are being measured separately.

Boundary marks

6 To mark out the settled boundaries of Surveyed numbers, 964 earth boundary marks had to be erected during the period under report.

7 The average cost of Survey operations during the year came to annas 2-7 pies per acre.

Classification.

8 During the period under review classification work in 39 villages of land measuring 184, 728 Acres and 1 Guntha and comprising 14,538 Survey numbers was carried out. These 39 villages include the 9 unfinished villages of Bhanvad mentioned in the last year's report; these with 30 Jodiya villages made up the programme of the year and only 2 of the Jodiya villages from the above 30 await completion. The average cost of classification works out at 7 pies per acre.

ettlement.

9 The experimental settlement report of the 55 Durbari villages in the Panch Koshi Taluka, was sanctioned in 1900 A. D. Cash assessment however had

been introduced only in 3 villages owing to a continued succession of bad years. In the year under report cash assessment was introduced in all the remaining villages of the Panchkoshi Taluka.

Experimental settlement reports for Atkot and Jodhpur Mahals were sanctioned during the year. The settlement papers necessary for the introduction of cash assessment are being prepared. The Jodhpur papers are ready and cash assessment is intended to be introduced in that Mahal from the next year.

10 All work necessary for fixing assessment of land in Bhanvad Taluka comprising 43 villages has been finished and experimental settlement report submitted by the Survey Department is under consideration.

11 The total cost of the Survey Department for the year under report was Rs. 18,684 as against Rs. 19,166 last year. Cost.

B. LAND REVENUE

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.

12 The State was divided into the following Mahal

Pauch-Koshi
Jodiya
Kalawad
Kanderna.
Atkot.
Lalpur.
Khambhalia.
Kalianpur.
Bhanvad.

and two sub mahals *viz* Jodhpur and Paddhari. In December last a slight change was made in the above divisions. The Lalpur Mahal was broken up into 3 parts: one part was amalgamated with Khambhalia, another with Panch-Koshi and the third with Kalawad. The other divisions remained the same as last year. This change was made with a view to effect a saving in expenditure.

13 The Mahals were sub-divided into groups of 3 or 4 or 5 villages according to the size and importance of the village and each such group used to be in the immediate charge of Talatis, over whom there were Tajvijdars, who in their turn were under the Mamalatdars of the Mahals. The Talati system is now done away with. There were 127 Talatis and 23 Tajvijdars. In place of these are now substituted 13 Mahalkaris and 57 Vahiwati Karkuns. The Talatis used to measure the Khalas and to collect the revenue and also to prepare all the Village forms. The Tajvijdars and the Mamalatdars supervized and tested the work of the Talatis. Revenue machinery.

Under the system now introduced the work of measuring the Khalas and of collecting the revenue is entrusted to the Mahalkaris and the Village forms and accounts will be kept by the Vahiwati Karkuns. There is also the idea of doing away with the Mahalkaris and reviving the agency of Village Talatis in another form after the introduction of cash assessment in each Mahal. This reorganisation of the Revenue Department is due to our Vazier Saheb who was of opinion that the Talati system as it existed here was cumbersome and expensive and at the same time was oppressive on the cultivators and corrupt in its working. Experience will only show whether the system now substituted is likely to be satisfactory or whether it will require modification.

Villages.

14 There are 665 villages of which 452 are Khalsa, 17 Zenana, 83 Bhayats etc. 1 Inami, 55 Dharmada and 57 Jiwaidars. Last year the number of villages was 661 and increase is due to 4 villages being newly established.

Land.

15 The total culturable land of the State is 12,42,809 acres of which 10,18,705 is Jarayat, 83064 Bagayat and 1,41,040 Fallow. Last year the figures were 10,26,415 Jarayat, 75,354 Bagayat and 1,41,040 fallow, thus during the period under review 7,710 acres from Jarayat were added to the Bagayat.

Collection of Land Revenue.

16 The total land revenue realized was Rs. 21,93,532 as compared with Rs. 20,36,272 last year. The increase is mostly due to better realizations in Mandvi and Bhatn sales.

Revenue arrears.

17 The Revenue arrears at the end of the last year were Rs. 7,66,951 of which Rs. 2,41,110 were recovered during the year under report leaving an outstanding balance of Rs 5 25,841 which added to the arrears of the current year *viz* 2,74,501 amounts to Rs. 8,00,342

Chapter III.

Protection.

A. LEGISLATION.

Rules and Regulations.

18 Appendix II gives a list of the laws and rules in force in this State.

Rules on the following subjects were framed and introduced during the year under report. *Viz.*

(*a*) Rules regulating performances and dramas.
(*b*) Rules regarding accidental fires.
(*c*) Rules about the Mahal municipalities created during the year.

B. MILITARY AND SIRBANDI IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS.

Composition.

19 There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the Jamnagar squadron. The force numbered 149 at the close of the previous year out of which 8 were discharged and 4 died during the year under report leaving 137 which with 12 newly enlisted brings up the total to 149 at the end of the period under review. These include 5 Officers, 17 Non-Commissioned Officers, and 127 fighting men. Appendix III gives the necessary details.

Arms.

20 The regiment is armed with carbines, swords and lances. The arms were inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer Mr. Simms of the Rifle Factory Ichapore, on the 10th October 1968.

Remounts.

21 At the commencement of the year there were 153 horses out of which 2 died and 7 were cast or sold. 6 new remounts were purchased during the period; the total number of horses at the end of the year was thus 150.

Ponies.

22 The year under report commenced with 46 ponies. 31 new ponies were purchased out of which 1 died. Thus the year closed with a total of 76 ponies.

Discipline.

23 There were no cases of Court Martial, and small punishment was awarded in minor cases.

Musketry.

24 In the annual course of Musketry 129 took part of whom 60 were first class68 second class and 1 third class shots. Out of a total of 126 who fired last year only 28 were first class, 94 second class and 4 third class shots. Comparison shows better progress over results of the preceding year. Officers and non-commissioned officers have gone through a course of revolver practice. Major R. G. Munn, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry Imperial Service Troops, India, inspected the squadron in musketry practice in December last, when he expressed his satisfaction to the Inspector General. Daffedar Pratapsang and Jamadar Madarsang passed a course of Musketry, at the Musketry School Meerut.

Signalling.

25 The signalling party was examined at Jamnagar in January last by Captain S. Morton, Inspecter of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, India, at whose instance Lance Daffedar Versajee is sent to Kayraghat in Patiala State to attend the signalling class there.

Manœvre Parade

26 Manœvre Parade of the three Kathiawar Lancers was held here from 17th January to 7 th February last. General F. H. R. Drummond, Inspector General Imperial Service Troops, India, inspected the squadron at Rajkot on 14th February when it had been to Rajkot to meet the other two Lancers on their way here.

Third assault at arms was held during the Camp of the three Lancers.

The occasion was graced by the presence of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb in company of the noble guests Earl and Countess of Londesborough, Lady Irene Denison and General Sir Blindon Blood. They were all very pleased to witness the sports held at the time. At the request of Captain F. Adams, the Inspecting Officer in Kathiawar Countess of Londesborough distributed the regimental prizes towards which His Highness the Maharaja Saheb subscribed a handsome sum. The Jamnagar Lancers acquitted themselves creditably and Jamadar Nur Mahmad won a Watch and a Challenge Cup on behalf of the squadron.

PALTAN, ARTILLERY AND SIRBANDI.

27 The strength and cost of the Paltan, Artillery and Sirbandi as compared with the previous year were as shown below :—

	1907–08	1908–09
Paltan.		
Strength	181	183
Cost	31,209	30,894
Artillery.		
Strength	12	12
Cost	1,746	1,571
Sirbandi.		
Strength	233	224
Cost	20,449	19,976

C. POLICE.

Strength and discipline.

28 The Police Department was also re-organised by our Vazier Saheb during the year under report. Most notable change being increase in strength.

Last year the strength of the Police numbered 880 the new scheme increased it by 55 bringing the total to 935. The subjoined statement, will give details of the change in strength in the various grades.

Details.	1907–08	1908–09
Superintendent of Police	1	1
Assistant Superintendents of Police	3	2
Police Inspectors	3	3
Chief Constables	14	30
Jamadars	37	27
Hawaldars	48	48
Naiks	79	79
Constables	663	714
Mounted Police	27	26
Camel Swars	5	5
	880	935

Thus the new scheme reduced the number of Assistant Superintendents by one, of the Jamadars by 10 and of the Mounted Police by one and added 16 and 51 to the number of Chief Constables and Constables respectively.

By the rules introduced under the new scheme the work of investigation cannot be done by any officer of a lower grade than a Chief Constable without special permission. Thus it became necessary to increase the number of Chief Constables and to make a corresponding reduction in the number of Jamadars.

Increase in the number of Constables was necessary in view of the fact that there was hardly any reserve force at Head Quarters to keep up the efficiency and discipline of the Department and also because some men were required for the palace guard.

Appendix IV gives the necessary details about the Police in the State during the year under report.

29 The Cost of the Police Department during the period under review was Rs. 1,43,664 as against Rs. 1,47,830 last year. The decrease in the cost was partly due to there being a number of vacancies for want of suitable candidates as Rajputs who were to be given priority of enlistment under the new scheme, did not come forward in sufficient numbers; and partly to the fact of the charge of the Superintendent of Police having remained throughout the year with the Assistant Superintendent. **Cost.**

30. During the year under report there were 752 cognizable offences consisting of 6 murders, 27 grievous hurt, 12 hurt, 11 robbery, 1 dacoity 157 house breaking 391 thefts and 147 miscellaneous as against 773 cognizable offences consisting of 12 murders, 9 grievous hurt, 17 hurt, 11 robbery, 182 house breaking 361 theft and 188 miscellaneous offences last year. **Crime.**

Appendix V and VII will show all further details.

31 There were 10 serious offences committed during the year under report as against 15 last year. Of these 8 were detected against 11 in the previous year giving a percentage of 80 against 73·3 last year. **Serious offences.**

32 During the year under report 783 persons were arrested out of whom 778 were sent up for trial as against 861 and 848 respectively. Of those sent up for trial 500 were convicted as against 574 last year. The percentage of convictions to arrests thus comes to 63·76 as against 66·66. **Percentage of conviction to arrest.**

33 Property reported to the Police as stolen property was worth Rs. 37,130 as against Rs. 14,630 last year. The stolen property recovered by the Police during the year under report was worth Rs. 29,687 as against Rs. 6,184 **Recovery of Stolen property.**

last year, showing a percentage of 78·37 against 42·26 last year (Vide Appendix VI).

Village Police.

34 The total number of Village Police is 879 against 881 last year. They continue to be under the direct supervision of the Revenue Department in Khalsa villages. Besides these there are 604 Police Patels who are also Revenue Patels as against 603 last year.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Courts.

35 As the Lalpur Mahal was broken up and ceased to be a separate main Taluka, the powers and the status of the Court there were reduced. In Civil matters the jurisdiction of the Judicial Officer there extends now to suits upto Rs. 500 and in Criminal matters he exercises the powers now of only a 2nd class Magistrate. The criminal jurisdiction exercised by the Mahalkaris of Paddhari and Jodhpur was withdrawn from them ; and all the criminal cases of those submahals will now go to the Magistrates of Jodiya and Bhanvad respectively.

With the exception of the above alterations the number and status of the Courts of the State remain as last year.

D. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences

36 The total number of offences reported during the year under report was 2,617 against 2,651 last year.

Cases.

37 39 criminal cases were pending at the close of the last year and 1,602 more were admitted during the year under report. Of these 1,641 cases, 1,562 were disposed of leaving a balance of 79 cases at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of 550 were cognizable and 1,012 were non-cognizable. At the end of the last year 131 persons were awaiting trial and 2,974 more came up for trial during the course of the year under report—making a total of 3,105 against a total of 2,823 last year. Of these 2,103 were discharged, 88 were acquitted, 799 were convicted, 2 died and 203 remained under trial at the close of the period under report.

Persons concerned.

Fines.

38 The amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 9,112 as against Rs. 5,889 and that recovered or remitted was 7,207 as against 5,162 last year.

Appeals.

39 The total number of criminal appeals this year inclusive of the 1 pending at the close of the previous year was 113 against 117 last year. Of these 109 were disposed of and 4 remained pending at the close of the year.

E. CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original suits.

40 The number of original suits pending at the close of the last year was 485 ; 4,520 new suits were instituted in the year under report making a total of

5,005 as against 4,658 last year. Of these 4,321 were disposed of as against 4,173 last year leaving a balance of 684 at the close of the year.

41 The total value of suits disposed of was Rs. 6,79098 as against Rs. 6,60,633 last year. **Value of suits.**

42 855 applications for execution were pending at the close of the last year and 5,659 new applications were received during the year under report making a total of 6,514 as against 5,987 last year. Of these 5,386 were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,128 at the close of the year. **Execution of decrees.**

43 21 appeals were pending at the close of the last year and 220 more were received during the year under report making a total of 241 as against 321 last year. Of these 197 were disposed of leaving a balance of 44 at the close of the year. **Appeals.**

44 The expenditure and miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of Court-fee stamps) of the Civil Courts of the State during the year under report amounted respectively to Rs. 41,740 and Rs. 2170 as against Rs. 37,188 and Rs. 2057 respectively last year. **Receipts and Expenditure.**

F. EXTRADITION.

45 25 persons were handed over to this State for trial during the year under report as against 28 last year. Of these 17 were convicted, 4 were acquitted or discharged and 4 were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The number of persons extradited by this State to other States for trial during the same period was 44 against 24 last year. Of these 25 were convicted, 5 were acquitted or discharged and the result of the remaining 14 was not known.

G. PRISONS.

46 The number of Jails and Lock-ups remained the same as last year *viz.* 3 and 9 respectively. There were 106 prisoners remaining in Jail at the close of the year and 776 were admitted during the year under report making in all a total of 882. Of these 773 were released or made over to other States and 109 remained at the close of the year under report. Of those released 9 were released in commemoration of the visit of His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb with the honoured guests Earl and Countess of Londesborough on 6 th February last.

47 The daily average of prisoners during the year was 107·4 as against 97·4 of the previous year. The number of female prisoners during the year was 68 against 78 last year. The number of reconvictions was 57 as against 52.

48 During the year under report there was one escape of an undertrial prisoner from the Kalawad Lock-up. He is yet at large.

49 The conduct of prisoners was satisfactory 29 prisoners were given remissions during the year for their good conduct or industry or for the improved quality of the work done by them according to the Mark System Rules.

Expenditure and income.

50 The gross expenditure of the Jails except the expenditure on account of guards during the year under report was Rs. 13,745 as against 9,910 last year and the total income of the Department was Rs. 5,649 as against Rs. 4,709 last year.

General.

51 The general health of the prison population was well maintained.

H. REGISTRATION.

52 There were 957 documents including 5 of the last year before the Registration Offices of the State for registration. 935 of these involving property worth Rs. 5,55,257 were registered during the year under report as against 783 involving property worth Rs. 5,23,192 last year. Registration in the case of 17 was refused as against 15 last year 5 remaining pending disposal at the close of the year, against 4 last year.

Chhapa Department in the City.

53 429 applications were pending at the close of the previous year and 210 more were received making a total of 639 as against 549 last year. Of these 60 were prepared leaving a balance of 573 at the close of the year. The income derived from Chhapa fees and sale proceeds of Ravli land amounted this year to Rs. 10,722 as against Rs. 13,292 last year.

In the mofussil.

54 773 applications were pending at the close of the last year and 475 new applications were received during the course of the year under report making a total of 1,248 as against 1,096 last year. Of these 487 were prepared leaving a balance of 761 at the close of the year. The revenue derived from this source was Rs. 18,196 as against Rs. 12,955 last year.

I. MUNICIPALITY.

55 Income and expenditure of the Jamnagar Municipality amounted to Rs. 33,860 and Rs. 35,620 respectively as against Rs. 38,796 and Rs. 40,117 respectively last year. These figures do not include the expense of the Municipalities started this year at the Head Quarter towns of each Taluka, for which the State has set apart an annual grant of Rs. 4,000 distributed according to the importance and consequential need of the different Taluka towns.

Chapter IV.

Production and Distribution.

(*a*)

Rain fall and crops.

56 The total average rain-fall was 25·37 inches as against 21·8 last year; with a maximum of 35·64 inches at Kandorna and a minimum of 18·35 inches at Kalianpur. Although the total average rain-fall compares favourably with that of the last year and was more timely and seasonable during the year, the down pour in the beginning was more than the average necessary for "Agtars" (Kharif) crops which consequently sufferred in some of the places. The "Pachtar" (Rabi) crops on the other hand were benefited. If Tali crops suffered considerably on account of excessive rain in the early part of the monsoon, Kamod in the Rawal Ghed yielded better and wheat produce was generally good. The healthy increase of sugar-cane cultivation noticed last year kept on. The year however was not entirely free from frost and germs. In Kalianpur, Bhanvad, Khambhalia and Jodiya Talukas crops suffered slightly from them. The total damage would amount to Rs. 15,671.

57 There was no damage this year on account of Locusts.

(*b*)

Prices.

58 Prices of food grains maintained a high level last year and Appendix XVIII will show that they have not been any very appreciably lower this year.

(*c*)

Forest.

59 The forest area remained the same as last year, and no cutting was allowed this year also. The Forest Department, however, realised Rs. 3124 as against 3969 last year, expenditure for the same period being Rs. 1613 against Rs. 1577 last year.

Trees.

60 The number of new trees planted during the year under report was 9500 as against 7755 last year in the forest area.

(*d*)

Industries.

61 There are 4 ginning factories in the State *viz* at Atkot, Khambhalia, Salaya, and Jodhpur. Except for the establishment of "Jhink" works on a small scale in the city proper no new industry was started in the State during the year.

(*e*)

Public works.

62 The expenditure on public Works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,33,848 and the establishment charges came to Rs. 16,496 making a total of Rs. 4,50,344 as against Rs. 3,38,872 in the preceding year and Rs.

2,10,333 the year before. The percentage of establishment charges to the cost of works comes to about 3·80 as against 4·91 last year and 5·21 in 1906-07.

Distribution of cost

63 The cost of original works this year was Rs. 3,50,899 as against Rs. 2,71,457 last year ; whereas the cost of repairs amounted to Rs. 76,973 as against Rs. 44,048 last year. These when added to the costs on account of miscellaneous charges the total expenditure amounts to Rs. 4,33,848 as against Rs. 3,22,833.

Original works.

64 Details of the principal original works completed or partly completed with the details of expenditure will be found in Appendix XIX.

(*f*)

Post

65 The State has its own postal arrangements for State purposes in the Mahals.

(*g*)

Mint.

66 There is no mint at present in the State.

(*h*)

Cattle.

67 The death rate of the cattle in the State is unusually large this year on account of small-pox, rinderpest and sore-throat which prevailed at different villages almost throughout the year. Almost all the Talukas suffered from the havoc of the epidemics of small-pox or rinderpest except Bhanvad which however suffered terribly from a visitation of "malignant sore-throat" which carried away 1053 of 3541 cattle attacked. Number of deaths in cattle from all causes in the State was 2139 out of 5745 attacked and thus shows by comparison that " malignant sore-throat " alone is responsible for almost half the mortality in cattle.

Wells.

68 There were 18617 wells at the close of the last year to which number were added 24 new wells this year 22 complete and 2 in couse of completion. The total expenditure in this account came to Rs. 2159 of which Rs. 58 were contributed by the State. 5 old wells were repaired during this year at a cost of Rs. 614 the State paying Rs 120 towards these repairs.

Tanks.

69 There are 4 irrigation tanks in the State *viz* Adhia, Hunsthal, Vijarkhi and Keshia. The lands that each is estimated to command are 1450, 839, 1009, and 109 Acres respectively. The actual figures of lands irrigated by each fall very short of the estimated area as Adhia irrigates 240 Acres, Hunsthal only 31 and Vijarkhi only 27 Acres. It is hoped however that with the introduction of cash assessment the cultivating classes will in their own interest avail themselves of the stored up waters more freely.

70 During the year under report Tagavi to the extent of Rs. 2,491 was given to cultivators. The year being a normal one no large advances were necessary. Rukkas were given to money lenders who advanced to cultivators Rs. 10,920 in addition to the advances by the State. The outstanding balance of Tagavi advanced to be recovered at the end of the last year was Rs. 2,06,824 of which Rs. 47,371 were recovered during the year under report leaving a balance of Rs. 1,59,453 at the end of the year. **Tagavi.**

71 There were 199 Managed Estates at the close of the last year to which 53 were added during the year under report. Of these 81 Estates were freed from the management with the result that 171 Estates of the estimated annual income of Rs. 52,724 remained under management at the close of the year. **Managed Estates**

72 For the first part of the year the Customs Department continued under the control of the Revenue Department till the end of September last when the present Chief Customs Officer took over charge. **Customs Department.**

With the appointment of a separate officer to administer the Customs and Salt Departments in the State, it was thought expedient to entrust to him the control of the Abkari and Opium Departments which were till then under the Treasury Officer.

Thus the Chief Customs officer is now concerned with the following:—

(1) Customs proper which include sea customs of the Jamnagar Port and sea and land customs of the Port of Jodiya, Salaya and Khambhalia and minor ports subordinate to them.

(2) Salt which is collected at Dhichda, Hadiana and Gurgadh.

(3) Chilo a tax on pilgrims going to Dwarka.

(4) Pindara Kund where a fixed recovery is made from pilgrims.

(5) Opium.

(6) Abkari—which includes:—

(*a*) European and Country liquor.

(*b*) Bhang, Ganja, Chadas, and preparations thereof.

Customs Revenue—The total revenue from Customs for the last two years was as follows:—

	1907-08	1908-09
Customs proper	1,05,355	1,15,013
Pindra Kund and Chilo	5,860	3,162
Salt	25,546	26,010
Opium	11,391	12,366
Abkari	11,232	10,792
Total.	1,59,384	1,67,363

Sea Imports.

74 The total value of imports by sea was Rs. 42,46,516 as against Rs. 46,53,862. The slight increases under metals, jaggery, twine (coir), cotton-seeds and coal are more than counterbalanced by appreciable decreases under food grains, cloth, timber, sugar, and sugar-candy, betel-nuts, oils, ivory, cocoanuts, yarn, dates wet and dry, tobacco, spices, gold and silver and sesamum. The total increases amount to Rs. 2,63,221 and decreases to Rs. 6,70,567. The net decrease during the course of the year under report works out at Rs. 4,07,346.

Sea Exports.

75 The total value of exports by sea during the year under report was Rs. 24,66,480 as against Rs. 19,76,757. The increases are under cotton, cereals, castor and lin seeds and can be accounted for in the case of cereals, and castor and linseeds to improved harvests, as also to the abolition of duty on through booked export of cotton.

76 The number of ships owned by the subjects of the State at the end of the last year was 329. 15 ships were wrecked and 16 new ones were built during the year. The number at the close of the year under report is thus 330. The number of ships that visited the ports of this State was 1,374 loaded and 2,232 empty as against 1,167 and 2,214 respectively in the last year. The total carrying capacity of these vessels was 8,82,252 candies as against 8,46,271 in the previous year. Of the 3,606 ships that visited the ports of this State 2,101 belonged to the State and 996 to foreign ports, the remaining 509 being trips of the steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

Light houses.

77 The number of recognized light houses remains the same as last year *viz.* Kalubhar, Rozi, Pirotan and Jodiya. In order to give greater facilities to mariners it is being arranged to change the colour of the Light at Pirotan from white to red.

Salt.

78 Salt works kept open are those of Hadiana, Dhichda (Jamnagar) and Gurgadh. There are several other places where Salt can be produced but the works mentioned above are sufficient for the present requirements. Salt is produced from brine-wells at Hadiana, Dhichda and from sea water at Gurgadh.

Chilo.

79 Chilo a tax on persons going to Dwarka for pilgrimage is collected according to a schedule of rates sanctioned occasionally by the Huzur. The chief places where this levy is collected are Raval, Gandhvi, Bhogat, Gaga, Gurgadh and Pindara.

Pindara Kund.

80 A levy is imposed on people going to Pindara if they bathe and perform religious ceremonies at the Kund.

Opium.

81 The increase in the sale of opium from 2,547 lbs. last year to 2,754 lbs. this year is due to the opening of 7 new shops in the Mahals.

82 The Department was worked on the contract system on the same lines as last year. Abkari.

83 The subjoined statement gives details of income realized through the Moti Khata during the last two years:—

Source of Income.	1907-08	1908-09
Pearls and Shells	15,985	17,456
Cherwood, Pancharái &c.	4,505	7,965
Flotsam and Jetsam	209	134
Total	20,699	25,555

Chapter V.

84 The total receipts from all sources, during the year under report amounted to Rs. 27,45,053 as against Rs. 26,07,562 last year, the expenditure during the same period being Rs. 27,70,971 against Rs. 30,49,715.

85 The State now owes no other debt but that of 20 Lacs to Gondal for the Jamnagar Railway.

Chapter VI.

Medical Institutions.

86 During the year under report a dispensary was newly opened at Jodhpur. Except for this addition the Medical institutions remained as in the previous year.

87 Total number of human patients treated during the year was 1374 indoor and 96,918 out-door as against 1,299 indoor and 87,110 out-door last year. Of the 1,374 indoor patients 1,279 were discharged as cured or relieved 23 absented themselves, 17 died and 55 remained at the close of the year under treatment.

The daily average attendance in all medical institutions for human beings was 1130·71 as against 973·25 last year.

The number of animals treated by the Veterinary branch was 1,770 against 1,581 last year. Of these 1,629 were discharged as cured, 65 absented, 12 died 64 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average attendance was 66 as against 63·77 last year. The Officer in charge of the Veterinary branch had to be moving in the Mahals to fight against epidemics among cattle.

Public health.

88 The public health of the State throughout the year with the exception of the City and a few of the villages visited by plague, was better on the whole than last year.

89 The total number of deaths in the State, during the year was 7,213 as against 9,393 last year. The death rate per mille of population was 21·43 against 27·91 last year. Appendix XXIV gives comparative statistics of births and deaths in the State.

Inoculation.

90 During the year under report the City of Jamnagar was not totally free from plague. 34 other villages in different Talukas also went through a comparatively long or short duration of the disease. There were in all 1,264 attacks of whom 1,086 died. The benefits of inoculation as prophylactic of plague were brought to the notice of the people of Jamnagar by Khan Bahadur Dr. N. K. Kallianwalla L. M. S. ; G. B. V. C. ; F. B. U. in a public lecture under the presidency of Kumar Shri Harbhamji our Vazier Saheb and leaflets containing instructions of possible preventive measures were freely distributed.

Inspection.

91 Vessels leaving for ports out of India continued to be inspected as heretofore.

92 There were a few stray cases of small-pox in different distant villages during the year and 20 deaths were recorded against 135 attacks.

Vaccination.

93 During the year under report 11,993 primary vaccinations and 449 re-vaccinations were performed as against 9,975 and 206 respectively last year. Out of these 11,698 primary and 386 re-vaccinations were successful giving a percentage of 97·53 and 85·96 respectively.

415 villages and 9,436 children were inspected by the inspecting officers during the year under report.

Cost

94 The total cost of the medical and veterinary institutions this year was Rs. 50,317 as against Rs. 51,082.

Chapter VII.

Education.

95 The main features of the new scheme reorganising the Educational Department which was sanctioned in November last were (1) The separation of the offices of the Head Master and the Educational Inspector (2) allotting fixed divisions of the State to different Deputies (3) remodelling of the High School staff (4) Introduction of drawing in middle schools and (5) Increment of 25

percent in the salary of the last grade of the vernacular teachers.

Schools.

96 The number of schools during the year under report was 151 as against 132 last year. Of these one is a high school, 11 middle schools, 138 primary schools and one Ved Shala. 14 of these schools are for girls and the rest for boys.

97 The total number of students in these institutions during the period under review was 11,054 as against 10,645 last year. Of these 12 were Parsis, 2,378 Mahomadans and 8,664 Hindus. There were 262 students in the High School, 665 in the middle schools, 59 in the vedshala and 19 in the drawing class (over and above those students who study drawing in the High School numbering 37).

98 The High School sent up 26 boys for the matriculation examination of whom 15 were successful. In the drawing class attached to the High School 19 outsiders and 37 students attended making a total of 56. 27 of these appeared for the first grade and 10 for the second grade art examination of whom 14 passed in the first grade and 7 in the second.

Primary schools.

99 There were 124 Primary Schools for boys with an attendance of 8,671 students as against 8,443 last year.

Female Education.

100 The number of pupils in the Girl's Schools was 1,360 as against 1,286 last year.

101 There were 22 unrecognized schools with 1,271 pupils at the close of the year under report as against 23 schools with 1,332 pupils last year.

Cost.

102 The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 76,973 as against Rs. 70,639 and the receipts on account of fees etc., were Rs. 8,252 as against 7,440 last year from State schools. The increased expenditure is due to the increase in the pay of the Vernacular teachers referred to in para 95 above and the revision of the High School staff.

Chapter VIII.

103 There were 74 accidental deaths including suicides as against 71 last year. Of these 49 deaths were due to snake-bite. There were 106 accidental fires against 161 last year causing a total loss of property worth Rs. 16,136 as against Rs. 14,159 last year.

Jamnagar
25th May 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Nawanagar State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1908-09.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To.	
(1) Merwanji Pestonji B A. L. L. B.	Diwan	16—2-1904		
(2) Hargovind H. Vyas	Chief Revenue Adhikari	15-11-1907	3—5-1908	Acting
Venishanker H. Vaishnav B. A. L. L. B.	Do.	4—5-1908	8—7-1908	Do.
Ramchandra I. Vyas.	Do.	9—7-1908		
(3) N. K. Kallianwalla L. M & S.	Chief Medical Officer	6—1-1908		
(4) Bhaishanker Rewadat	Survey Suprintendent	3—8-1897	15-11-1908	
Ramchandra I. Vyas	Do.	16-11 1908		Acting
(5) Keshavlal M. Dholakia High Court Pleader	Sir Nyayadhish	29—5-1907		
(6) Mulshanker L. Mankad	Suprintendent of Polic	14-11-1907		Acting
(7) Ardeshir T. Mirza	Municipal Officer	9-11-1907		
(8) Ramsinhji Dansinhji Sodha	Commandant I. S. Lancers	12—9-1905		
(9) Nasarwanji Bezonji	Chief Customs Officer	29—9-1908		
(10) Vajeshanker Samalji	Audit Officer	1—2-1908		
(11) Vishram K. L. C. E.	State Engineer	1—2-1905		
Fulchand D. L. C. E.	Joint Do.	1—5-1907		
(12) Khandubhai I. Desai B. A.	Educational Inspector	1—7-1900	17—9-1908	On special duty from 18-9-1908
Hematlal G. Anjaria M. A.	Do.	18—9-1908		
(13) Madhavsinhji Dansinhji Sodha	Commandant Darbari Paltan	1—8 1906	6—2-1909	
Captain M. X. Braganza	Do.	7—2-1909		Acting

Jamnagar
24th April 1909

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State. 1908-09

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
(1) *Hindu Law* (2) Mahomedan Law (3) Contract Act (4) Evidence Act (5) Indian Penal Code (6) Criminal Procedure Code (7) Law of Equity (8) Transfer of property (9) Whipping Act (10) Postal and Telegraphic Acts	British Laws are in force in this State.	(1) Rules regulating the performance of Dramas in the city of Jamnagar. (2) Rules about accidental fire. (3) Rules for the Municipality of the Jamnagar city and its Mahals.	These are all local Acts.
(1) Civil Procedure Code (2) Stamp Act (3) Court fee Act (4) Limitation Act (5) Registration (6) Insolvent Debtors Act (7) Jail Act (8) Cattle Pound Act (9) Vaccination Act (10) Arms Act (11) Gambling Act (12) Salt Act (13) Opium Act (14) Abkari Act (15) Poisonous Drugs Act (16) Treasure Trove Act (17) Boiler inspection Act (18) Village Police Act	These Laws are adapted from British Indian Acts.		
(1) Game rules (2) *Tajia* (3) Slaughter House Act (4) Cruelty to dumb Animals Act (5) Preservation of useful animals Act (6) The Eunuch's Act (7) Cattle trespass Act (8) Intoxicating Drugs Act (9) Act relating to Police deserters (10) Protection of livestock (11) Forbidding exposure of sheep and goat	These are local Acts.		

Appendix II.—*continued.*

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State. 1908-09

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts,	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
(12) Prohibition to jump over village hedges	These are local Acts.		
(13) Rules Re. giving information of accidental deaths to Police			
(14) Rules Re. Post mortem examination			
(15) Prohibition to kill animals on Hindu religious days			
(16) Building parapets of wells			
(17) Protection of orphans			
(18) Plague rules			
(19) Rules Re. purchase & sale of Potash			
(20) Rules and regulation about Miyana's & agar Vacha charais			
(21) Rules about State crops			
(22) Rules about sale of animals to butchers			
(23) Rules about Scales and measures			
(24) Quarrantine rules			

Jamnagar
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Nawanagar State 1908—1909

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
													Rs	
Cavalry														
Sappers														
Artillery	12	3	0	0	3	12	1	6	0	0	2	10	1571	
Infantry	181	18	0	0	16	183	1	162 Muzzle loading	0	6	14	163	30894	
Imperial Service Troops	149	12	4	0	8	149	+	145 M. L. E. carbines	0	5	17	127	85379	
Total...	342	33	4	0	27	344	2	313	0	11	33	300	117844	

Jamnagar,
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1908—1909

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector	1	70	70								
Do.	1	65	65						3	0	
Do.	1	60	60								
Chief Constables I Grade	4	55	220								
Do. II Do.	4	50	200								
Do. III Do.	7	40	280	0	6	0	0	0	29	1	
Do. IV Do.	15	30	450								
Jamadars I Grade	12	25	300								
Do. II Do.	15	20	300	1	11	0	0	0	20	7	
Havildars	48	15	720	1	8	0	0	0	30	18	
Naiks	79	12	948	0	15	0	1	0	58	41	

Constables I class	152	10	1520	46	01	1	3	1	80	630
Do. II Do.	305	9	2745							
Do. III Do, ...	253	8	2024							
Resaldar	1	35	35	0		0	0	0	1	0
Daffedar	1	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Naiks	2	26	52	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Sawars I Grade...	11	25	275	0	3	0	0	1	2	20
Do. II Do.	11	24	264							
Camel Sawars I Grade	1	16	16	0	0					5
II Grade	2	15	30							
III Do.	2	14	28							
Total.	928	10629 × 12 , Annual 127548		48	144	1	4	3	204	724

Jamnagar
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Nawanagar State, during the year 1908–1909

State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentages convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nawanagar State	772	752	861	783	848	778	574	500	226	226	66·66	63·76	67 68	64·26	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909

MERWANJI PESTONJI
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1908-1909

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nawanagar	14875-10-1	38620-11-3	6341-4-0	20023-10-5	42·64	77·73	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Navanagar State, during the year 1908-1909.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.								Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance form past year	Committed during the present year	Total.					*Imprisonment.*		*Imprisonment and Fine.*		Fine only.	Whipping.	Set free on condition of good behaviour Sec 562.	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punishment		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
(1) Offences against public tranquility	2	8	10	3	5	45	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(2) Contempt of lawful authority of public servants.	0	10	10	9	10	16	9	0	5	0	3	1	0	0	9	6	0	0	2	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	case 1
(3) Relating to weights & measure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(4) Affecting public health &c.	0	9	9	9	9	9	6	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(5) Murders	3	5	8	13	6	17	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	1
(6) Culpable homocide	2	3	5	4	4	11	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	1
(7) Attempts to murder	0	4	4	0	3	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1

(8) Causing miscarriage	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(9) Hurts &c.	17	676	693	515	494	1123	97	0	1	0	15	81	0	0	97	958	0	0	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	17			
(10) Grievous hurt	3	32	35	20	29	47	19	0	3	0	14	2	0	0	19	24	0	0	3	6	0	3	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	1					
(11) Kidnapping	0	8	8	3	3	8	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2					
(12) Rape	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
(13) Un-natural offences	0	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
(14) Theft	5	371	376	312	346	509	351	2	42	9	123	142	29	4	351	129	0	1	110	23	15	22	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	28	15					
(15) Robbery	0	9	9	8	7	9	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
(16) Dacoity	0	1	1	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1					
(17) Criminal tress-pass	2	204	206	105	43	90	18	0	1	0	8	9	0	0	18	64	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	3					
(18) False documents and forgery	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
(19) Relating to marriage	4	19	23	28	17	41	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	37	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1					
(20) Offences against local acts &c.	4	197	201	153	194	303	191	0	0	3	5	183	0	0	19	108	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2					
(21) Miscellaneous	19	897	916	382	388	864	86	1	6	1	10	68	0	0	86	711	0	0	7	3	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	33					
Total...	61	2457	2518	1589	1562	3105	799	3	61	13	186	503	29	4	799	2101	0	2	145	39	26	29	11	8	0	2	1	2	0	203	79					

Jamnagar
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1908-1909.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
				Brought to trial in 1908-09.					*Total.*								
	Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.	Discharged without trial.	Aquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or Referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred	Persons remaining at end of year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nawanagar Sir Nyayadhish Court.	48	34	2+6	25	2	2	1	5	52	43	0	24	8	0	0	11	
City First Class Magistrate Court.	1006	1075	31+1	237	37	963	30	3	1173	1302	932	5	216	3	0	149	
Khambhalia Do	386	393	54	106	28	266	0	4	444	458	330	10	95	22	1	22	
Jodiya Do	154	147	11	91	0	192	0	6	234	300	165	0	131	1	0	4	
Bhanwad Do	88	138	0	84	8	160	1	1	143	254	151	21	75	0	0	7	
Kandorna Do	56	123	3	45	1	36	0	4	56	89	36	1	51	3	0	1	
Atkot Do	120	92	0	35	3	46	4	1	122	89	48	4	35	3	0	2	
Amran Nyayadhish Court.	113	154	0	38	1	72	0	3	76	114	60	1	46	0	0	7	
Kalianpur Second Class Magistrate.	181	179	12	38	11	156	6	0	182	223	178	4	41	0	0	0	
Kalawad Do	108	93	1	40	3	25	2	0	101	71	12	18	40	0	1	0	
Lalpur Do	240	189	10	39	35	78	0	0	132	162	101	0	61	3	0	0	
Paddhari Do	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jodhpur Do	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	2651	2617	131	778	129	1996	44	27	2881	3105	2013	88	799	35	2	203	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1908-1909.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	109	2	2	35	35	27	27	36	36	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	4	
Total...	113	2	2	39	39	27	27	36	36	5	5	0	0	0	0	4	4	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of 1908-1909.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits field during present year.								Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex. parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration.	
																								Y. m. d.	
Nyayadhish Court.	190	189	457	472	647	661	458	413	189	248	581306	1	418	53	90	154	81	82	11	39	144	6	224	350049	0-5—1	
Nawanagar Small Cause Court.	93	11	681	863	774	874	763	861	11	13	36684	0	863	0	750	113	0	0	0	209	207	104	341	41513	0-1—0	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court.	77	115	453	595	530	710	415	510	115	200	105098	10	543	42	374	135	23	11	0	71	250	12	177	70931	0-3-12	
Jodiya Do	58	52	423	450	481	502	429	443	52	59	56636	5	434	11	317	90	21	6	0	126	160	4	153	48855	0-2—5	
Bhanwad Do	31	14	254	487	285	501	271	454	14	47	37434	7	465	15	373	79	10	3	0	60	152	10	232	36787	0-1-20	
Kandorna Do	21	17	280	255	301	272	284	243	17	29	26111	0	249	6	185	49	14	1	0	48	114	10	71	25844	0-2—8	
Atkot Do	4	4	142	140	146	144	142	140	4	4	14163	6	135	5	104	27	3	1	0	9	70	4	57	13876	0-1—7	
Amran Nyayadhish Court.	8	6	170	124	178	130	172	111	6	19	14938	8	98	18	82	13	3	0	0	9	62	1	39	11938	0-1—9	
Kalianpar Munsiff Court.	41	6	603	462	644	468	638	450	6	18	19330	1	449	12	406	43	0	0	0	118	187	14	131	17975	0-1—8	
Kalawad Do	7	3	269	240	276	243	273	231	3	12	12550	3	233	4	195	38	0	0	0	33	126	12	60	11282	0-0-28	
Lalpur Do	47	68	349	432	396	500	328	465	68	35	38435	3	411	18	322	73	14	2	0	73	162	7	223	50048	0-3—5	
Total...	577	485	4081	4520	4658	5005	4173	4321	485	684	942685	38	4298	184	3198	814	169	106	11	795	1634	184	1708	679098	0-2—4	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees 1908-09.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of Opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value for present year	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Nyayadhish Court.	296	191	87077	412	602	417406	768	795	504483	577	557	322990	191	236	181493	129	46	61	
Nawanagar Small Cause Court.	62	37	1920	605	627	26843	667	664	28763	630	653	27630	37	11	1133	11	0	0	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court.	136	107	32735	538	711	114533	674	818	147268	567	651	110347	107	167	36921	145	10	12	
Jodiya Do	242	169	38253	592	707	73188	834	876	111441	665	695	90547	169	181	20900	134	23	24	
Bhanwad Do	280	94	35815	309	569	60897	589	663	96712	495	465	51844	94	198	44818	156	25	17	
Kandorna Do	255	124	20992	510	498	74482	765	622	95474	641	462	61574	124	160	33900	146	10	4	
Atkot Do	40	45	7732	156	304	32703	196	349	40435	151	268	34071	45	81	6364	80	0	1	
Amran Nyayadhish Court	17	24	2861	163	159	15226	180	183	18087	156	153	13408	24	30	4679	27	1	2	
Kaliampar Munsiff Court.	40	23	1236	610	740	3 528	650	763	37764	627	749	36196	23	14	1568	12	1	1	
Kalawad Do	8	8	986	227	255	12403	235	263	13389	227	235	11296	8	28	2093	28	0	0	
Lalpur Do	57	33	4659	372	487	51847	429	520	56506	396	498	54686	33	22	1890	18	3	1	
Total...	1433	855	234266	4554	5659	916056	5987	6514	1150322	5132	5386	814633	855	1128	335689	886	119	123	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals field dur. ing,		How disposed of										Average duration	
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed,		Decisions amended		Cases re, manded for retrial,		Cases compro-misedand other wise disposedof			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Hazur Court	8	1	52	32	60	33	59	30	1	3	0450	2752	40	23	2	0	9	2	6	1	2	4	Y. m.d. 0-4-2	Y. m. d 0-1-13
Hazur Judicial assistants Court	9	0	1	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0-4-25	0-0-0
Sir Nyayadhish Court.	32	20	219	188	251	208	231	167	20	41	46872	17440	118	90	36	23	22	21	13	14	42	19	0-3-5	0-4-12
Total ...	49	21	272	220	321	241	300	197	21	44	56922	20192	163	113	39	23	34	23	20	15	44	23	0-4-0	0-2-27

Jamnagar
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1908-09.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused. under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year	Total. Present year	Past year.	Present year				
Jail Supdts. Office ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	547 Rs.	0	
Central Jail...	1	72	289	332	361	82·8	84 4	94	11702	18·9	
Khambhalia Lock ups...	1	3	127	70	130	3·4	8·4	0	301	24·4	
Jodia Lock up ...	1	23	80	77	103	3·2	5·3	3	222	23·08	
Kalawad Do... ...	1	0	28	39	28	1·1	·6	2	29	6·2	
Kandorna Do... ...	1	0	30	38	30	·7	·6	1	54	6·8	
Atkot Do... ...	1	2	34	46	36	1·4	1·6	2	202	10·4	
Bhanwad Do... ...	1	1	66	61	61	·9	2·05	5	61	10·3	
Lalpur Do... ...	1	0	33	47	33	·8	1·4	1	54	8·6	
Pad-dhari Do... ...	1	0	8	8	8	·2	·4	0	12	19·5	
Jam Jodhpur Do... ...	1	0	25	10	10	·5	·4	0	21	6	
Kalianpur Do... ...	1	0	47	37	37	1·7	·8	0	49	6·8	
Amran Jail Do... ...	1	5	20	40	45	·7	1·4	1	491	5·7	
Total...	12	106	810	776	882	97·4	107· 4	109	13746	16·2	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Nawanagar State 1908-1909.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registery has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nawanagar.	802	957	601	722	29	43	12	12	90	140	70	40	783	935	523192	555257	15	17	4	5	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909

MERWANJI PESTONJI
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1908-09

Description.	Past year.				Present year.				Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.		Fees realised.	Number of deeds	Value of property.		Fees realised.	
Mortage deeds ...	585	443376 0 0		3938 0 0	701	467375 0 0		3041 0 0	
Sale deeds	29	10986 0 0		145 0 0	42	24730 0 0		171 0 0	
Wills	11	0 0 0		34 0 0	12	0 0 0		30 0 0	
Money bonds ...	89	27095 0 0		387 0 0	140	44746 0 0		378 0 0	
Miscellaneous ...	69	41735 0 0		476 0 0	39	18406 0 0		187 0 0	
Total ...	783	523192 0 0		4980 0 0	934	555257 0 0		3807 0 0	
Deduct expenditure	0	0 0 0		473 0 0	0	0 0 0		481 0 0	
Net profit ...	0	0 0 0		4507 0 0	0	0 0 0		3326 0 0	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1908-09.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure During the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Jamnagar Municipality.	6373-6-4	38795—6-4	33860-13-7	40234-3-11	40117-5—7	35620-12-1	4613-7-10	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Nawanagar State.

State.	Nawanagar.		Remarks.
	Inches.	Cents.	
April 1908	0	0	
May 1908.	0	0	
June 1908.	1	19	
July 1908.	11	82	
August 1908.	10	36	
September 1908.	0	77	
October 1908.	0	0	
November 1908.	0	0	
December 1908	0	0	
January 1909.	0	0	
February 1909.	0	5	
March 1909.	0	0	
Total.	24	19	
Total of past year.	21	38	
Average of past 5 years.	18	35	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains for **1908–09.**

Article.	During March (past year).			During March (present year)			Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Millet per 1 Maund of 40 sers of 40 tolas.	2	0	0	1	11	0	
Wheat	1	14	0	1	13	0	
Joowar	1	7	0	1	6	0	
Urad	1	14	0	1	12	6	
Mag	1	8	0	1	8	6	
Math	1	7	0	1	8	0	
Gram	1	11	0	1	11	3	
Rice	2 & 4	8 12	0 0	2 & 4	0 4	0 0	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works, during the year 1908-1909.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Additions and alterations to Pratap Willas ...	51528	0	51528				51528
Compound Wall to Do... ...	17764	0	17764				17764
Cricket Pavilion	12567	0	12567				12567
Lakhaji Wing	107211	0	107211				107211
Addition and alteration to Bai Shri Janbai's dela.	880	0	880				880
Badminton House	7981	0	7981				7981
Amar Willas	22082	0	22082				22082
Duck House	2230	0	2230				2230
Nursery	3365	0	3365				3365
Bungalow for Motor driver	2974	0	2974				2974
Motor House	9663	0	9663				9663
Addition and alteration to Raghav Khavas Walla House	540	0	540				540
Coach House	21070	0	21070				21070
Stables for riding Horses	17037	0	17037				17037
Do for carriage Horses...	3946	0	3946				3946
English Fashions Privy in Bhavendra Willas...	330	0	330				330
Bai Shri Janbai's Mukarba...	106	0	106				106
Lines for Private Servants	2917	0	2917				2917
Magazine room in the Topkhana	20	0	20				20
Glass House	9577	0	9577				9577
Addition and alteration in the old Jail ...	63	0	63				63
Lion's cage	3573	0	3573				3573
Cook rooms &c at Balachadi	1595	0	1595				1595
Room for guard in the Topkhana	230	0	230				230
Shed for Treasury guards at Bhanwad ...	325	0	325				325
Cages for birds near Tulsidas, Wadi... ...	228	0	228				228
Vijay Bhavan	157	0	157				157
Shri Guru Dattatri's Temple	5167	0	5167				5167
Police Buildings	1421	0	1421				1421
Educational Buildings	1162	0	1162				1162
New roads and foot Path's	12641	0	12641				12641
Keshia, Hansthal and adhia Tank and canal ...	818	0	818				818
Aşcta Run Reclamation	7165	0	7165				7165
Bundh at Bhatia	585	0	585				585
Raval Ghed Bundh	1034	0	1034				1034
New Polo ground near I. S. Lancers... ...	431	0	431				431
Digging Silt from Ghodazar at Gurgadh ...	3195	0	3195				3195
Cricket ground	2038	0	2038				2038
Road to Rozi Beacon	9497	0	9497				9497
Slopes and con Jodiya wharf	5153	0	5153				5153
Miscellaneous works	633	0	633				633
Buildings in the Darbargadh and Bai Shri's Dela.	0	4683	4683				4683
Educational Buildings	0	616	616				616
Medical Buildings	0	3372	3372				3372
Jail Buildings	0	1082	1082				1082
Public Offices	0	910	910				910
Temples etc.	0	1079	1079				1079
Police Buildings	0	593	593				593
Miscellaneous buildings	0	15788	15788				15788
Repairs to roads in the State	0	43059	43059				43059
Miscellaneous repairs	0	5791	5791				5791
Tools and plants and other Miscellaneous works.	5976	0	5976				5976
Total...	356875	76973	433848				433848

Jamnagar
24th April 1909

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1908-09.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	*Buffaloes.* Male.	*Buffaloes.* Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Nawanagar.	1908–09	75,231	40,741	3599	21418	1991	1381	499	6537	3,42,495	22,875	0	164	11612	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Nawanagar State during the year 1908—1909

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.				Rs	
Nawanagar.	26	8776	37	12386	7	2017	0	0	70	23179	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXII.

FOR REPORTS OF THE NAWANAGAR STATE.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Nawanagar State for the year 1908-09.

No.	Items.		
	Receipts.	Rs.	
1	Land Revenue	2083166	
2	Local Cess	0	
3	Sale-proceeds of land	16365	
4	Opium Revenue...	12386	
5	Abkari Revenue (including Bhang, Ganja etc.).	10793	
6	Jama, etc., from Bhayats and Patawats ...	73416	
7	Customs Receipts	118308	
8	Forests	3125	
9	Judicial (including Stamps)	67021	
10	Education (Fees etc.)	6606	
11	Guaranteed Rights	0	
12	Extraordinary Receipts	0	
13	Other Receipts	121108	
14	Tagavi and Loan	39319	
15	Railway	232859	
	Total...	27,84,472	
	Expenditure.		
1	Darpar Expenses	800340*	*As per details given overleaf
2	Tribute	120093	
3	Extraordinary Charges...	12644	
4	Adminstrative (Establishment)	39088	
5	Revenue Department	231557	
6	Judicial Department	52285	
7	Educational Department	74898	
8	Military (Sibandi)	153928	
9	Police	148726	
10	Jail	13256	
11	Dispensary (including Vaccination)	54853	
12	Forest Department	1613	
13	Public Works (including Repairs)	479709	
14	Minor Establishment	82394	
15	Dharmada (Devasthan)...	51004	
16	Guaranteed Rights	0	
17	Paid in liquidation of debts	100000	
18	Miscellaneous	213244	
19	Nazarana	0	
20	Purchase of land	0	
21	Remission	0	
22	Relief Works	0	
23	Tagavi and Loan	3506	
24	Railway	111300	
25	Pension	29839	
	Total...	27,74,477	

Jamnagar
25th May 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

The sum of Rs. 8,00,340 is made up as follows:—

2,97,500	His Highness' personal expenses for 10 months in England and two months here.
1,67,500	Purchase of cutlery,, linen, silver ware and horses, carriages, and moter-cars through His Highness in England.
1,04,000	His Highness' Family allowance and salaries of personal staff etc.
51,288	Allowances to Zenana Ladies of former Jam Sahebs.
41,826	Allowances to K. S. Kalubha, K. S. Lakhubha and Kumars' expenses in the Rajkumar College.
5,350	Salt, firewood, light etc to Zenana ladies and others.
8,712	Allowances to Deliwallas.
5,444	Zenana guards.
28,207	Bardashi Department for guests.
9,555	Holidays and birthdays expenses.
10,651	Shradha and religious ceremonies and customary relegious charges in connection with other states.
40,396	Jamdarkhana including:—
	19,442 Poshak.
	4,200 Salaries of establishment.
	500 Purchase of Clothes for poshak.
	580 Miscellaneous.
	15,674 Purchase of ornaments etc. [This is only an adjustment item. The value of the pearls is shown to the credit of the Moti Khata account and is debited to the Jamdarkhana].
29,911	Miscellaneous including expenses in connection with the Vazier Saheb etc.
8,00,340	

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1908—1909.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment			
Jubilee Hospital,	10170	812	734	20	14	44	15754-12-0	144·26	
Female Hospital	0	105	97	1	1	6	3338—1-8	8·8	
City Dispensary,	37175	0	0	0	0	0	4390—1-7	437·82	
Jail Dispensary,	456	94	92	0	2	0	1169—9-1	15·47	
Military line Dispensary,	1063	334	332	0	0	2		22·99	
Imperial S. Lancers Dispensary,	917	29	24	2	0	3	1288—9-2	24·71	
Khambhalia Dispensary,	9180	0	0	0	0	0	1645—4-4	86·4	
Jodia Do.	10838	0	0	0	0	0	1381—4 6	95·1	
Bhanvad Do.	6331	0	0	0	0	0	1468-15-7	69·6	
Lalpur Do.	5298	0	0	0	0	0	1231-6-11	50·7	
Kalawad Do.	4097	0	0	0	0	0	1292-13-3	38·2	
Kandorna Do.	3618	0	0	0	0	0	1214—7-2	35·2	
Atkot Do.	4903	0	0	0	0	0	937—3-8	45·9	
Kalianpur Do.	1576	0	0	0	0	0	897—7-6	19·96	
Jam Jodhpur Do.	1296	0	0	0	0	0	367-10-19	35·6	
Total...	96918	1374	1279	23	17	55	36377-11-3	1130·71	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Nawanagar State, for the year 1908—1909.

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nawanagar State.	3,36,496	8239	10,154	1915	0	9393	7213	0	2180	24.48	30·17	27.91	21·43	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Nawanagar State, for the year 1908-09.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll 31st March.		Daily average attendance		Expenditure			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school	Secondary	Primary.	
1	1	High School ...	222	262	180·4	225·9	16293	0	0	
3	3	Middle Schools ...	191	161	142·2	43·7	0	1884	0	
(1)	(1)	Drawing Class ...	37 (13)	37 (19)	40	45·98	925	0	0	
99	110	Primary Schools..	7542	8940	6061	6975·3	0	0	42038	
13	14	Do for Girls ...	1286	1360	782	1163·13	0	0	6930	
118 (1)	128 (1)	Total of schools maintained by the State	9278 (13)	10760 (19)	7205·6	8453·71	17218	1884	48968	
		Aided Schools								
2	1	Middle School ...	387	273	313	224·3	0	1218	0	
6	8	Primary schools....	348	398	312	371·5	0	0	576	
8	9	Total of aided schools ...	735	671	625	595·8	0	1218	576	
126 (1)	137 (1)	Grand Total...	10013 (13)	11431 (19)	7830·6	9049·51	17218	3102	49544	

Jamnagar
24th April 1909.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

NAWANAGAR STATE.

Summary of Events

OF THE

Administration

OF THE

Nawanagar State

For the year 1909–10.

PRINTED AT THE NAWANAGAR STATE PRESS.

1910.

FROM

The Diwan,

Nawanagar State

TO,

H. H. MAHARAJA JAM SHRI RANJITSINHJI

JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR.

Your Highness

In accordance with Your Highness' orders I have the honour to submit the following report of the administration of Your Highness' State for the year 1909–10.

I beg to remain
Your Highness
Your Highness' Most obedient servant

MERWANJI PESTONJI.

NAWANAGAR STATE.

Summary of Events

OF THE

Administration of the Nawanagar State.

FOR THE YEAR 1909-1910.

Chapter I.

General and Political.

Introductory.

1 The area of the State is 3791·3 square miles. Its population by the census of 1901 was 336579 souls. The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the past five years is Rs. 22,00,709. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 a year to Government.

Noteworthy Events.

2 The most notable event of the year was the visit of His Excellency the Governor to the capital of Jamnagar. Preparations on a grand scale were made for the reception of so distinguished and honoured a guest. His Excellency was accompanied by the following:—

Chas. Caningham Watson I. C. S. Private Secretary.
Capt. J. G. Greig, Military Secretary.
Capt. E. G. Drummond Aide-de-camp
Capt. C. T. Davis Extra Aide-de-camp.
Capt. G. W. C. Lucas Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.
Capt T. C. Lucas B. A. M. B. B. C. (cantab.) M. R. C. L. L. R. C. P. (England) D. P. H. (Canterbery) R. A. M. C. Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor.
C. H. A. Hill Esqr. I. C. S. C. I. E. Mr. Monteeth. Mr. & Mrs. Rendall Mr. & Mrs. Luck Mr. & Mrs. Mayne &c., &c. were also among the guests on the occasion of His Excellency's visit.

3 His Highness spared neither time nor trouble to ensure the success of the celebrations which he had personally organized and supervised in honour of the event.

4 His Excellency was kept very busy for the 1st three days of his visit.

5 His Excellency's arrival on the 20th January was official.

6 The day was spent in exchanging formal visit and return visit and in visiting the Bedi Bundar.

7 The next day *i. e.* Friday the 21st January saw (*a*) the turning of the first Sod of the Dwarka Railway, (*b*) the laying of the Foundation of the Female Wards as an extension to the Jubilee Hospital and (*c*) the laying of the foundation of the Rozi Harbour Works by His Excellency. At night there was a banquet at the Badminton House.

8 The next day *i. e.* 22nd January 1910 His Excellency was engaged in performing the ceremony of (*a*) laying the foundation stone of the Clarke Embankment on the Nagmati River, (*b*) of laying the foundation of the Jamnagar Secretariat, and (*c*) of initiating the Vijarkhi Water-works. At night there was an official Banquet at the Badminton House. Each of the events of the two days fitly opened with a speech from His Highness followed by a suitable and illuminating reply from His Excellency.

9 In requesting His Excellency to turn the first sod of the Dwarka Railway, His Highness briefly summed up his reasons for the undertaking as follows:—

"It was Lord Harris who turned the first sod of the Jamnagar-Rajkote Railway in the year 1893. That railway has added greatly to the facilities of communication. It is now paying a dividend of about 5 p. c. on the capital cost of Rs 23,26,826 besides conferring other indirect advantages to my state. An extension of this line to Salaya was under contemplation some ten years ago. Survey and estimates for that extension had been made in 1900-1901, and had it not been for the great famine of 1899-1900 and the subsequent successive lean years the extension would probably have been an accomplished fact ere long since. The Government of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda desired that their out-lying territory of Okhamandal should be connected by a railway line with the rest of Kathiawar. A most powerful incentive to the fulfilment of that desire was the location of Dwarka there which is one of the four most venerable shrines in India. Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims visit the shrine every year and the construction of a line from Jamnagar to Dwarka via. Khambhalia with a branch to Salaya has thus the double advantage of opening up a far away outlying country and affording facilities to this vast army of pilgrims, yearly visiting the sacred shrines. The subjects of this state are noted for a spirit of commercial enterprize which makes them seek their fortunes in Bombay and elsewhere in the British dominions as they find only a limited scope within my own territory. On the route of this line there are Khambhalia and other cities of importance to which many of these enterprizing merchants belong and it will be a great boon to have the convenience of a Railway. Having regard to all these consederations I decided to have the Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway via Khambhalia, Bhatia and Madhi. Salaya is 8 miles from Khambhalia. As Your Excellency is aware, it is a good and safe port capable of being turned into an excellent harbour and hence the importance of a branch to Salaya connecting it with this Railway at Khambhalia. I entertain the idea of gradually connecting my interior Mahals or Talukas with my ports by good roads as my finances may permit in the future. This will materially add to the utility of the proposed line.

The Jamnagar Dwarka line with a branch to Salaya will be over a hundred miles out of which about 79 miles will be in this state's territory. It is estimated to cost about 45 lacs of Rupees. The cost of 79 miles in the Nawanagar State is estimated to cost between 25 to 30 lacs.

It will pass through several of our important Mahals viz. Padana, Khambhalia and Bhatia."

The construction of this line will be commenced very shortly and its completion is expected to take about 2 years.

10 His Excellency in complying with His Highness' request remarked as follows:—

"Good communications are essential to the development of a state, and the Railway system of Kathiawar, which is a remarkable testimony to the foresight and enterprize of the Princes and chiefs, has already conferred great benefits upon the people. We are here to day to inagurate a fresh extension of this valuable system and I am very glad to be able to perform this little ceremony and to be associated with a further step in advance which will promote the prosperity of this state and of Kathiawar generally directly and indirectly.

The present extension was contemplated some time ago; but Kathiawar fell on bad times in the great famine 1899–1900 and in subsequent years, and railway progress was checked. It is most satisfactory to note that the arrangements for financing this new line are being made, and I hope that, before long communications with Dwarka will be established. The effect as Your Highness has indicated, will be to give easy access to one of the most sacred places in India, to provide a branch to Salaya which may become an important port in the future to open up outlying parts of Nawanagar State to markets inaccessible on economic terms and thus to create chances for its enterprizing people Your Highness further contemplates road making on a considerable scale, as the finances of the state permit, and I am sure that these improvements of communications will act and re-act upon the welfare of your subjects.

In ancient days, a state which desired to progress generally found itself obliged to go to war with its neighbour and to annex his territory. In these far happier, if less stirring times, internal development must be the object, and much remains to be done in this direction. Your Highness is showing admirable earnestness in initiating works of public utility and I earnestly hope that you will long be spared to promote the happiness and prosperity of your people."

11 His Highness addressed His Excellency in the following terms as regards the need for female ward as an extension to the Jubilee Hospital.

"The foundation of the Jubilee Hospital was laid by my late lamented father H. H. Jam Shri Vibhaji in 1889 to commemorate the Jubilee of that great and good sovereign, Her Majesty the late revered Queen Empress Victoria whose keen sympathies for the sick and the afflicted were well known throughout the world. The Hospital was opened in 1891. It provided accommodation for 40 beds.

Its advantages were so much appreciated that it was found necessary in 1896-97 to add two blocks each of 8 beds, one as a female, and the other as a male surgical ward, in the rear of the main building, and soon after, another extension was necessary of 10 more rooms originally meant as a ward for infectious diseases but now used for ordinary patients and their relations. Even with this increased space, the accommodation is at times quite insufficient to meet the demands made upon it. For instance, the daily average in 1898–99 rose to 95·7 and in 1900-01 to 88·46.

The proposed new extension will therefore serve two purposes. It will leave the much needed additional accommodation to the Jubilee Hospital for male patients, and provide separate special accommodation for female patients detached from and yet close to the main hospital. This will secure for the female wards seclusion, privacy, and any special arrangements peculiar to the needs of females without the sacrifice of the benefit of the special knowledge and experience of the head of the institution and of the special facilities for operation cases afforded in the Jubilee Hospital. An idea was once entertained of having a female hospital apart from and independent of the Jubilee Hospital. An experiment was tried. But it was soon found that in a state like Jamnagar to equip and maintain with full efficiency two separate establishments with all up-to-date appliances, would be merely an expensive luxury and that the providing of female wards as an extension to the Jubilee Hospital, would yield all the benefits to be obtained from a separate female hospital combined with efficiency and substantial economy."

12 His Excellency in the course of his reply said as follows:—

Extension to the Jubilee Hospital

"I feel special pleasure in laying the foundation stone of a Hospital which will minister to the needs of the afflicted, mitigate human suffering, and save valuable lives. The memory of Her Majesty the late Queen Empress could not be more fitly enshrined than in such an institution as this. As you all know, Her Majesty cherished the warmest affection for her Indian subjects and represented to them all that is best and most sympathetic in British Rule. In honouring the memory of the great Queen, Jamnagar honoured itself. The original Jubilee Hospital opened in 1894 must have done an immense amount of good among the people of the State who seem to have been quick to avail themselves of its aid. Your Highness has told us that although additions were made in 1896-97 the buildings are now inadequate to meet the growing needs. The new wards to be reserved for females only will, I am sure, be of the utmost value in alleviating preventible suffering of which there is sadly too much among the poor women of India. Besides the direct uses of such a hospital as this, I believe that indirect advantages are also reaped.

Patients who have been carefully tended here and who go back cured to their homes must take with them some ideas of orderliness, cleanliness, and elementary hygiene which cannot fail to have an educative value. I am sure that the decision to make the women's wards an extension of this hospital, and not a separate institution is a wise one in this case. Special hospitals for women are necessary when the demands are very great, but there are many advantages in having one central which enables all the available knowledge and skill to be brought to bear on any case ensures the maintenance of a general standard of administration and prevents the duplication of expensive appliances.

I can assure Your Highness that it is a particular pleasure to me to be associated with this important extension of hospital work in Jamnagar which illustrates Your kindly desire to succour the afflicted among your subjects. I earnestly hope that the building which will arise on this site will be the means of averting suffering and death for many poor women whose needs appeal strongly with special force to us all."

13 The inauguration of the Rozi Harbour Works was prepared by the construction of a road and canal about a mile long at a cost of Rs. 18,000. This was done with a view to provide a landing place which can be reached at any stage of the tide. Before the construction of the road passengers from and to Cutch had either to wade through a lot of deep mud for a considerable distance or to wait in small boats for hours together till it was high tide. While requesting His Excellency to lay the foundation of the Rozi Harbour Works His Highness remarked:— **Rozi Harbour Works.**

"The road and channel under construction are sloping so that they will be under water according to the state of the tide and passengers can land at any time on the road, without having to waste time for rise of the tides. Thus landing could be effected at one end or the other of the new road when there is either the lowest ebb or the highest tide and during the intermediate stages of the road. I need hardly say that this facility is greatly appreciated by the travelling public and has led to an increase of traffic with Cutch.

There is now on an average a daily traffic of 35 passengers each way from and to Cutch by way of Rozi where there was none before and this contributes something to the profits of the Railway.

I am looking forward to a further development of the Rozi traffic. I have in contemplation the construction of a dock and harbour works there with the necessary canal broad enough for the passage of a coasting steamer.

14 His Excellency concluded his speech with the following observations.

"I am very glad to be able to play a little part in inaugurating the construction of the Rozi Bunder pier for which Your Highness has already prepared by the construction of this road. I am quite certain that this important improvement in the communications between Nawanagar and Cutch, two states whose history is closely intertwined will be to the permanent advantage of both and will constitute one of many practical memorials to Your Highness' beneficient rule."

15 The purpose which the Clarke Embankment was intended to serve is related by His Highness as follows:—

"This morning's ceremony relates to a work which forms a part of the City Improvement Scheme. The Nagmati River Embankment will consist of a thick wall opposite the present city wall from the foot of the Victoria Bridge and extending round the Dhunvav and Kalavad gates as far as the point from which the city wall bends towards the Khoja gate with a filling in between the new wall and the old city wall. The Embankment will be 5700 feet long, 14 feet high and 300 feet wide at its broadest and 50 feet wide at its narrowest part and is estimated to cost 1,63,890 Rupees. It will reclaim 124222 yards of land which has hitherto been lying idle and forming waste land. The road to be constructed

on its surface will furnish a beautiful promenade ground round nearly the whole city and will command a very picturesque view. But besides adding to the beauty of the town the Embankment is intended to serve another very useful purpose. When there is a heavy downpour of rain within a short space of time an enormous volume of water from places higher up rushes into the river at a most rapid rate. The outfall of the river water into the sea is immensely exceeded by the inrush of water especially at tide time giving rise to heavy floods in the river. On such occasions the eastern part of the town is flooded with water in some places till the height of about 15 feet. This causes great inconvenience and hardship to the poor people living on that side. They become homeless and destitute by damage due to heavy floods. Continual floods having destroyed their homes from time to time a part of the city on that side is now uninhabited. It is hoped that after the completion of this work people will live here again and relieve the congestion from the other parts of the town. The embankment will serve to a great extent to keep out the water at flood times and will be most valuable means of saving a lot of hardship to the people and a check on the destruction of their houses and of their property."

16 His Excellency laid the foundation stone and observed as follows :—

The work of which I have had the honour and pleasure of laying the foundation stone will prove of great value to the citizens of Jamnagar. Your Highness has explained the scope of this work and the important purposes which it will serve.

It is a fortunate circumstance that an Embankment which is greatly needed to prevent the poor people living on the Eastern side from the danger of being flooded will also form a fine promenade commanding picturesque views of your most interesting capital.

I understand that Your Highness desires to couple this very important Embankment with my name and I shall feel proud to be associated with a work which will preserve the property, promote the health and minister to the enjoyment of the good people of Jamnagar. I have given careful thought to the question of city improvement in the case of Bombay, where much remains to be done, and where I hope at least to secure the adoption of definite and consistent policy. I am glad to know that Your Highness is taking in hand the improvement of Jamnagar. At some future time it may be possible to level a part at least of the old walls now no longer needed for the defence of the liberties of the citizens I fear that the result might be a loss of the picturesque; but the free access of air would promote the health of the people, and in many cases the old walled towns in the Continent of Europe have in recent years had their walls removed under careful schemes of improvement without destroying their charm and with advantages now well recognised.

I will only add that among the many works of Public Utility which you have asked me to inaugurate, I shall regard the Clarke Embankment with special interest as an enduring and a beneficent memorial of a delightful visit which has enabled me to cement my friendship with Your Highness and to gain a personal insight into the conditions of the progressive and progressing State of Nawanagar.

17 The public offices of the State are much scattered and unsuited to their requirements. The object of having a Secretariat bringing all offices together

" under one roof with ample accommodation and amid healthy surroundings " was to supply a long felt want and the purpose it was intended to serve was in the words of His Highness that it would " be greatly conducive to the convenience of my people, to the despatch and efficiency of work, to economy by a reduction of staff, to cooperation, friendly association and promotion of a healthy spirit among my officers and to facility of supervision and control. "

18 In laying the foundation stone of the building His Excellency observed as follows:—

" Your Highness is most wise in anticipating future requirements as far as possible and in the selection of a site so well suited for the purpose of a Secretariat. I am sure the administration of your state will be benefited by the concentration of public offices in the building which will here arise in the near future. I hope that in the Secretariat of the State of Nawanagar, breadth of view and openmindedness will always be found, and that the temptation to exalt routine and to glorify what is popularly known as a red-tape tendency which I have often noticed in my many experiences will be strictly resisted.

I warmly wish success to the important work which, under Your Highness' watchful eye will be carried on in the new building of which I have had the honour of laying the foundation stone. "

19 His Highness addressed His Excellency as follows while requesting him to perform the ceremony of initiating the Vijarkhi waterworks.

I feel much indebted to Your Excellency for having so readily consented to honour us here at some inconvenience and trouble of having to travel 8 miles from your camp.

The opening ceremony of the Jamnagar city water works was performed by Sir Phillip Wodehonse on 31st December 1874. The water works are of a very simple character and consist of a natural well and an engine and pump to lift the water into a small reservoir from which by pipes the water is distributed into the town. The supply of water is not very copious but it has served its purpose well so far. The vav or well is perenially supplied with water by a natural spring The flow of the stream became very weak in the great famine year of 1900-1901 and consequently another vav was dug close by. The difficulty was just tided over with great inconvenience and hardship to the people who suffered owing to a want of sufficient supply of pure and potable water. To provide against such an emer gency if ever it arises in the future, it is necessary to have recourse to measures which would ensure a constant and copious supply of good water. The scheme worked out at present not only will provide against such an energency but will also place ample water within easy reach of the poorest in the town for their every day wants. The scheme is as follows:—

The Vijarkhi tank which has an area 493 acres and was built and completed at a cost of Rs. 2,98,730 has at its present weir height viz Reduced Level 53 a capacity of 204, 580,847 Cubic feet between the discharge outlet which is at Reduced Level 26 feet and the top of the present weir. The weir is left incomplete and is so constructed that it could be raised to a Reduced Level 60 ft. The capacity of the tank from the discharge outlet to Reduced Level 60 is 389,000,000 Cubic feet. The catchment area of the tank is 12 Sq. miles. The average rainfall is about 15

inches there. Calculating the run off as one fourth of the actual rainfall about 104,544,000 Cubic feet of water will be collected in the tank in the year of un, average rainfall. Therefore the necessary additional quantity required to fill the tank at the present height of its weir *i. e* 53 Reduced Level is 100,036,847 Cubic feet and at the height of 60 Reduced Level is 284,456,000 Cubic feet.

At 6½ miles from the tank and at about 12 miles from Jamnagar near the village of "Bhalsan-Mota" upstream the river Nani Fulzar, there is a narrow gorge in the river about 800 feet wide. It is contemplated to form a reservoir there by building a masonry weir. This reservoir will feed the Vijarkhi tank and will also form an independent reservoir sufficient to supply water for irrigating about 1,823 acres of land.

The gathering ground of the valley above this new weir is 41 sq miles. With an average rainfall of 15 inches and with a run off one fourth of the actual rainfall there will be 357,192,000 Cubic feet of water coming into the new reservoir. The average inflow of the river will be just sufficient to make up the loss by evaporation and percolation. The capacity of the proposed tank between the lowest out let Reduced Level 90 and the top of the weir Reduced Level 130 will be 182,379,750 Cubic feet and consequently the run off in the tank of 3,571,192,000 Cubic feet of water will leave a balance of 174,817,050 Cubic ft. of water for supply to the Vijarkhi tank. The weir of the Vijarkhi tank if raised to a height of Reduced Level 56 will be sufficient to hold up this quantity of water.

The whole scheme of the new Bhalsan tank together with the cost of raising the weir of the Vijarkhi tank is estimated to cost about 3,50,929 rupees made up as follows:—

	Rupees.
The new weir dam	1,76,097
Canal serving as a feeder to the Vijarkhi tank	1,29,831
New canal	30,000
Raising of the Vijarkhi weir	15,000
	3,50,929

If the whole of the water of both the Vijarkhi and the Bhalsan tanks is applied to irrigation purposes alone, it would be sufficient to irrigate an area of 3571 acres *i. e.* 1748 by Vijarkhi and 1823 by the Bhalsan tank on the basis of 1,000,000 feet of water per acre per crop. Calculating the water rate for irrigation at four rupees per acre the revenue should be rupees 14,284 from this source. Deducting about Rs. 1,000 per annum for maintenance charges the net revenue will be Rs. 13,284 which is equal to 4 p c. on the capital outlay. Besides this, the indirect advantages to the cultivators from the greater yield of irrigated crops and as a provision against scanty rainfall may well be taken into account. But I find by experience that the cultivators are very slow in realising the value of the facilities placed at their door and in taking due and proper advantage of them. The Vijarkhi tank although ready and its water available since 1903 is lying idle yielding hardly any revenue to the state since then the cultivators have been averse to take advantage of it. To educate them in this matter the state had to impose special disabilities on those cultivators who could, but would not, use its water to their own advantage. This has produced some effect and it is to be hoped that their apathy will soon be replaced by an eager desire to profit by the facilities placed at their doors.

It would not be out of place to mention that an experiment on a fairly large scale for growing Spence cotton by taking advantage of the Vijarkhi tank water has been set on foot. 500 acres of land are set apart for plantation of this cotton under the special supervision of Mr. Spence himself who has discovered the seed from which this cotton is grown. The prospects held out are rosy and if all that is claimed for the enterprise comes true it will open out a great field for agricultural industry with an almost inexhaustible demand.

Coming however to the subject of water works, it is contemplated that the Vijarkhi tank water should be taken by means of cisterns to supply water to Jamnagar. The necessary plan for the arrangement and the laying out of pipes is estimated to cost about 4,00,000 Rs. Water can flow through the cisterns to Jamnagar at a natural gradient. The daily supply per head of population will be about from 15 to 20 gallons. This constant and unfailing source of supply in addition to the present vav or well will be a great boon and a sure provision against water famine and will be quite sufficient for all the wants of Jamnagar city for a long time to come. There is an alternative scheme to the one with which I have dealt at some length today. This scheme is to build a tank at Naghuna and if possible to join this with Vijarkhi. The prospects of irrigating good land by the latter scheme are very great but I do not propose to weary Your Excellency with the details or figures of the alternative scheme today. I will therefore with very great pleasure and gratification request you to perform the ceremony of initiating the water works which will be of such great public utility for the future, and I beg of you to accept my deep appreciation and gratitude for the honour you have done us today by performing this auspicious ceremony.

20 His Excellency's reply was as follows :—

"Among the many very valuable Public Works which Your Highness has initiated I am sure that these water works will be one of special benificence. Water in the thirsty parts of India is an inestimable boon and I look upon irrigation as one of the most important objects to which the Government can devote its attention. As you know large tracts of country have been placed beyond the reach of Famine. In this presidency we have already works which are bringing prosperity to many thousands of cultivators ; but much still remains to be done for our arid Deccan. Important new projects are now well advanced and Government will do its utmost to obtain authority for their construction with the certainty that no better means can be found for increasing the prosperity of the country.

Your Highness tells me that the water in the Vijarkhi tank has been lying for the most part idle because the cultivators are slow to take advantage of it. I suppose that the reason is that you have in Nawanagar a more certain rainfall than occurs in parts of the Deccan where our experience is that the cultivators are anxious to avail themselves of all water that can be made available. It is however certain that where the average rainfall is so small as it is here, production can be largely increased by the proper use of irrigation with substantial profits to the peasantry. I sincerely hope therefore that your people will be brought to see the advantages which lie ready to their hand and that in the near future the Vijarkhi tank will be turned to the fullest account.

As regards the water fall supply of the city of Jamnagar which these works will provide I cordially agree with Your Highness in the belief that the plentiful

provision of purewater at all times will be an inestimable benefit to the citizens. Among all the many sanitary requirements of our Indian Towns, I believe that an abundant supply of untainted water ought to take the foremost place. There is no more certain way of improving the general standard of the health of the people and consequently their happiness. I am glad to say that many municipalities in the presidency have taken this view and Government always is ready and willing to give generous assistance to Public bodies who bring forward good schemes and are willing to finance them as far as their needs permit. I consider that Government assistance can not be better bestowed than in this direction. Your Highness has mentioned that an experiment on a considerable scale for growing of Spence Cotton under the Vijarkhi tank irrigation is being carried on. I wish this important experiment every success. There can be no doubt that the cotton production of Kathiawar both in Quality and in Quantity can be greatly improved and experiment alone can indicate the best directions in which to move. You are aware that our young but very vigourous agricultural department is earnestly engaged upon questions of this nature, and I hope that Your Highness will make use of that Department. Our officers will be only too glad to answer questions and to give such advice as their increasing store of practical knowledge can provide. If Your Highness applies to them you can count on their sympathetic assistance.

And now Your Highness I have inaugurated the last of the six works of great Public importance with which you have allowed me to be associated. I again congratulate you and your subjects on the enterprize and initiative which Your Highness has brought to bear upon the affairs of your state. I warmly wish the fullest measure of success to all these important undertakings.

I earnestly hope that Your Highness will long be spared to rejoice in the gratitude of your subjects and to enjoy that happiness the only real happiness to be found in this world which comes from the sense of doing good to others.

21 The banquet speech of His Highness and His Excellency's reply are given below.

"I have now a very pleasant duty to perform and it gives me very great pleasure indeed in proposing the toast of our honoured and distinguished guest, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, a toast, which I feel quite sure you will all accept with hearty cheers and acclamations.

The name of His Excellency Sir George Clarke has now become so endeared to every one high or low—that it hardly needs any words of praise from me for your acceptance of the toast with enthusiasm.

His Excellency in his Durbar speech at Rajkote referred to the sturdy qualities of the Jadejas, of whom I have the honour to be the present head in Kathiawar, in successfully withstanding the repeated onslaughts of the invaders of our province. We as a clan feel proud of the compliment paid us. I can assure Your Excellency that the same valour and chivalrous spirit still animates us and if ever the need arises for the display of our martial valour, we would consider it a high honour and privilege to fight shoulder to shoulder with the British army in maintaining intact its great Empire and its glorious and untarnished name. The

Rajputs of today have still the old fighting spirit beating within their breasts whether they be clad in the sumbre raiments of the West or the luxurious silks of the East. Poor though our contribution—I mean the contribution of my state—is to the defence of the Empire it is nevertheless second to none in its whole heartedness; and my friend Captain Adams— whom we all wish we could keep with us a little longer—will be able to tell Your Excellency how cordial are our relations, and how anxious I am to carry out his proposals for the efficiency and proper equipment of the little corps of Imperial Lancers of which he is the Inspecting Officer.

In another part of Your Excellency's Durbar address at Rajkote Your Excellency kindly referred to the great proclamation of Her revered Majesty the late Queen Empress, and to the message of His Majesty the King Emperor, in which these august sovereigns, in feeling and memorable terms, expressed their determination to maintain intact, the rights, privileges and dominions of the Indian ruling Chiefs; and Your Excellency also referred to the Udaipur address of His Excellency the Viceroy in which His Excellency explained the policy of noninterference in the internal administration of those chiefs. It is good in a way to occasionally recall the terms of those historic documents as an unerring guide to His Majesty's administrators. They serve them as beacon lights, and they, also, keep alive and accentuate the feelings of loyalty and devotion of the Chiefs to the British Government, and to the person and throne of His Majesty the King Emperor. It is a source of the highest satisfaction to us to feel that Your Excellency has always observed most scrupulously the dictates of the policy enunciated above and thereby won our sincere respect and thanks. But Your Excellency's innate good nature and keen sympathy has won for you our most cordial affection ; Your Excellency's lofty ideals the keen sense of duty and responsibility which has kept Your Excellency to your exalted post inspite of heavy and unbearable domestic bereavements, will ever serve to us as an example and an inspiration for doing our duty to our people, and have been the admiration of hundreds of thousands of people in India and abroad.

I do not like to refer to the spirit of anarchism which has made its appearance in some parts. Fortunately we are free from this canker. But if it gives us the least sign of breaking forth we shall deal with it severely and promptly, and I can assure Your Excellency of my cordial cooperation in putting down with a stern hand any recrudescence of such a disease any where in Kathiawar.

I throughly appreciate Your Excellency's remarks about the spirit of litigation and Your Excellency's desire to see all disputes being settled as much as possible amicably. It is a pleasure to me to announce to Your Excellency that in three disputes recently settled by us we had recourse to a friendly arbitration and amicable settlement with marked success in two of them. If I may be permitted to say so I may remark that a little more exercise of patience to go carefully through the papers and the assignment of reasons for any decision arrived at, would go far to satisfy the parties who have unavoidably to submit their disputes to the arbitrament of the Agency and Government, and would lead to the material diminution, if not total avoidance, of taking the litigation from stage to stage. What the parties desire to see, is, that in arriving at a decision the authorities have fully taken into consideration **their** point of view of the merits of a case.

Since the last formal visit of a Governor, 17 years ago this state in common

with others has seen vicissitudes and undergone changes, some beneficial and some of an opposite character. Education has made rapid strides, facilities for communication have greatly progressed, the whole state is surveyed and the lands classified; important progress has been made for introducing cash assessment; irrigation facilities have been provided; the burden of taxation has been materially lightened; the police strength is increased; the conservancy arrangements of the town are improved, some roads out-side of the town are broadened and others newly made; dispensary and school buildings have been constructed in most of the Mahals. A vegetable and fruit market, the Vibhaji park, and the new stables are added to the town buildings. The sorely felt want for a palace and its attendant buildings has been supplied, and the strength of the Imperial Service Lancers troops is increased.

A great deal more however remains to be done. The famine and the plague have exacted their heavy toll here as elsewhere. The agricultural depression caused by the great famine of 1900 and the subsequent lean years is but slowly disappearing. The financial strain due to these unfortunate causes is still not completely relieved.

Let us now hope that after a cycle of lean years we shall get a cycle of prosperous years. Your Excellency has inaugurated several works of public utility today and given them your blessing. I feel quite certain that under such happy auspices we are going to enter upon an era of progress and plenty. Under the benign influence and guardianship of the British Government, which secures to us internal peace, and freedom from outside invasion, and which enables us to take our proper share in the progress and the enlightenment of our people, our happiness and our prosperity is bound to increase; and the rate of that increase is sure to be accelerated, when at the helm of this great presidency we have the good fortune to possess a Governor of Your Excellency's keen sense of duty, wide sympathies, loftly ideals and genuine affection. Your message of peace, good will, friendship and help to myself and to my brother chiefs, has made a very deep impression on us, and we all feel deeply grateful for Your Excellency's kind and friendly feelings towards us, and your solicitude for studying our wants and wishes, with the genuine desire to meet them as far as it lies in your province. Relying on this, I would crave Your Excellency's indulgence by asking you to help us generally—and the ruling princes of this province in particular to protect us from the unwarrantable attacks made on our administrations and our reputations by certain sections of the press—mostly, I regret to say, vernacular. Honest criticism I would welcome and could appreciate; for, realising that no administrative machinery is perfect, we all would gratefully receive friendly suggestions which would remedy our defects and our errors. But I at any rate despise the blackmailers whose threats and ineffectual boomerangs, in the shape of malicious and mischievous articles, will not influence us, in doing our duty towards those whom we govern. We cannot get at these mischievous creatures who write pernicious untruths, to prejudice us in the public eyes and to lower our prestige, from British territory and under British protection. I am not only speaking about this on my own behalf but on behalf of my brother chiefs who have more often than myself been the targets of these people. I think it the duty of Government, as the paramount power, to protect not only our rights, privileges and dominions, but our honour and our reputations which we value as dearly as our lives.

I would also like to ask Your Excellency to assist us in this province at any rate from the constant inroads of undesirable aliens, who pour in to sow the seeds of discontent and sedition—often clothed in religious garbs—through and from **British** territory. It is because I feel that the interest of His Majesty's Government and those of our dominions are identical and not inimical, that I venture to make these remarks and request Your Excellency's careful consideration of them.

Ladies and Gentleman, I, will now ask you to drink to the very good health of His Excellency Sir George Clarke Governor of Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen—

"It is never an easy task to reply to the toast of one's health, especially when it is proposed in such kindly and flattering terms as those which Your Highness has used towards me. The duties of a Governor in these days are many and various and some of them are exceedingly difficult. I came out to India nearly at the end of my active career, too late perhaps; but I and my family came with the earnest hope of being able to win the affections of the people and to do them some lasting good. I have been left alone, and the work which was planned for three can not be carried out by one; but I shall never forget the depth of sympathy which I received from all classes in India at what was the darkest time of my life. That sympathy created links between them and me which I hope will never be broken so long as I remain in India. I do not deserve all that Your Highness has said of my work. I am only seeking to do my duty with a single eye to the general good. Often that duty entails actions the necessity for which I regret; but my hope is that the people of this presidency will trust me and will believe that in any measures that have been taken and may yet have to be taken, Government considers only their true welfare, and that what may at the time seem harsh and they are constantly being told that it is harsh,—is designed solely to save them from evils which they may not be in a position to imagine.

Your Highness has alluded to the spirit of anarchism which has shown itself in too many parts of India. I need not tell you that the saddest feature of this manifestation is the fact that young men who could do good work for their country are imbued with ideas which have already led to murder and which, if not checked would end in anarchy and bloodshed setting back the clock of progress for a Century. Surely it is the plain duty of Government to do all in its power to save the Youth of India from the dangerous influences which are being brought to bear upon it. Your Highness happily has not to deal with difficulties of this nature and, if they should ever arise I am sure you will know how to meet them. The Princes and Chiefs of India are and will remain devotedly loyal to the Throne of His Majesty. They realise that the spirit which Your Highness has referred is a spirit of hostility to all authority, and already in some cases they have been forced to take stronger measures than those which have so far been applied in British India. They will I am certain continue to co-operate with Government in maintaining the foundations of Law and order. I hope that Kathiawar will remain free from the poison which is being disseminated elsewhere; but Your Highness has alluded to the entrance of undesirable aliens into this province, and I can assure you that Government will give this matter careful consideration and will be

ready to aid you and your brother rulers in excluding missionaries of sedition from your territories.

As regards a most pernicious practice to which Your Highness has referred the black-mailing of Princes and Chiefs by unworthy papers published in British India—I am sure you realize that Government is well aware of and diplores this practice. The legal difficulties in the way of dealing with it are considerable as evidence before a court of law can rarely be forthcoming. I can only say therefore that we share your resentment at this discreditable proceedings and a way may yet be found to put a stop to them. Meanwhile, I hope that the Princes and Chiefs will realise that the lucubrations of these papers can do them no harm, and that no one whose opinions are of value would for a moment be influenced by any thing that they may publish.

I now turn to pleasanter subjects. Addressing the Princes and Chiefs in Darbar at Rajkot, I alluded to the qualities of valour and of chivalry which have distinguished the Rajput race and to the part played by the Jadeja class of which Your Highness is the head, in resisting the subjugation of Kathiawar by foreign invaders. I am sure that those qualities would again assert themselves if the need arose. I have beaten my sword into pens and penholders and I believe that peace is the greatest boon that mankind can enjoy provided that, in the words of Cromwel, it can be had, "in conscience and in honour". I have been much struck by the soldierly bearing of Your Highness's Imperial Service Lancers by the maintenance of which you are contributing to the defence of the Empire. I am sure that whenever and wherever their services might be needed they would uphold the British flag with the valour and tenacity of their ancestors of the Jadeja clan.

Your Highness has referred to the royal proclamations under which the Rights and Privileges of the Princes and Chiefs of India are guaranteed. The policy thus solemnly enshrined will not be departed from, and I need not say that the Political changes which are being introduced into British India in no way affect your interests. Those interests will be carefully watched over by the Governor, so far as Kathiawar is concerned and he will always regard you as his personal friends, and be ready at all times to listen to your wants and to meet them as far as possible. Do not fear that every case which comes before Government will not be carefully looked into though as I said in Darbar, I have hopes that there may be fewer of those cases and of litigation in the future. Your Highness is I know using your good offices in more than one matter in dispute and in leaving questions for final arbitration in place of prolonged litigation you are setting an example of the utmost value.

The progress of Kathiawar in the last 17 years is indeed remarkable in all ways. The fact that I have been asked to inaugurate no less than six valuable public works in Your Highness' state speaks volumes for the good work which is being steadily carried on. Your Highness has indicated progress of many kinds and I will allude only to Education which I hope is being directed to the making of good and useful citizens of India and not for the dissemination of western ideas for which there can be no place for many generation. I am well aware that the province still feels the effect of the great famine and of subsequent bad years; but I earnestly hope that a cycle of prosperity lies before you and that progress in all that makes for the happiness and contentment of the people will proceed steadily

and unchecked.

And now Your Highness, in the name of all your guests on this occasion and my own, I tender to you our warmest thanks for the splendid hospitality which you have bestowed upon us. We all feel that the perfection of arrangements of every kind must have entailed much trouble and thought upon you and I can assure you we shall never forget our visit to Jamnagar. I will now only thank Your Highness for the very kind terms in which you proposed my health and every one here for the heartiness with which the toast was received. I cordially wish that Your Highness may long live to enjoy the amenities of your new palace, which we have all admired and which reflects great credit upon its designer. May you long be spared to direct the destinies of Nawanagar and to continue in the path of honour which you have marked out for yourself. I shall never forget your kindness and I shall always take a warm interest in the onward progress of Nawanagar and of its loyal and law abiding people.

22 After banquet on the 22nd His Excellency proceeded in a torch light procession to witness the illuminatians made on a scale unprecedented in the history of Jamnagar and rounded of by a magnificent display of firework at the outside tank.

23 The 23rd January being a Sunday was spent by His Excellency at Balachadi quietly. His Excellency left privately the same night by special.

24 The first three days of His Excellency's visit happened to coincide with the last three days of the Mahomedan tajias, the 20th January was the day of the Kelu-ni-rat, the 21st January was the day of the Katal-ki-rat and the 22nd was the day of the tajia procession when the tajias are removed to the river side and soaked in or sprinkled with water.

25 These were very anxious days for the authorities who had to see to the preservation of order and at the same time to see to the carrying out of all preparations for the orderly fulfilment of the programme of celebrations framed for His Excellency's visit.

26 It is a great satisfaction to note that every thing passed off successfully without any hitch or accident.

27 His Highness Maharao Shri Khengarji G. C. I. E. of Cutch honoured this State with a friendly visit. After remaining for some time in Your Highness' company in the Barda Hills for shikar he was kind enough to pay a short visit to Jamnagar. The relations with Cutch were somewhat of a strained character for some years before Your Highness' accession and it is a matter of sincere satisfaction and great gratification to Your Highness' people as well as to Your Highness that the strained relations are converted into most cordial friendship. The visit of His Highness the Maharao Saheb was in response to one by Your Highness to Cutch. The great reception accorded and the profuse hospitality there extended to Your Highness showed how the change in the former relations was keenly appreciated and warmly welcomed on both sides.

28 His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, His Highness the Raj

Saheb of Vankaner, & His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote also paid friendly visit to Your Highness in Your Highness' capital.

Personnel

29 The only important changes in the personnel of the administration were the following :—

i Mr. Hargovind H. Vyas was appointed Special Officer Amran.
ii Mr. Khandubhai I. Desai who was on special duty was appointed Director of Public Instruction and Head Master of the High School.
iii Mr. Anandrao Yashwantrao who was appointed Superintendent of Police.
iv Mr. Vashram K. Mamtora the joint State Engineer was appointed Survey Superintendent.
v Mr. Lallubhai Chhaganlal was appointed Hazur Treasury Officer and Financial Secretary.
vi Mr. Shivsinhji was appointed Superintendent of Forests.
vii Mr. Shanker K. Bhave was appointed Commandant Darbari Paltan.
viii Mr. Lalji Pitamber as Joint Nyayadhish.

Chapter II.

Administration of the Land.

A. SURVEY OPERATIONS.

Survey.

30 During the year under report 14 villages covering 742 numbers and measuring 6909 Acres and 16 Gunthas came under survey operations; of these 10 villages have been completely surveyed while the work in the remaining 4 is in progress and expected to be finished within a short time.

31 The 14 villages in which survey operations were carried on may be distributed as under ;

9 Alienated Jivaidar Villages.
4 Darbari Villages.
1 Majmu Village.

In the 9 alienated Jivaidar Villages, there are holders of land direct from the Durbar who are independent of the Jivaidars and lands of such holders were surveyed with the object that no inconvenience may arise at the time of the alienation settlement and at other necessary inquiries.

Jasapur under Bhanvad was taken into Khalsa vahivat during the year, the survey work there is in progress. A new village named Madhupur near Garambhadi under Khambhalia which has been newly populated during the year is being surveyed. Similarly the survey operations are going on in Dhandhavada under Khambhalia and Tankaria under Kalynnpur.

The survey of the Majmu village of Gadhka under Kalyanpur which was left incomplete last year has been finished during the year under report.

32 To mark out the settled boundaries of surveyed numbers 1613. earth boundary marks had to be erected during the year under report. Boundary Marks.

The averege cost of the survey operations during the year came to annas 5-2 pies per acre.

33 During the year under report classification work was done in 41 villages of land measuring 2,11,857 acres and 4 gunthas and comprising 13,246 survey numbers. These 41 villages include 2 villages under Jodya which were left unclassed last year ; these together with 23 villages of Lalpur under Panchkoshi and 16 villages under Kalyanpur make up the total of 41. Of these in 34 the work is completed while it is going on in the remaining 7 villages. The average cost of classification is 7 pies per acre. Classification.

34 The experimental settlement reports of Atkot and Jodhpur Mahals were sanctioned last year. Cash assessment system has been introduced in the Jodhpur Mahal, but the work in Atkot could not proceed smoothly and cash assessment system announced in April last will come in force from next year. Settlement.

Experimental settlement report for Bhanvad has been sanctioned and the cash assessment system will be introduced next year.

Classification work of the Jodiya Taluka has been completed and the experimental settlement report will be submitted and sanctioned in the early part of the next year and it is hoped to introduce the cash assessment system in Jodiya Taluka also before the end of the next year.

Classification work of almost all the villages of Lalpur under Panchkoshi has been completed.

35 The total cost of the Survey Department for the year under report was Rs. 15,499 as against Rs. 18,649 last year. Expenditure.

B. LAND REVENUE.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.

36 The territorial divisions and the number of villages remained the same as last year except that a new village named Khengarpur was established near Vijarkhi in Panchkoshi Taluka during the year under report.

37 The system of administration introduced last year continues in force. Administration.

38 There are 666 villages of which 457 are Khalsa, 14 Zenana, 83 Bhayats &c 1 Inami, 54 Dharmada and 57 Jivaidars. Last year the number of villages was 665 and the increase of one is due to the establishment of a new village. Villages.

39 The total culturable land of the state is 12,42,809 acres of which 10,04,243 is Jarayat, 83,771 Bagayat, and 1,54,795 fallow. Last year the figures were 10,18,705 Jarayat, 83,064 Bagayat and 1,41,040 fallow. Thus during the period under review 707 acres from Jarayat were added to Bagayat and 13,755 to fallow. The introduction of cash assessment in the Panchkoshi and Jodhpur Mahals has led to the relinquishment of extra land in possession of cultivators who while the Bhagvatai system continued used to retain more land in their possession Land.

than what they could efficiently cultivate. Although therefore there is an increase of 13,755 acres to fallow land and a decrease of that number from the Jarayat practically the change is almost nominal in its results as the cultivators have retained land now according to the measure of their capacity and have given up that portion which had been retained by them before without their being able to properly cultivate the land in their possession.

Collection of Land Revenue

40 The total land revenue realized was Rs. 19,81,591 as against Rs. 21,93,532 last year. The decrease is due partly to the failure of Til crop and also to partial failure of Agtar crops and also of the cotton crop.

Revenue Arrears

41 The Revenue arrears at the close of the last year were 8,00,342 of which 1,82,554 were recovered during the year of report leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 6,17,787 which added to the arrears of the current year *viz* 68,388 amounts to Rs. 6,86,175.

:O:

Chapter III.

Protection.

A. LEGISLATION.

Rules and Regulations.

42 Appendix II gives a list of the laws and rules in force in this state. Rules on the following subjects were framed and introduced during the year under report Viz.—

(1) Explosive Act.
(2) Rules about the cultivation and disposal of Hemp.
(3) Amendment of the game Rules.

B. MILITARY AND SIRBANDI.

IMPERIAL SERVICE LANCERS.

Composition.

43 There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the Jamnagar Squadron. The force numbered 149 at the end of the last year out of which 6 died of plague and 4 were discharged, leaving 139 which with 6 newly enlisted brings up the total to 145 at the end of the period under review. These include 4 officers, 17 non-commissioned officers and 124 fighting men. Appendix III gives the necessary details.

Arms.

44 The regiment is armed with carbines, swords and lances. The arms were inspected by the Civil Chief Master Mr. Peyrrie of Ishapore Rifle Factory in September last.

Remounts.

45 At the commencement of the year there were 150 horses out of which 5 died and 18 were cast. 16 new remounts were purchased during the period. The total number of horses at the end of the year was thus 143.

46 The year under report commenced with 76 ponies out of which 18 were cast and sold to the Durbar; 16 new ponies were purchased during the year, thus the year closed with 74 ponies. **Ponies.**

47 There was one case of Court Martial in which one Sowar Kalubhi was charged with *Desertion* and sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment in the civil Jail and dismissed from service; and small punishment was awarded in minor cases. **Discipline.**

48 In the annual course of musketry 135 took part of whom 61 were first class and 74 second class shots. Out of a total of 129 who fired last year 60 were first class, 68 second class and 1 third class shots. The comparison shows better progress over results of the preceding year. Officers and Non-commissioned Officers have gone through a course of revolver practice. Major R. G. Munn D. A. A. G. for musketry Imperial Service Troops, India, inspected the squadron in musketry practice in August last when he expressed his satisfaction to the Inspecter General. During the year under report Jamadar Madarsinhji and Duffedar Malji passed a course of musketry, at the musketry school Meerut. **Musketry.**

49 The siganlling party was examined at Rajkote in February last by captain S. Morton, Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops India, at whose recommendation the Signaller Duffedar Sursingh is sent to Kayraghat in Patiala State to attend the signalling class there. **Signalling.**

50 Manœvre parade of the three Kathiawar Lancers was not held. **Manœvre Parade**

51 Annual Inspection was made by Inspector General F. H. R. Drummond at Jamnagar in December last. **Annual Inspection.**

PALTAN, ARTILLERY AND SIRBANDI.

52 The strength and cost of the Paltan, Artillery, and Sirbandi as compared with the previous year were as under.

	1908-09	1909-10
Paltan		
Strength	183	166
Cost	30,894	38,739
Artillery		
Strength	12	11
Cost	1,571	3,477
Sirbandi		
Strength	224	223
Cost	19,976	19,680

C. POLICE.

53 With a slight change in the number of Chief Constables and Jamadars the strength of the Police during the year under report remained the same as in **Strength.**

the previous year. *viz.*

Details.	1908-09	1909-1910
Superintendent of Police	1	1
Assistant Superintendent of Police	2	2
Inspectors	3	3
Chief Constables	30	31
Jamadars	27	26
Havildars	48	48
Naiks	79	80
Constables	714	717
Mounted Police	26	26
Camel Sowars	5	5
	935	939

The increase of 1 in the number of Chief Constables and consequent decrease of 1 in the uumber of Jamadars is due to Barwalla under Atkot being turned into Police station under a Chief Constable from an out-post under a Jamadar.

54 · By the rules introduced uuder the new scheme the officers below the Chief Constable were precluded from making investigation in a case; but the area under each Chief Constable being extensive he could not cope with the work, and it was therefore found necessary to do away with the restriction.

55 Appendix IV gives the neccssary details about the Police in the State during the year under report.

Cost.

56 The cost of the Police Department during the period under review was Rs. 1,46,067 as against 1,43,664 last year. The slight increase is due to the fact that througtout the last year the post of the Suprintendent of Police was not filled and the pay was in saving.

Crime.

57 During the year under report there were 730 cognizable offences consisting of 8 murders, 17 grievous hurt, 14 hurt, 13 robbery 2 dacoity, 174 house breaking, 336 thefts, and 166 miscellaneous as against 752 cognizable ofiences consisting of 6 murders, 27 grievous hurt, 12 hurt, 11 robbery, 1 docoity, 157 house breaking, 391 thefts and 147 miscellaneous offences last year.

58 Appendix V and VII will show all further details.

Serious offences

59 There were 19 serious offences committed during the year under report as against 10 last year. Of these 10 were detected against 8 in the previous year giving a percentage of 52·63 against 80 last year.

Percentage of Conviction to Arrest

60 During the year under report 761 persons were arrested out of whom 739 were sent up for trial as against 783 and 778 respectively. Of those sent up for trial 446 were convicted as against 500 last year. The percentage of conviction to arrests thus comes to 58·6 as against 63·76 last year.

Recovery of Stolen property.

61 Property reported to the Police as stolen property was worth Rs. 19,186 as against Rs. 37,120 last year. The stolen property recovered by the Police dur-

ing the year under report was worth Rs. 10,918 as against Rs. 29,087, showing a percentage of 56·9 as against 78·37 last year.

62 The total number of Village Police is 879 *i. e.* the same as last year. They continue to be under the direct supervision of the Revenue Department in Khalsa villages. Village Police.

Besides these there are 610 Police Patels who are also revenue Patels as against 604 last year.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

63 The Amran Jivaidar who had been invested by H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb with the powers of a civil and criminal court upto a certain limit, had to be deprived of those powers owing to his misconduct. An officer exercising the powers of a first class magistrate in criminal matters and of hearing and deciding original suits upto 2,500 Rupees in civil matters is appointed at Amran.

64 The Jodhpur and Pardhari Mahalkaris were invested with the powers of a second class Magistrate; but the arrangement having been found inconvenient has been cancelled.

D. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

65 The total number of offences reported during the year under report was 2,597 against 2,617 last year. Offences.

66 79 Criminal cases were pending at the close of the last year and 1579 more were admitted during the year under report. Of those 1658 cases, 1593 were disposed of leaving a balance of 65 cases at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of 545 were cognizable and 1,048 were non-cognizable. At the end of the last year 203 persons were awaiting trial and 3,933 more came up for trial during the course of the year under report making a total of 3,236 against a total of 3,105 last year. Of these 1,957 were discharged, 366 were acquitted, 750 were convicted, 4 died or escaped and 159 remained under trial at the close of the period under report. Cases.

67 The amount of fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 7,142 as against Rs. 9,112 and that recovered or remitted was Rs. 5,425 as against 7,207 last year. Fines.

68 The total number of criminal appeals this year inclusive of the 4 pending at the close of the previous year was 133 against 113 last year. Of these 131 were disposed of and 2 remained pending at the close of the year. Appeals.

E. CIVIL JUSTICE.

69 The number of original suits pending at the close of the last year was 684; 4021 new suits were instituted in the year under report making a total of 4,705 as against 5,005 last year. Of these 4,201 were disposed of as against 4,321 last year leaving a balance of 504 at the close of the year. Original suits.

Value of suits.

70 The total value of suits disposed of was Rs. 6,49,010 as against Rs. 6,79,098 last year.

Execution of Decrees.

71 1,128 applications for execution were pending at the close of the last year and 4,056 new applications were received during the year under report making a total of 5,184 as against 6,514 last year. Of these 4,256 were disposed of leaving a balance of 928 at the close of the year.

Appeals.

72 44 appeals were pending at the close of the last year and 190 more were received during the year under report making a total of 234 as against 241 last year. Of these 201 were disposed of leaving a balance of 33 at the close of the year.

Receipts and expenditure

73 The expenditure and miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of Court fee stamps) of the Civil Courts of the state during the year under report amounted respectively to Rs. 38,358 and 1,848 as against Rs. 41,740 and 2,170 respectively last year.

F. EXTRADITION.

74 37 prisoners were handed over to this state for trial during the year under report as against 25 last year. Of these 31 were convicted, 4 were acquitted or discharged and 2 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The number of persons extradited by this state to other states for trial during the same period was 37 as against 44 last year. Of these 6 were convicted, 22 were acquitted or discharged and the result of the remaining 9 was not kown.

G. PRISONS.

75 There were at the close of the year under report 3 Jails and 7 lock-ups as against 3 and 9 respectively last year. The Jodhpur and Pardhari lock-ups have been closed.

76 There were 109 prisoners remaining in Jail at the close of the last year and 772 were admitted during the year under report making in all a total of 881. Of these 777 were released or handed over to other states and 104 remained at the close of the year under report. Of those released 18 were released on the auspicious birthday of His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb on the 18th September 1909.

77 The daily average of prisoners during the year was 107·9 as against 107·4 of the previous year. The number of female prisoners during the year was 92 as against 68 last year. The number of reconvictions was 29 as against 57.

78 During the year under report one under trial prisoner who had escaped from the Kalavad lock-up in 1906 was rearrested. One prisoner died of rheumatism in the Central Jail and two committed suicide, one in the Central Jail and the other in the Khambhalia lock-up.

79 The conduct of prisoners was satisfactory. 21 prisoners were given remission during the year for their good conduct or industry or for the improved

quality of the work done by them according to the mark System Rules.

80 The gross expenditures of the Jails, leaving out of calculation the expenditure on account of guards, during the year under report was Rs. 13,600 as against Rs. 13,745 last year and the tolal income of the Department was 5,158 as against 5,649 last year. Expenditure and Income.

The general health of the prison population was well maintained.

H. REGISTRATION.

81 There were 878 documents including 5 of the last year before the Registration Offices of the State for registration. 859 of these involving property worth Rs. 5,73,703 were registered during the year under report as against 935 involving property worth Rs. 5,55,257 last year. Registration in the case of 15 was refused as against 17 last year 4 remaining pending disposal at the close of the year against 5 last year.

82 573 applications were pending at the close of the previous year and 162 more were received during the year making a total of 735 as against 639 last year. Of these 179 were prepared 18 were rejected and 538 remained at the close of the year. The income derived from chhapa fees and sale proceeds of Ravliland amounted this year to Rs. 8,839 as against Rs. 10,722 last year. Chhapa Department in the city.

83 761 applications were pending at the close of the last year and 566 new applications were received during the course of the year under report making a total of 1327 as against 1248 last year. Of these 410 were disposed of leaving a balance of 917 at the close of the year. The revenue derived from this source was Rs. 10,284 as against Rs. 18,196 last year. Chhapas in the Mofussil.

I. MUNICIPALITY.

84 Income and Expenditure of the Jamnagar Municipality amounted to Rs. 39,019 and Rs. 36,586 respectively as against 33,860 and 35,620 respectively last year. These figures do not include the expense of the Municipalities at the Head Quarter towns of each Tatuka, for which the state has set apart an annual grant of Rs. 4,000 distributed according to the importance and consequential need of the different Taluka towns.

Chapter IV.

Production & Distribution.

(*a*)

85 The total average rainfall was 29·76 as against 25·37 last year. With a maximum of 38 82 in Panchkoshi and a minimum of 20·88 in Amran. The rain fall was timely but it was not evenly distributed over the whole area. Owing to Rainfall and crops.

excessive rainfall the Til crop in Kalyanpur and Khambhalia Talukas suffered a great deal and was very poor. In the latter part of the monsoon the rain held off for a time and consequently the Agtar (Kharif) crops were not so good as they might have been with evenly distributed seasonable rain. In the Rawal Ghed there was a good yield of Kamod this year; the wheat crop was also good but it was affected in some places by " Geru ". The sugar-cane crop was good. On the whole the yield of crops except Til generally was fair, a little below the average. The year however was not entirely free from frost and germs. In Jodiya, Kalawad Kandorna and Panchkoshi Talukas crops suffered slightly from them. The total damage amounted to Rs. 23,058. There was no damage this year on account of Locusts.

(*b*)

Prices.

86 Prices of food grains maintained a high level last year and Appendix XVIII will show that they have not been any appreciably lower this year.

(*c*)

Forest.

87 The forest department was placed soon after the beginning of the year under report in the hands of a separate officer.

The area remained the same as last year, and no cutting was allowed during the year. The Forest Department however, realized Rs. 4698 as against Rs. 3124 last year; expenditure for the same period being Rs. 2973 as against Rs. 1613 last year.

(*d*)

Trees.

88 The number of new trees planted during the year under report was 9684 as againet 9500 last year in the forest area.

Industries

89 No new industry was started during the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

90 Mr. J. R. Spence (the discoverer of the seed of cotton named after him,) who is an enthusiastic advocate for the production in India on a grand scale of cotton of superior quality, has under his personal supervision an experimental plantation of Spence cotton in 500 acres of land in Vijarkhi & Alia. Mr. Spence hopes to produce 800 lbs. of clean cotton in every acre of the land covered by the plantation. The result of the Experiment is awaited with great interest.

91 Dr E Howard Adye is engaged on a geological survey of the state. He has traversed through a major part of the country and his report is expected to indicate the way towards an economic development of the country.

92 The Jamnagar Pearl Fishery is leased to a Syndicate for 12,000 £ per annum from last April.

(*e*)

Public Works.

93 The expenditure on public works during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,14,718 and the establishment charges came to Rs. 15,562 making a total

of 4,30,280 as against Rs. 4,50,344 in the preceding year and Rs. 3,38,872 in the year before. The percentage of establishment charges to the cost of works comes to about 3·75 as against 3·80 in the preceding year and 4·94 in the year before.

94 The cost of original works this year was Rs. 3,30,374 as against Rs. 3,50,899 last year, whereas the cost of repairs amounted to Rs. 71,352 as against Rs. 76,973 last year. These when added to the costs on account of miscellaneous charges the total expenditure comes to Rs. 4,14,718 as against 4,33,848. Distribution of cost.

95 Details of the principal original works completed or partly completed with the details of expenditure will be found in Appendix XIX. Original works.

(*f*)

96 The State has its own postal arrangements for State purposes in the Mahals. Post.

(*g*)

97 There is no mint at present in the State. Mint.

(*h*)

98 Among cattle there were in the year under report diseases of small-pox and malignant sore-throat in Kalawad, Atkot, Khambhalia and Panchkoshi Talukas. The number of deaths in cattle from all causes in the State was 235 out of 423 attacked. The diseases were not of a virulent type. Cattle.

99 There were 18641 wells at the close of the last year, to which number were added 6 new wells this year, 3 complete and 3 in course of completion. The total expenditure in this account came to Rs. 540 of which Rs. 171 were contributed by the State. 2 old wells were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 190. Wells.

To the above must be added 45 wells of the 2 villages of Kandorna which came under Khalsa Vahivat by the death of Baishri Dhanbai; thus the total number of wells at the end of the year under report was 18692 including the 3 unfinished ones.

100 There are 4 Irrigation tanks in the State *viz* Adhia, Hansthal, Vijarkhi and Keshia. The area of land that each is estimated to command is 1450, 839, 1009 and 109 acres respectively. The actual figures of the area irrigated by each fall very short of the area under command as Adhia irrigates 379, Hansthal 150, Vijarkhi 164 and Keshia 43 acres only. Tanks.

These figures however compare favourably with those of the last year.

101 There were 171 managed Estates at the close of the last year to which 25 were added during the year under report. Of these 44 Estates were freed from the management with the result that 152 Estates of the estimated annual income of Rs. 48,074 remained under management at the close of the year. Managed Estates

102 The Customs department consists of— Customs Department

(1) Customs proper which include sea customs of the Jamnagar port and sea and land customs of the port of Jodiya, Salaya and Khambhalia and minor ports subordinate to them.

(2) Salt which is collected at Dhichada, Hadiana and Gurgadha.

(3) Chilo—a tax on pilgrims going to Dwarka.

(4) Pindara Kund where a fixed recovery is made from pilgrims.

(5) Opium.

(6) Abkari which includes—

(*a*) European and country liquor.

(*b*) Bhang, Ganja, Chadas and preparations there of.

103 Customs Revenue—The total revenue from Customs for the last two years was as follows:—

Item.	1908–1909	1909–1910
1 Customs proper	1,15,013	1,08,819
2 Pindara Kund and Chilo	3,162	5,940
3 Salt	26,010	26,585
4 Opium	12,366	11,916
5 Abkari	10,792	0
Total...	1,67,363	1,53,260

Sea Imports.

104 The total value of Import by sea was Rs. 41,98,289 as against Rs. 42,46,516 last year. The slight increases under food grains, cloth, metals, sugar and sugar-candy, oils, ivory, cocoanuts, dates, tobacco, spices, coal, gold and silver are more than counterbalanced by appreciable decreases under timber, joggery, betelnuts, yarn, twine, (coir), cotton seeds, sesamum and miscellaneous articles. The total increases amount to Rs. 1,71,722 and decrease to Rs. 2,19,949. The net decrease during the course of the year works out at Rs. 48,227.

Sea Export.

105 The total value of exports by sea during the year under report was Rs. 21,26,842 as against Rs. 24,66,480. The increases are under wool, ghee, castor and linseed, hide and horns, cash and miscellaneous articles and can be accounted for in the case of wool to a larger export by a merchant from Salaya who brought it from all round the country. In the case of castor and linseed the increase is due to a better harvest. Increase in ghee is due to higher rates obtainable in Bombay. Cotton and cereals show a marked decrease and this could be accounted for in the case of the latter to the total failure of Tali. The decrease in cotton is due to the closing of the ginning factory at Salaya.

Number of ships

106 The number of ships owned by the subjects of the state at the end of the last year was 330. 18 ships were wrecked and 18 new ships were built. The number at the close of the year was therefore the same *i. e.* 330.

General.

107 Owing to certain concessions granted by the state for the encouragement of trade the steamers of the Steam Navigation Co, called 3 times at the Rozi port for taking passengers and cargo to Africa.

Light Houses.

108 The number of recognized light houses remains the same as last year *viz.* Kalubhar, Rozi, Pirotan and Jodiya.

Salt.

109 Salt works kept open are those of Hadiana, Dhichada, (Jamnagar) and Gurgadha. There are several other places where salt can be produced but the works mentioned above are sufficient for present requirements. Salt is pro-

duced from brine wells at Hadiana and Dhichda and from sea water at Gurgadh.

110 Chilo a tax on persons going to Dwarka for pilgrimage is collected according to a schedule of rates sanctioned by the Hazur. The chief places where this levy is collected are Rawal, Ganghvi, Bhogat, Gaga, Gurgadha and Pindara. **Chilo.**

111 A levy is imposed on people going to Pindara if they bathe and perform religious ceremonies at the Kund. **Pindara kund.**

112 Opium is sold by contract system. The increase in the sale of opium from 2,754 lbs. to 2,783 lbs. is due to the opening of a new shop in the Mahals. **Opium.**

113 This department was worked on the contract system on the same lines as the last year. **Abkari.**

Chapter V.

114 The total receipts from all sources during the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,84,347 as against Rs. 27,45,053 last year, the expenditure during the same period being Rs. 26,52,942 as against Rs. 27,70,971 last year.

115 The State now owes no other debt but that of 20 lacs to Gondal for the Jamnagar Railway.

Chapter VI.

Medical Institutions.

116 During the year under report the Female Hospital at Jamnagar was amalgamated with the Jubilee Hospital. Thus there was a decrease of one in the number of Medical institutions at the end of the year under report.

The total number of human patients treated during the year was 1461 indoor and 106377 outdoor as against 1374 indoor and 96918 outdoor last year. Of these 1461 indoor patients 1364 were discharged as cured or relieved 25 absented themselves 19 died and 53 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

117 The daily average attendance in all Medical institutions for human beings was 1238·45 as against 1130·71 last year.

118 The number of animals treated by the Veterinary branch was 1656 against 1770 last year. Of these 1525 were discharged as cured, 57 absented, 21 died and 53 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average attendance was 71 as against 66 last year.

119 The public health of the State throughout the year with the exception of the city and a few of the villages visited by plague was fairly good. **Public Heath.**

120 The total number of deaths in the State during the year was 6991 as against 7213 last year. The death rate per mille of population was 20·77 against 21·43. Appendix XXIV gives comparative statistics of births and deaths in the State.

Epedemic.

121 During the year under report plague was prevalent in Jamnagar all throughout the year, while it appeared off and on in 13 villages of the State. The number of plague cases was 1494 out of which 1129 proved fatal.

122 There were a few stray cases of small-pox in different distant villages during the year and 26 deaths were recorded against 245 attacks.

Vaccination.

123 During the year under report 12478 primary vaccinations and 136 re-vaccinations were performed as against 11993 and 449 respectively last year. Out of these 12252 primary and 130 re-vaccinations were successful giving a percentage of 98·03 and 95·58 respectively.

Cost.

124 The total cost of the Medical and Veterinary institutions was Rs. 47,035 as against Rs. 50,317 last year.

Chapter VII.

Education.

Schools.

125 Mr. Khandubhai I. Desai who was on special duty resumed charge of this department with the designation of the Director of Public Instruction and Head Master of the High School during the year under report. Thus the offices of the Head Master and the Head of the Department which were separated last year were again combined.

126 The number of schools during the year under report was 155 against 151 last year. Of these 1 is a high school, 15 Middle schools. 138 primary schools and one Vedshala. 14 of these schools are for girls and the rest for boys.

127 The total number of students in these institutions during the period under review was 11,675 as against 11,054. Of these 1 is a native Christian, 9 Parsis, 2533 Mahomedans and 9132 Hindus. There were 299 students in the High school 724 in the middle schools, 38 in the Vedshala, and 13 in the drawing class (over and above those students who study drawing in the High school numbering 28).

128 The High school sent up 27 boys for the Matriculation Examination of whom 13 were successful. In the Drawing class attached to the High school 13 outsiders and 28 students attended making a total of 41. 15 of these appeared for the first grade. 14 for the second and 10 for the third grade art Examination of whom 10 passed in the first grade 7 in second and 10 in the third grade.

Primary School.

129 There were 124 Primary schools for boys with an attendance of 9377 students as against 8671 last year.

130 The number of pupils in the Girls Schools was 1518 as against 1360 last year. Female Education.

131 There were 30 unrecognized schools with 1445 pupils at the close of the year under report as against 22 schools with 1271 pupils last year.

132 The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs 80,700 as against Rs. 76,973 and the receipts on account of fees &c., were Rs. 9,803 as against Rs. 8252 last year from State schools. Cost.

Chapter VIII.

133 There were 61 accidental deaths including suicides as against 74 last year. 66 deaths were due to snake bite. His Highness Maharaja Jam Saheb has been graciously pleased to sanction the broad cast distribution of Lander Bruntons Snake-bite cases among villagers as a remedy against snake bite and it is hoped by their application many lives will be saved.

134 There were 87 accidental fires against 106 last year causing a total loss of property worth Rs. 6682 as against Rs. 16136 last year.

Jamnagar
28th June 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix I.

Names of high officials in the Nawanagar State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1909–1910.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To.	Remarks.
1 Merwanji Pestonji B. A. L. L. B.	Diwan	16—2-1904		
2 N. K. Kallianwalla L. M. & S.	Chief Medical officer	6—1 1908		
3 Ramchandra I. Vyas	Chief Revenue officer	9—7-1908		
4 Khundubhai I. Desai B. A.	On special duty. Director of Public Instruction	18—9-1908 1—8-1909	31—7-1909	
5 Hargovind H. Vyas	Hazur Personal assistance & special duty officer Amrau	1-10-1909		
6 *Keshavlal M. Dholakia* High Court Pleader	*Sir Nyayadhish*	29—5-1907		
7 Ardeshir T. Mirza	Municipal officer	9-11-1907		
8 Anandrao Yeshwantrao Mulshanker L. Mankad	Supritendent of Police Do.	1—5-1909 14-11-1907	 30—4-1909	 Acting
9 Fulchand D. Parekh L. C. E.	Joint State Engineer State Engineer	1—5 1907 12-10-1909	11-10-1909	
10 Ramsinhji Dansinhji Sodha	Commandant I. S. Lancers	12—9-1905		
11 Vashram K. Mamtora L C. E. Ramchandra I. Vyas	State Engineer Survey Suprintendent Do	1—2-1900 12-10 1909 16-11-1908	11-10-1909 11-10-1909	 Acting
12 Nasarwanji Bezonji	Chief Customs officer	24—9-1908		
13 Vajeshanker Shamalji	Audit officer	1—2-1908		
14 Hematlal G. Anjaria M. A	Educational Inspector	18—9-1908		
15 Kesrisinhji B. Sodha	Motikhata Uupri.	1—5-1905		
16 Somchand K. Shah B. A. L. L. B.	Management officer	1—8-1909		
17 Lalubhai Chhaganlal	Hazur Treasury officer	8—2-1910		
18 S. K. Bhave	Commandant Darbari Palton	1—5-1909		
Captain M. X. Breganza	Do.	7—2-1909	30—4-1909	Acting

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix II.

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State. 1909-10

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
1 Hindu Law 2 Mahomedan Law 3 Contract Act 4 Evidence Act 5 Indian Penal Code 6 Criminal Procedure Code 7 Law of Equity 8 Transfer of property 9 Whipping Act 10 Postal and Telegraphic Acts	British Laws are in force in this State.	1 Explosive Act 2 Rules about the cultivation and disposal of Hemp 3 Amendment of the Game Rules	These are all local Acts.
1 Civil Procedure Code 2 Stamp Act 3 Court fee Act 4 Limitation Act 5 Registration 6 Insolvent Debtors Act 7 Jail Act 8 Cattle Pound Act 9 Vaccination Act 10 Arms Act 11 Gambling Act 12 Salt Act 13 Opium Act 14 Abkari Act 15 Poisonous Drugs Act 16 Treasure Trove Act 17 Boiler inspection Act 18 Village Police Act	These Laws are adapted form British Indian Acts.		
1 Game rules 2 Tajia 3 Slaughter House Act 4 Cruelty to dumb Animals Act 5 Preservation of useful animals Act 6 The Eunuch's Act 7 Cattle trespass Act 8 Intoxicating Drugs Act 9 Act relating to Police deserters 10 Protection of livestock 11 Forbidding exposure of sheep and goat	These are local Acts.		

Appendix II.—*continued.*

List of Laws in force in the Nawanagar State. 1909–10

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts,	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
12 Prohibition to jump over village hedges	These are local Acts.		
13 Rules Re. giving information of accidental deaths to Police			
14 Rules Re. Post mortem examination			
15 Prohibition to kill animals on Hindu riligious days			
16 Building of Parapets of wells			
17 Protection of orphans			
18 Plague rules			
19 Rules Re. purchase & sale of Potash			
20 Rules and regulation about Miyana's & agar Vacha charans			
21 Rules about State crops			
22 Rules about sale of animals to butchers			
23 Rules about scales and measures			
24 Quarrantine rules			
25 Rules regulating the performance of drammas in the city of Jamnagar			
26 Rules about accidental fire			
27 Rules for the Municipality of the Jamnagar city and its Mahals			

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military Force in the Nawanagar State 1909—1910

Arm of service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers.	Rmarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavlary														
Sappers														
Artillery	12	2	1	0	2	11	1	6	0	0	3	8	3477	
Infantry	183	21	5	0	33	166	1	162 Muzzle Loading	0	5	14	147	38739	
Imperial Service Troops	149	6	6	0	4	145	1	145 M- L. E. carbines	0	4	17	124	85857	
Total ...	344	29	12	0	39	322	3	313	0	9	34	279	128073	

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost discipline, and education of the Police, for the year 1909—1910

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished judicially.	By Promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector	1	70	70								
Do.	1	65	65	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	
Do.	2	60	120								
Chief Constables.											
1st grade...	4	55	220								
2nd Do.	4	50	200	0	5	0	1	2	30	0	
3rd Do.	7	40	280								
4th Do.	15	30	450								
Jamadars											
1st grade...	11	25	275	0	5	0	0	1	19	7	
2nd Do.	15	20	300								
Hawaldars	48	15	720	0	1	0	0	0	31	17	
Naiks	80	12	960	0	11	0	1	1	38	42	

Constables												
1st grade...	152	10	1520									
2nd grade...	305	9	2745	23	208	6	0	8	103	610		
3rd grade...	256	8	2048									
Resaldar	1	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Duffedar	1	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Naiks	2	26	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Swars 1st grade	12	25	300	0	3	0	0	1	2	20		
Do. 2nd grade	10	23	230									
Camel Swars.												
1st grade...	1	16	16									
2nd grade...	2	15	30									
3rd grade	2	14	28							5		
Total ...	932		10691	23	233	6	2	15	229	703		
		Annual	×12 128292									

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Nawanagar State, during the year 1909–1910

State.	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 and 5)		Percentages convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present. year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nawanagar State	752	730	783	761	778	739	500	446	226	246	63·76	58·60	64·26	60·35	

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1909-1910

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nawanagar.	38620-11-3	19329-9-5	30023-10-5	11059-1-3	77-73	57-21	

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1909-1910.

Description of offences.	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during past year.	Number of cases disposed of during present year.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced.								Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance form past year	Committed during the present year.	Total.					*Imprisonment.*		*Imprisonment and Fine.*		Fine only.	Whipping.	Set free on condition of good behaviour Sec. 562	Total.				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punishment		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1 Offences against Public tranquility	0	27	27	5	10	21	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Contempt of lawful authority of public servants.	1	33	34	10	31	50	18	0	0	0	3	15	0	0	18	27	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4
3 Relating to weights and measures.	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Affecting Public health.	0	21	21	9	16	39	11	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	11	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5
5 Murders.	0	6	6	6	6	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
6 Culpable homocide.	0	2	2	4	2	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
7 Attempts to murder	1	1	2	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

| | | |

Appendix VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1909-1910.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at end of year	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	*Brought to trial in 1909-10.*					*Total.*		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or Referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nawanagar Sir Nyayadhis Court	34	28	11+8	24+1	2	0	0	0	43	45+1	0	22	22	0	0	2	1 cases
City first class Magistrate Court	1075	1093	142	226	40	939	10	13	1302	1370	1013	25	214	20	2	116	39
Khambhalia Do.	393	389	22	103	28	380	0	1	458	534	379	44	103	3	0	8	4
Jodiya Do.	147	145	4	89	4	182	0	12	300	291	0	197	84	5	2	8	5
Bhanvad Do.	138	178	7	63	8	73	7	2	254	160	92	12	47	0	0	9	4
Kandorna Do.	123	98	1	36	7	40	1	10	89	95	50	2	36	3	0	7	5
Atkot Do.	92	106	2	52	1	75	4	0	89	134	17	46	71	3	0	0	0
Amran Nyayadhis Court	154	55	6	27	3	22	0	0	114	58	26	0	30	0	0	2	1
Kalianpur second class Magistrate Court	179	275	0	50	20	296	6	4	223	376	313	0	58	0	0	5	4
Kalawad Do.	93	117	0	45	3	29	2	4	71	83	11	15	57	0	0	0	0
Lalpur Do.	189	113	0	23	7	58	0	1	162	89	56	3	28	0	0	2	2
Total.	2617	2597	203	739	123	2094	30	47	3105	3236	1957	366	750	34	4	159	65

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1909-1910.

Tribunals	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry &c. ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Hazur Court	13	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Sir Nyayadhish Court	120	4	4	33	33	39	39	43	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total...	133	4	4	45	45	39	39	43	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	

23rd April 1910.

Jamnagar

MERWANJI PESTONJI,

Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix X.

Civil work — Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Nawanagar State for the year 1909-1910.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits field during present year.									Suits disposed of during present year.						Remarks
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex. parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of.	Value	Average duration	
																									Y m d	
Nyayadhish Court	189	248	472	435	661	683	413	461	248	222	338032	13	363	59	68	142	69	74	10	37	167	13	244	383900	0-6 23	
Nawanagar Small Cause Court	11	13	863	863	874	876	861	874	13	2	37229	0	863	0	761	102	0	0	0	212	237	61	364	37799	0-0-29	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court	115	200	595	568	710	768	510	666	200	102	75592	12	518	38	369	128	13	8	0	106	267	16	277	70972	0-1-21	
Jodiya Do	52	59	450	405	502	464	443	380	59	84	48563	4	390	11	309	72	7	2	0	62	219	10	89	39572	0-3—2	
Bhanwad Do	14	47	487	296	501	343	454	312	47	31	24795	8	276	12	210	61	4	1	0	39	155	9	109	23151	0-2-26	
Kandorna Do	17	29	255	226	272	255	243	239	29	16	27349	2	222	2	175	28	11	8	0	54	105	6	74	28420	0-2-19	
Atkot Do	4	4	140	193	144	197	140	188	4	9	13261	2	190	1	129	57	3	1	0	28	81	4	75	12435	0-1-12	
Amran Nyayadhish Court	6	19	124	92	130	111	111	98	19	13	10982	5	77	10	64	10	3	0	0	13	39	3	93	11661	0-5—2	
Kalliampur Munsiff Court	6	18	462	452	468	470	450	462	18	8	19197	5	439	8	398	41	0	0	0	103	184	35	140	18832	0-1-19	
Kalawad Do	3	12	240	258	243	270	231	263	12	7	10243	2	252	4	224	28	0	0	0	39	133	15	76	9174	0-1-14	
Lalpur Do	68	35	432	233	500	268	465	258	35	10	10970	0	226	7	193	33	0	0	0	52	126	10	70	13134	0-2-25	
Total...	485	684	4520	4021	5005	4705	4321	4201	684	504	616213	53	3816	152	2900	702	110	94	10	745	1713	182	1561	649010	0-2-23	

Jamnagar

23rd April 1910

MERWANJI PESTONJI,

Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix XI.

Civil work—Results of applications for execution of decrees 1909-10.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of Opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
Nyayadhis Court.	191	236	181493	602	444	285169	793	680	466662	557	475	331882	236	205	134780	111	27	67	
Nawanagar Small Cause Court.	37	11	1133	627	470	21294	664	481	22427	653	468	21320	11	13	1107	10	1	2	
Khambhalia Munsiff Court.	107	167	36921	711	553	69138	818	720	106059	651	595	87027	167	125	19032	96	9	20	
Jodiya Do.	169	181	20900	707	564	58069	876	745	78969	695	601	57845	181	144	21124	115	12	17	
Bhanwad Do.	94	198	44818	569	316	34946	663	514	79364	465	459	50598	198	55	28766	50	2	3	
Kandorna Do.	124	160	33900	498	325	47412	622	485	81312	462	366	62209	160	119	19103	110	8	1	
Atkot Do.	45	81	6364	304	264	28101	349	345	34465	268	220	22046	81	125	12419	123	2	0	
Amran Nyayadhis Court.	24	30	4679	159	94	11609	183	124	16288	153	100	11461	30	24	4827	20	0	4	
Kalianpur Munsiff Court.	23	14	1568	740	536	26269	763	550	27837	749	518	24360	14	32	3977	32	0	0	
Kalawad Do.	8	28	2093	255	250	13861	263	278	15954	235	225	12706	28	53	3248	52	0	1	
Lalpur Do.	33	22	1820	487	240	16254	520	262	18074	498	229	15183	22	33	2891	31	1	1	
Total...	855	1128	335689	5659	4056	611722	6514	5184	947411	5386	4256	696637	1128	928	250774	750	62	116	

Jamnagar
23 rd April 1910

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XII.

Civil work—Number and results of appeals in civil suits.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during.		Total.		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of: Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of		Average duration	
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							Y. m d.	Y. m. d.
Hazur Court	1	3	32	34	33	37	30	36	3	1	2752	6125	23	20	0	2	2	11	1	2	4	1	0-1-13	0-2-1
Sir Nyayadhish Court...	20	41	188	156	208	197	167	165	41	32	17440	13777	90	91	23	27	21	18	14	16	19	13	0 4-12	0-4-5
Total...	21	44	220	190	241	234	197	201	44	33	20192	19902	113	111	23	29	23	29	15	18	23	14	0-2-27	0-3-3

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1909-10.

Stations	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total. cost of Jail and prisoners	Average period of accused. under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year	Total. Present year	Past year.	Present year.				
Jail Supdt's Office ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	677 Rs.	0	
Centtal Jail	1	94	283	361	377	84·4	89·9	83	11402	19·07	Two prisoners died, one died of rheumatism and the other committed suicide.
Khambhalia Lock up	1	0	101	130	101	8·4	4·2	3	265	9·2	One prisoner committed suicide.
Jodiya Lock up ...	1	3	80	103	83	5·3	3·5	3	190	15·4	
Kalawad Do... ...	1	2	50	28	52	·6	·8	0	49	5·4	
Kandorna Do... ...	1	1	44	30	45	·6	1·7	1	86	13·5	
Atkot Do.. ...	1	2	37	36	39	1·6	1·6	2	170	12·1	
Bhanwad Do... ...	1	5	61	61	66	2·05	2·8	4	157	9	
Lalpur Do... ...	1	1	29	33	30	1·4	·8	2	63	8·04	
Paddhari Do... ...	1	0	2	8	2	·4	·2	0	9	23·5	
Jam JodhpurDo... ...	1	0	6	10	6	·4	·1	0	6	3·6	
Kalianpur Do... ...	1	0	46	37	46	·8	1·4	0	54	10·5	
Amran JailDo	1	1	33	45	34	1·4	·9	6	472	6·7	
Total.	12	109	772	882	881	107·4	107·9	104	13600	13·04	

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIV.

Registration of documents in the Nawanagar State 1909-1910.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registery has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money-bonds.		Miscellaneous										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Nawanagar.	957	878	722	670	43	29	12	15	140	115	40	49	935	859	555257	573703	17	15	5	4	

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1909-10

Description.	Past year.							Present year.							Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.			Number of deeds	Value of property.			Fees realised.			
Mortage deeds ...	701	467375	0	0	3041	0	0	654	483915	0	0	2770	0	0	
Sale deeds	42	24730	0	0	171	0	0	29	15204	0	0	107	0	0	
Wills	12	0	0	0	30	0	0	15	5550	0	0	45	0	0	
Money bonds ...	140	44746	0	0	378	0	0	112	44684	0	0	352	0	0	
Miscellaneous ...	39	18406	0	0	187	0	0	49	24350	0	0	187	0	0	
Total ...	934	555257	0	0	3807	0	0	859	573703	0	0	3461	0	0	
Deduct expenditure	0	0	0	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	0	492	0	0	
Net profit...	0	0	0	0	3326	0	0	0	0	0	0	2969	0	0	

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1909-10

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure During the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Jamnagar.	4613—7—10	33860—13—7	39019—8—7	43633—0—5	35620—12—1	36586—4—6	7046—11—11	

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XVII.

Statement of rain fall in the Nawanagar State.

State.	Nawanagar State.		Remarks
	Inches.	Cents.	
April 1909	0	0	
May 1909.	0	0	
June 1909.	1	30	
July 1909.	16	28	
August 1909.	0	98	
September 1909.	12	79	
October 1909.	0	0	
November 1909.	0	0	
December 1909	0	59	
January 1910.	0	0	
February 1910.	0	0	
March 1910	0	0	
Total.	31	94	
Total of past year.	24	19	
Average of past 5 years	17	35·2	

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar Sate.

Appendix XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food-grains for 1909–10.

Article.	During March (past year).			During March (present year)			Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
Millet (per maund of 40 seers of 40 Tolas)	1	11	0	1	9	0	
Wheat	1	13	0	1	12	0	
Jowar	1	6	0	1	3	0	
Urad	1	12	6	1	12	0	
Mug	1	8	6	1	6	0	
Math	1	8	0	0	15	0	
Gram	1	11	3	1	2	0	
Rice	2 & 4	0 4	0 0	2 3	0 6	0 0	

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works, during the year 1909-1910

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original	Repairs.	Total.	Original	Repairs.	Total.	
Glass House	4046	0	4046				4046
Cages for birds in Tulsidas Vadi	9743	0	9743				9743
Pratap Willas	16448	0	16448				16448
Coach house	11050	0	11050				11050
Duck House	1208	0	1208				1208
Motor Driver's Bungelow	10774	0	10774				10774
Nursery	2785	0	2785				2785
Compound Wall to Stable Road	20046	0	20046				20046
Cook rooms for establishment Balachadi ...	4640	0	4640				4640
Motor House	23724	0	23724				23724
Cages	722	0	722				722
Crieket Pavilian	379	0	379				379
Vijaybhuwan	10162	0	10162				10162
Huzuri Quarter's Line No. 3	105	0	105				105
Stables for Hazur's riding horses	7417	0	7417				7417
Do for carriage horses	877	0	877				877
Amar Willas	338	0	338				338
Badminton House	10	0	10				10
Room for guards in Topkhana	18	0	18				18
Compound Wall to Pratap Willas	4863	0	4863				4863
Trellis between Badminkton to Fernery ...	2447	0	2447				2447
Jabda at Amar Willas	2039	0	2039				2039
New cages Line	8994	0	8994				8994
Clearing chowk of Amar Willas	93	0	93				93
Shooting car	13	0	13				13
Stables for carriage Horses Block No. 3 ...	3307	0	3307				3307
Quarters for syces	334	0	334				334
Lakhaji Wing	102589	0	102589				102589
Jivan Willas	16121	0	16121				16121
New Palace	25782	0	25782				25782
Componnd Wall to Amar Willas	1678	0	1678				1678
Dog House	9006	0	9006				9006
Privies at Amar Willas...	1761	0	1761				1761
Police Buildings...	587	0	587				587
Educational Buildings	2	0	2				2
Shri Guru Datatri temple	1044	0	1044				1044
New Roads	8964	0	8964				8964
New Irrigation Works	2554	0	2554				2554
Do Reclamation Works	34	0	34				34
New Harbour Works	12158	0	12158				12158
New Miscellaneous Works	1513	0	1513				1513
Repairs to Buildings in Darbarghadh	0	4021	4021				4021
Do Educational buildings	0	1120	1120				1120
Do Medical Do	0	1108	1108				1108
Do Jail Do	0	1304	1304				1304
Do Police Do	0	392	392				392
Do Public officers	0	1738	1738				1738
Do Temples	0	209	209				209
Repairs to miscellaneous Building	0	17478	17478				17478
Do State Roads	0	35227	35227				35227
Do Irrigation Works...	0	2969	2969				2969
Do Reclamation Works	0	556	556				556
Do Harbour Works	0	2919	2919				2919
Do Miscellaneous Works	0	2311	2311				2311
Tools Planks to other miscellaneous Works ...	12991	0	12991				12991
Total ...	343366	71352	414718				414718

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XX.

Agricultural stock in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1909-10.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	*Buffaloes* Male.	*Buffaloes* Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies	Asses.	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load-carrying	
Nawanagar State	1909-10	76,854	47,950	6,561	31,092	2,175	1,500	464	8,272	3,03,805	25,419	0	244	12,581	

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Nawanagar State during the year 1909—1910

Name of State.	Country spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Chandul.		Total.	
	Number of shops	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Nawanagar	17	12000	35	11916	7	1201	2	236	61	25353

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXII.

FOR REPORTS OF THE NAWANAGAR STATE.

Particulars of Receipts and Expenditure of the Nawanagar State for the year 1909–10.

No.	Items.	Rupees.
	Receipts.	
1	Land Revenue	19,12,099
2	Sale proceeds of land	11,135
3	Opium Revenue	11,919
4	Abkari Revenue (including Bhang, Ganja &c)	1,826
5	Jama &c. from Bhayats and Patawats ...	66,958
6	Customs Receipts	1,23,551
7	Forests	4,306
8	Judicial (including Stamps)	73,027
9	Education (Fees &c.)	9,891
10	Other Receipts	1,13,958
11	Tagavi	29,833
12	Railway	2,55,677
	Total...	26,14,180
	Expenditure.	
1	Civil List	2,10,000
2	Allowances to the relatives of His Highness & personal Staff, to Zanana ladies of former Jam Sahibs, to K. S. Lakhubha & K. S. Kalubha & Rajkumar College expenses of Kumars & to Deliwalas & Zanana Guards	1,90,626
3	Expenses in connection with festivities, religious ceremonies, Poshaks to other States &c., purchase of ornaments, district tour expenses and other miscellaneous	2,31,184
4	Tribute	1,20,093
5	Extraordinary charges	24,725
6	Administrative	42,339
7	Revenue Department	1,97,624
8	Judicial Department	48,739
9	Educational Department	76,768
10	Military (Sibandi)	1,65,787
11	Police	1,50,850
12	Jail	9,355
13	Dispensary (including vaccination)	51,820
14	Forest Department	2,962
15	Public Works (including Repairs)	4,34,381
16	Minor Departments (including Rayasat & Bardashi Department)	1,53,925
17	Dharmada (Dewasthan)	52,896
18	Paid in liquidation or Debts	1,00,000
19	Miscellaneous	2,19,700
20	Remission	20,802
21	Tagavi	212
22	Railway...	1,18,893
23	Pension	29,470
	Total Rs...	26,53,153

Jamnagar
15th June 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Nawanagar State, during the year 1909–1910

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment			
Jubilee Hospital	12721	866	782	21	14	49	10956	215·34	
Female Hospital	0	114	112	2	0	0	2773	9·22	
City Dispensary	35638	0	0	0	0	0	4728	434·44	
Jail Dispensary	473	142	141	0	1	0	870	19·15	
Military line Dispensary	835	269	262	0	4	3	0	21·81	
Imperial S. Lancers Dispensary	1733	70	67	2	0	1	1325	20·76	
Khambhalia Dispensary	11051	0	0	0	0	0	1498	100·62	
Jodia Do.	10473	0	0	0	0	0	1184	92·5	
Bhanvad Do.	7482	0	0	0	0	0	1580	74·7	
Lalpur Do.	5693	0	0	0	0	0	1073	60·7	
Kalawad Do.	5035	0	0	0	0	0	952	44·01	
Kandorna Do.	4286	0	0	0	0	0	714	35·6	
Atkot Do.	4985	0	0	0	0	0	1070	47·54	
Kalianpur Do.	1608	0	0	0	0	0	734	23·76	
Jam Jodhpur Do.	4364	0	0	0	0	0	1717	38·3	
Total...	106377	1461	1364	25	19	53	31174	1238·45	

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Nawanagar State, for the year 1909—1910.

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
Nawanagar State.	3,36,496	10,154	8524	0	1630	7213	6991	0	222	30·17	25·33	21·43	20·77	

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan, Nawanagar State.

Appendix XXV.

Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Nawanagar State, for the year. 1909–10.

Number of schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year		Past year.	Present year	Past year	Present year	High school	Secondary	Primary.	
1	1	High School ...	262	299	225·9	249·27	11754	0	0	
3	10	Middle Schools ...	161	280	130	183	0	2473	0	
(1)	(1)	Drawing Class ...	37 (19)	28 (13)	45·98	39·7	581	0	0	
110	110	Primary Schools..	7580	7716	6975·3	6251·19	0	0	43990	
14	14	Do. for Girls...	1360	1552	824	960·17	0	0	6853	
128 (1)	135 (1)	Total of schools maintained by the State	9400 (19)	9075 (13)	8201·18	7683·33	12335	2473	50843	
		Aided Schools								
1	2	Middle School ...	273	333	224·3	317·99	0	1519	0	
9	9	Primary schools...	522	479	408	401·24	0	0	844	
10	11	Total of aided schools ...	795	812	632·3	719·24	0	1519	844	
138 (1)	146 (1)	Grand Total...	10195 (19)	10687 (13)	8833·98	8402·56	12335	3992	51687	

Jamnagar
23rd April 1910.

MERWANJI PESTONJI,
Diwan Nawanagar State.

00134909

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020